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THE TIMES

The confusion in Scottish politics, page 14

'No strikes' proviso in Chrysler aid deal

he Government has been much tougher than ad been supposed in its dealings with the American Chrysler Corporation, the final agreeent for rescuing the company's British subsiiary shows. Among the stringent provisions is a warning that disputes could jeopardize the whole deal.

Union man will join board

Maurice Corina
Edward Townsend

ightly written provisions of final agreement signed by Chrysler organization and Government mean any big ike, sit-in or disruption of oduction will endanger the le scheme for rescuing rsler UK and halt the pro- n of financial aid.

ompulsory observance of government pay policies is ly required of Chrysler's agement.

he documents indicate that Government has been far gher in its dealings with the poration's Detroit executives n had been supposed. Ind, they may come as someng as a shock to American archolders.

In an attempt to avert future dustrial relations troubles, the vernment will shortly name ading trade unionist as one is two nominees to serve he board of Chrysler UK. sting directors will not be e to object to the state ominees without risking hitehall demands for repayent of loans.

series of legal documents, erto confidential, plus the cipal agreement, impose a es of complex conditions on parent Chrysler Corporation America which, they reveal, as to waive more than £24m existing Detroit loans to the itish subsidiary.

nder stringent conditions providing up to £162.5m state aid, payments and guartees are only being made if rysler certifies opinions be- e receiving monies that pross is being made on the de- of reorganization schemes Ryton, Stoke, Linwood and er operations.

he agreement, as well as dering any continuing capital pending as warranted, states at the British subsidiary shall have regard particularly the question of whether satisory agreements between rsler UK group and representatives of its workforce have en concluded, or whether here is a reasonable prospect hat such agreements will be concluded within a reasonable time".

Government aid is also withdrawable if counter-inflation olicy is breached, including any ture changes to pay policies.

Chrysler's loans become immediately repayable on demand m Whitehall if "an encumancer takes possession or a eiver is appointed to any operty of CUK or a material subsidiary". It is thought that this will effectively force Chrysler to avoid workers' sit-ins during any reorganization disputes.

The car company will continue to have to arrange cross directorships with Chrysler France and Chrysler International. The two government nominees on the British subsidiary's board must be appointed within 28 days of nomination and cannot be removed from office without Whitehall consent.

While the Chrysler parent has agreed to subscribe fresh equity capital for the first five phases of the C6 new car programme, the corporation is not obliged to pay up if the Government suspends its own aid because the unions are not cooperating in a way satisfactory to the British subsidiary.

The corporation undertakes to put up monies for making the Chrysler Alpine not later than December next year, by which time it also agrees to consider fully implementing and financing remaining phases of the C6 programme (that which proposes full United Kingdom production of the vehicles).

An intriguing question is raised if losses this year exceed £60m. To cover these, the Government is making grants of £40m, plus half of extra losses up to £20m.

The other £10m has to come from Chrysler Corporation, but the legal agreement limits the corporation's liability to just this figure for 1976. This appears to mean that if losses exceed £60m, Chrysler UK will have to deal with whatever amount the unexpected losses reach.

A £12m grant was payable this month to Chrysler UK to cover this year's losses, the main agreement also discloses, and another £6m will be paid on February 15.

For every month until September 15 this year, the balance of £22m will be paid over. This means that the company will have received state grants against losses before they have finally been made.

Chrysler UK will not have to start paying back any of the principal of guaranteed and secured loans before 1985-1990. This is six years after completion of the whole rescue programme.

The Midland Bank is the lead bank for the consortium of clearing banks putting up another £35m on a government guarantee, counterguaranteed by the American parent. This is repayable between 1980 and 1982.

Among the most startling of the various legal documents is the deed of guarantee signed by the Chrysler Corporation for £28m of the £55m Treasury money.

The American car giant "unconditionally, absolutely and irrevocably guarantees" to

Continued on page 20, col 1

Hopes rise in Lebanon as ceasefire is imposed

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Jan 22

Embattled Christians and Muslims were ordered to cease firing today by a joint Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian military commission set up after all parties had agreed on the basis of a comprehensive solution to the civil war.

The call for the truce came as Palestinian regulars and left-wing forces fought to control the Beirut-Damascus highway through the strategic passes of the Lebanon mountain range.

Several hours after the ceasefire was due to take effect it appeared that it was generally being observed around the areas of the capital where the biggest battles were fought.

It was greatly strengthened by the support it received from most of the factions which took part in the fighting. All leaders whose messages of support for the ceasefire and the Syrian efforts were broadcast over Beirut radio expressed a hope for an end to the civil war.

Although the Syrians appear to have won the first round in their attempt to impose a solution in Lebanon, there is no guarantee of a lasting peace and plans are being drawn up to remove the remaining Britons from the country. The airport is closed at present, but it is hoped that, if this latest ceasefire holds for some time, it will be reopened to enable them to leave by air.

While Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, and the two military chiefs accompanying him, secured the agreement of President Franjieh to his peace plan, the country endured its worst turmoil to date. Palestinians and Muslims fought the Army in the mountains, and Muslim forces seized many police stations and government buildings in the two thirds of the country that they control.

Left without law and order, Lebanon has been subjected to a wave of crime, with armed men roaming through the capital breaking into stores, businesses and houses. Looters swept through Spinneys, the biggest supermarket in the Muslim part of Beirut, stealing at least £500,000 worth of merchandise.

The accord reached today gives the Syrians a powerful role in determining Lebanon's political future, as well as bringing the Palestinian guerrillas formally into the decision-making process.

Details of the form that the settlement is to take have not been made known officially so far, but the Syrians have made it clear that it would include an equal share for the Muslim and Christian communities in the political apparatus. This means that the Christians would forfeit the privileges based on the 6-5 formula, which they have enjoyed since independence.

This is a clear victory for the Muslims who, despite their greater numbers, have taken second place to the Christians in political life. The victory was made possible by the Syrians and their "intervention by proxy"—the infiltration of 2,500 to 3,000 Palestinian regulars across the border.

As a result, the Christians found it politically impossible to refuse the Syrian demands.

Cost to Lebanon, page 8



A left-wing Muslim kicks one of a group of Christians who were captured at a church in Damour during the Lebanon fighting yesterday. Another Muslim stands guard.

Policemen among five killed in Ulster

Two policemen, a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, a youth and the driver of a quarry workers' minibus were killed in Northern Ireland last night. The policeman died when a booby-trapped firearm they were examining exploded. Ulster Special Branch detectives yesterday interviewed Stormont Castle civil servants as part of their investigation to find out who "leaked" confidential government documents to the Rev Ian Paisley, United Ulster Unionist MP for Antrim, North.

Page 2

Rank 'A' shares to be freed

A major shift in voting powers of Rank Organisation shareholders will result from proposals to enfranchise the company's "A" capital, Sir John Davis, the company's chairman, yesterday set March, 1977, as the date for his retirement. A non-executive director, Mr Harry Smith, is to become deputy chairman with a view to succeeding Sir John next year.

Page 19

Cuts in college jobs forecast

Proposals in next month's White Paper on public expenditure will mean big redundancies among teachers in higher and further education, it is predicted in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. The article says the new college ratio will become one teacher to 10 students.

Page 5

Landlord had to pay his tenants

A conflict in the provisions of the planning and rent Acts is forcing some landlords to pay tenants to induce them to leave in order to remain within the law, a landlord maintains. He says he had to pay two tenants after he had served notice to quit to comply with an enforcement order.

Page 5

Vorster reshuffle

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, appeared to signal a return to hardline apartheid policies with a Cabinet reshuffle promoting right-wingers at the expense of moderates. The changes bring Dr Andries Treurnicht, chief spokesman for the far right, into the Government.

Page 10

Kwai ceremony

Former prisoners of war from Britain attended memorial services beside the River Kwai for the thousands of their comrades who died during the building of the infamous Burma railway.

Page 8

Role of press

Patrick Brogan explains how the American press earns its freedom every fourth year by reporting the election campaign faithfully, day after day, and trying to find the right questions to put to the candidates.

Page 8

£150 compensation: A man wrongly taken to court by the Department of Health and Social Security has been awarded £150 after intervention by the Ombudsman. 4

Parole review: A request by prisoners and staff for a new policy of letting inmates know why their applications for release have not succeeded is being considered by the Home Office. 4

Bonn: West German report proposes that the railway network be reduced by half. 7

Washington: American journalist admits that in the past he has worked without pay for the FBI. 8

Rainfall: Last year was the fifth driest of the century in England and Wales. 17

Missile accord

Dr Kissinger's talks in Moscow have ended with an agreement on the definition of a heavy missile, an issue which has led to American accusations of arms pact violations by the Soviet Union.

Page 9

Callaghan warning on 'two tier' Europe

By Roger Berthoud

In a speech on Europe in Hamburg last night, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, came out strongly against the idea of a two-tier EEC. He feared that such a development—advocated first by Herr Brandt, the former Chancellor, and again in the report on European union by Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister—might deepen divisions between member states, and end in breaking up the Community.

Mr Callaghan's speech on "Building the Europe of Tomorrow" was remarkable for its positive spirit. Gone was the curmudgeonly tone of his remarks about the EEC during the dispute over the Paris energy conference. Instead he spoke of "our Community", of the striking amount it had achieved since Britain's entry and, repeatedly of the valuable "coordination reflex" being developed in foreign policy by Europe's statesmen.

He told Hamburg's Übersee (Overseas) Club that he had read the report of Mr Tindemans with "interest and admiration". Speaking for himself rather than the British Government, he welcomed Mr Tindemans's concentration on those subjects in which greater unity might be achieve. He added: "I support Mr Tindemans's general theme that it is in the interests of all our people that the Community should be a success."

He also saluted Mr Tindemans for the "realism and modesty" of his ideas on economic and monetary union. The nub of the matter, Mr Callaghan submitted, was Mr Tindemans's remark that no one had claimed to find a solution acceptable to poorer member states.

"The truth is that the Community cannot advance rapidly in the direction of economic and monetary union without a massive transfer of resources from the richer member states to the poorer member states".

Britain would give careful consideration to Mr Tindemans's suggestion that the stronger countries should move faster than the weaker ones towards economic and monetary union. But this could have unforeseen economic and political consequences, especially if Greece, Portugal and other countries joined, and the gap between the two tiers grew wider rather than disappearing.

Earlier Mr Callaghan had said that the Community was firmly established. "There is not the slightest prospect of it collapsing. On the contrary, with every passing year, it becomes more and more unthinkable that it will be dismantled."

But later he qualified this with the fear that the creation of two tiers could end in the break-up of the EEC.

Direct elections to the European Parliament were one area where progress could be made. The British Parliament needed time to consider the political, constitutional and financial problems: the original Six had had 17 years, but for some reason did little about it.

"Let me make it clear, if I have not already done so, that it is our firm intention that British delegates should be elected to the European assembly and not nominated. We wish to see a democratic parliament."

The Foreign Secretary reckoned that the emergence of the EEC as a world power—not a superpower—gave the Nine a chance to speak on more level terms with the Soviet Union, whose power should be channelled into "a continuing process of negotiation at all levels".

Conventions upheld on ministerial disclosure

By David Wood
Political Editor

In the aftermath of the controversy over the publication of the Crossman diaries, a report yesterday from the Radcliffe committee of Privy Councillors on ministerial memoirs suggests a new "reasonable convention".

They state that a former minister, "who from his privileged position has chosen to bring into existence such an immediate record [as a diary], should also make it his business to give testamentary instructions to ensure that its publication does not right the balance that his own colleagues are likely to be observing".

One special point, the committee say, impressed itself upon them as lying at the centre of the difficulties of the Crossman controversies: the creation and use of diaries. It would be wrong as well as unrealistic to suggest that those *taking part in the central processes* of government should not keep diaries.

"But", the report continues, "it is worth calling attention to the fact that their existence creates certain special difficulties in relation to any general conception of the proper confidences of government. The reasons for making them are various and individual: as the mnemonics of future compositions, as a personal experience only to be made public at some indeterminate future date, and even as an immediate private discharge of the psychological tensions generated by public office.

"It is not the making of a diary that matters: it is the timing of its publication, particularly when on his death the text is handed in the raw to a man's executors with the overriding duty of exploiting its value as an asset of his estate."

Lord Radcliffe and his colleagues were speaking of the ethics of publication, not of the making of ministerial records. For them it was the regulation of the time factor that lay at the base of the new system they have proposed to the Prime Minister.

They note that, while its observance would place some obstacles in the path of the more instantaneous forms of historical composition, they did not think what would be lost: "mainly, perhaps, some of the [illegible] and the brief dramatics of political controversy", at all outweighed the counterbalancing considerations.

"Government", they comment acidly, "is not to be conducted in the interests of history". The historian could not have, as of right, a smooth highway constructed for him through the intricate paths of public administration and statecraft. He must take most of his sources as he could find them, and the accumulation of the many diverse ingredients of historical knowledge was a process that could occur only over a lengthy period of time.

The report adds: "There is no sudden flash of light that illumines the whole landscape: we should be surprised if historians would wish that there were. We do not therefore regard our proposals as presenting any impediment to historical scholarship."

Nor could the basic necessities of confident and efficient administration under the existing constitutional system be in conflict with "any legitimate ambition of what is thought of as Open Government": a descriptive phrase rather than a

Continued on page 2, col 3

Leader page, 15

Letters: The criticism of Christian Aid, from Sir George Sinclair, MP, and others; Seychelles as a republic, from Mr James Mancham

Leading articles: Overseas students; Ministers' memoirs; South African Cabinet

Arts, page 11

David Robinson on the cinema in Bombay and London; Mario Amaya on the Romaine Brooks exhibition at the Fine Arts Society; Irving Wardle on *I Do I I Do I*. (Phoenix Theatre)

Obituary, page 16
Mr David Carmichael; Canon E. W. Southcott

Features, pages 14 and 17

Edward Mortimer on whether the Jewish settlements in Galilee can be used as part of a Middle East compromise; Bernard Levin on why fat ladies are becoming phantoms of the opera; T. E. Burlin [illegible] happening to further education?

Sport, pages 12 and 13

Racing: Prospects for Kempton Park and Catterick Bridge and report from Lingfield Park; Football: Three previews of tomorrow's FA Cup ties; Motor rallying: Monte Carlo rally caters its [illegible] stage

Business News, pages 18-24

Stock markets: Shares were subdued after a big placing of RTZ shares. The *FT* Index closed at 389.8 up 1.1.

Financial Editor: Rank's major problem areas; Tate & Lyle beating recession; returning to growth at Inchcape

Business features: Alan McGregor on Egypt's efforts to win industrial investment from overseas; Kenneth Owen on the search for a new source of energy for transport

Business Diary: A new chairman for the City Company Law Committee

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S Africans on retreat in Angola

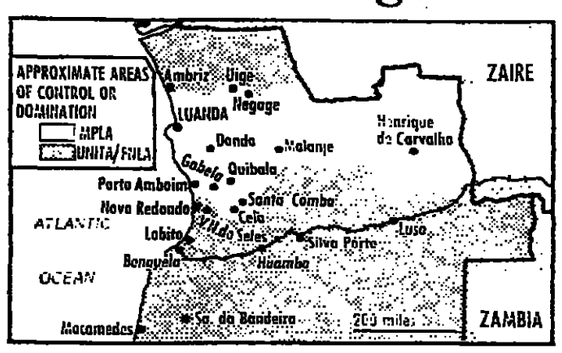
rom Nicholas Ashford
dela, Angola, Jan 22

The mangled wreckage of two mhard armoured cars lies on her side of the dusty road ich runs past maize fields d coffee plantations towards bo town, in the heart of Angola's Cuanza Sul province. The bodies of 13 soldiers, one f them white, are buried near y.

A few miles away the twisted wreckage of a military Cessna reconnaissance aircraft is piled p in a field where it crashed st month, killing its three outh African crew members. According to the local inhabitants it was shot down by a member of the Forças Armadas Populares de Libertacão de Angola, the military wing of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) which is struggling to win control over the former Portuguese territory.

These wrecks mark the farthest point reached by the white-led armoured flying column which began advancing from southern Angola last October and was halted by the MPLA forces when within 250 miles of Luanda, the capital. If it had not been stopped here, the strategically important hydroelectric scheme at Dondo, about 100 miles farther north, would have come within reach of the column's guns, and Luanda would have been threatened from both north and south.

Now, however, the military situation has swung markedly in the MPLA's favour. In the north the Western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) is being driven towards the Zaire border; in the region around Gabela, the popular movement's forces and their Cuban allies are beginning to push the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and the South Africans back towards the Angola-Namibia border.



According to Commander Mbeto Traca, the MPLA's political commissar in the Cuanza Sul region, in the past three days his group's forces have advanced 30 miles south along the main road to Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), seat of the coalition Government formed by the FNLA and Unita. He claims that they have taken the towns of Santa Comba and Cela (where the South African Air Force had used the air strip for ferrying in men and equipment), and are now on the north bank of the Queve river.

This is the last big natural obstacle between the advancing army and Huambo, 200 miles to the south.

But to the west of the Luanda-Huambo highway, MPLA units have already crossed the Queve and are advancing on Vila Nova do Seles. Their intelligence reports indicate that this town has been evacuated by its Unita and South African defenders.

The MPLA objective in this area is to surround the coastal town of Novo Redondo, still in Unita hands, and then advance southwards towards the ports of Lobito and Benguela. Unita is using Lobito harbour to bring in supplies, which are then transported inland along the Benguela railway.

The MPLA commanders in the region have no doubt that their main enemy is the South African Army rather than Unita, and there is substantial evidence to show that the South Africans are indeed present in considerable numbers. Their troops have been captured in the area and the MPLA has also collected South African documents, equipment and spent ammunition; neither can there be any doubt that the destroyed armoured cars and aircraft near Ebo were of South African origin.

Continued on page 8, col 8

Miners' 5-day ultimatum over pit closure plan

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday delivered a five-day ultimatum to the National Coal Board, threatening a national overtime ban if their demands to save a Derbyshire pit are not met.

The National Union of Mineworkers wants two drifts to be driven into a 2ft 10in seam at Langwith pit which is threatened with closure. The board insists that it would be uneconomic to exploit and does not conform to new dust regulations.

The board promised to consider the union's arguments, but senior managers fear that meeting the union demand will give the union an undue influence over future exploitation of coal reserves, and flout sound mining judgment.

It would cost about £3m to develop the Clowne seam and the 2,500,000 tons of coal available would extend the life of the pit by less than three years. But if the board does not go ahead with the development the union executive is likely to impose the overtime ban next week. The two sides meet again on Tuesday.

The threat to coal supplies has emerged because miners' leaders fear lest coal board arguments about Langwith should prove the thin end of the wedge of a new programme of pit closures which would affect militant areas like Derbyshire.

Langwith is to close in 1978 after 90 years, unless the development demanded by the union is done. The board has offered jobs at other collieries within three miles to all the men to be displaced.

Overtime working accounts for only about 9 per cent of the total shifts worked in the pits, but if the board stands firm and the miners enforce their ban it would seriously affect labour relations.

That would occur just as the industry is beginning talks on the union's pay claim for £6 on basic rates, rather than as a supplement to earnings.

National strikes in the industry have always taken place after an overtime ban has been operating for several weeks. Informal talks on the union pay claim opened after the ultimatum had been given yesterday.

Government to set up lorry route network

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government is to establish a national network of through routes for heavy lorries, Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, announced in the Commons yesterday.

Although subject to discussions with local authorities, the network is expected to be much different from and more extensive than that suggested in the consultation paper, *Routes for Heavy Lorries*, issued in July, 1974. That is partly because the 3,100 miles of high quality roads shown on a map in the paper are not likely to be completed until the late 1980s and because such a network is now regarded as too small to be workable.

About 8,000 miles of the existing 11,000 miles of motorways and primary routes has been selected as a basis for the discussions. Mr Gilbert said he hoped a considerable milage would be agreed at an early date, but many gaps would remain to be filled.

As a concession to the environmental lobby, the minimum gross weight limit to which the scheme will apply is to be reduced from 24 tons to 16.

Iceland Premier agrees to talks

Talks on the cod fisheries dispute between Mr Wilson and Mr Hallgrimsson, the Icelandic Prime Minister, are due to start in London this weekend.

The Icelandic Cabinet agreed yesterday that Mr Hallgrimsson should accept Mr Wilson's invitation to London. He is expected to arrive tomorrow.

Ford car prices up by 5%

By Clifford Webb

Leyland has kept its promise to outstay Ford in announcing itse next round of price increases. Ford prices went up by an average of 5 per cent from midnight last night, but Leyland is expected to follow from next week.

Examples of the new Ford prices with old prices in brackets are: Popular 1100 two-door, £1,416 (£1,349); Escort 1100 L two-door, £1,668 (£1,589); Cortina 1300 two-door, £1,731 (£1,649); Capri 1600 GL, £2,187 (£2,082); Granada 2000 £2,429 (£2,313); Granada 3-litre GL, £3,484 (£3,318).

TWO THIRDS OF THE EARTH IS COVERED BY WATER, THE OTHER THIRD BY RICHARD ELLIS.

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HOME NEWS

Ulster Civil Service damaged by 'leaks' of confidential papers to politicians, Mr Rees says

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The consistent leaking of confidential documents from government offices in Northern Ireland to politicians had damaged the Northern Ireland Civil Service and could bring the high standards of the service into disrepute, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons yesterday.

He said the attention of the Royal Ulster Constabulary had been drawn to quotations made by the Rev Ian Paisley, United Ulster Unionist MP for Antrim, North, at a Commons committee on Wednesday from a document classified as confidential about the recent appointment of Mr James O'Hara as chairman of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

That, Mr Rees said, implied that there had been a further disclosure of information, in addition to documents that had been quoted in the *Protestant Telegraph*, Belfast, in November, which were already the subject of police investigation. "It is essential that every possible measure should be taken to eradicate the source of such leaks", Mr Rees said.

Mr Rees said that in the past military documents had been passed on—"which is not a subject of amusement to the security forces". He thought it would be better if he did not say where his suspicions lay, but left it to the police; too often he heard it said in Northern Ireland that the Civil Service was dominated by Protestants.

He added: "What we will have now is the remark: 'What do you expect from the Civil Service?' And it is not true. They are remarkably fine. There are bad eggs everywhere, including perhaps sometimes in the House of Commons."

At a meeting of the Commons committee on Northern Ireland housing earlier in the day Mr Concannon, Under Secretary, Northern Ireland Office, had said that Mr Paisley had quoted from advice given by a senior civil servant on the appointment of Mr O'Hara, a Roman Catholic, but selected words out of context.

In the Commons, Mr Rees commented: "It is indefensible that a quite proper analysis of Mr O'Hara's character should be peddled around. It makes the normal process of government much more difficult." He was sure all men of honour would help the police.

Mr Gerard-Fitz, Social Democratic and Labour Party member for Belfast, West, said it would appear that Mr Paisley, "who by the way has a wedding today and did not think it important enough to come to the House", seemed to have access to files of the Army, police, housing executive and every other part of the Civil Service administration.

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said that for anyone to exploit a security leak and use it to gain temporary political advantage was to be utterly deprecated.

Mr Rees agreed, but said he wanted to bring home to English MPs the special conditions in Ulster. "The deductions made from documents in Northern Ireland would leave Aristotle gasping", he said.

Police in Stormont Castle check

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Special Branch detectives yesterday began interviewing civil servants from Stormont Castle as part of an investigation to track down the "loyalist" sympathizer responsible for leaking confidential government documents to Mr Paisley.

The investigation is the third carried out by the Royal Ulster Constabulary within the past six months into offences under the Official Secrets Act concerning documents passed to Mr Paisley. All have had the obvious intention of embarrassing the Labour Government.

In two of the cases the source is believed to be the same man within the Northern Ireland Office who has been careful to hide his true political sympathies from both his immediate colleagues and his superiors.

The latest incident, involving a memorandum covering highly sensitive areas of the Government's housing policy, has embarrassed and annoyed ministers. It has also aroused widespread discontent inside the Northern Ireland Civil Service, many of whose members now feel under indirect suspicion.

Although strict secrecy surrounds the investigation it is understood that the offending memorandum was stamped "confidential". It was written by a departmental head who was asked to report on the background of Mr John O'Hara.

In the past similar investigations into the leaking of official documents have had little success. But on this occasion detectives believe that the restricted access to the memorandum will increase their chances of finding the culprit.

Neither of the other two RUC investigations into documents leaked to Mr Paisley has produced any concrete results, and both are still officially regarded as continuing.

The most recent concerns a front-page article in the Belfast fortnightly paper, the *Protestant Telegraph*, on November 29 under the headline: "Rees pays republicans £653,000". Mr Paisley has close connexions with the paper, which produced figures that could have come only from two confidential documents circulating at the time inside the Northern Ireland Office.

In the article there were allegations about contracts granted by the Northern Ireland housing executive to firms doing renovation work on the Moyard estate. The estate is off Springfield Road in a staunchly republican district of Belfast. At the time the publication of the exact sums of money paid to firms alleged to have republican connexions caused serious concern in government circles.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Paisley remained unrepentant about using classified documents for political ends. "The Northern Ireland Office are never prepared to accept the truth and the only way you can force them to accept it is to produce the hard facts of evidence", he said.

"I have made up my mind that in future when I make statements I am going to give concrete proof. The threats of police intervention, which I have had before, will not deter me."

Booby-trapped firearm kills RUC men

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Five people were killed in Northern Ireland last night. Two policemen died and four others were injured when a booby-trapped firearm they were examining at Donegall Pass RUC station, in south-east Belfast, exploded.

Mr John Errol, aged 32, of Bellaghy, co Londonderry, a poultry firm manager and a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, was shot dead last night, at Clady after two employees of the company, a girl and her brother, got off a minibus he was driving.

At Eglish, near Dungannon, four armed youths burst into a garage where three other youths were working. They chased one away, tied up the second and kidnapped the third and then shot him dead.

The driver of a minibus carrying quarry workers was shot dead near Belfast airport.

Craig move: A resolution asking the Government to call a referendum in Northern Ireland to test support for a voluntary power-sharing coalition was tabled yesterday by Mr William Craig and Vanguard Party colleagues for debate when the recalled Convention meets on February 3 (our Staff Reporter in Belfast writes).

The business committee may decide to reject the motion, but the Vanguard Party said it could then be raised under private members' business.

Mr Jenkins takes control of hunger strike case

From David Leigh
Wakefield

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has taken personal control of the case of Frank Stagg, the IRA hunger striker who is officially considered to be on the point of death in Wakefield prison hospital. Mr Jenkins has refused to make any concessions or to negotiate until Mr Stagg ends his action.

Attempts to negotiate, however, continued yesterday in telephone conversations between Mr Jenkins and Mr Frank Maguire, the independent MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Mr Maguire, who spent two days in Wakefield, said last night before returning to Northern Ireland that he expected Mr Stagg to die. "I have done all I can. The Home Office have pulled the shutters down."

Mr Jenkins is in the centre of a battle of propaganda and counter-propaganda in Ireland over Mr Stagg. The Home Office position is certain to be that the Provisionals movement in Dublin has admitted that it could make Mr Stagg stop if it so ordered.

If it does not, and Mr Stagg dies, as seems imminent, the propaganda reverse would then, from the British point of view, be for the Provisional movement. It would have been seen to make a martyr to raise the political temperature in Northern Ireland.

The Government is bound to believe, in a situation that after the abandonment of force-feeding is a battle of wills, that Mr Stagg's death is the only *probable outcome*.

Mr Stagg, a former bus driver, who is serving 10 years for leading an IRA unit in Coventry and plotting explosions, has dropped claims for an immediate transfer to a prison in Northern Ireland but wants release from solitary confinement.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: The length of time an individual can survive without food depends on his build and physical fitness. A heavily built man would be able to survive several months without food provided he had enough water. A thinner man or one with existing heart or kidney disease would run greater risks, and there have been examples of sudden death from heart failure as a complication of prolonged starvation.

The amount of fluid needed is surprisingly large, since a man on hunger strike takes in no water in bread, potatoes or other foods with a high fluid content. He needs enough to allow the kidneys to form urine to eliminate chemical wastes. If much less than three pints of water daily is taken, wastes such as urea accumulate in the bloodstream, causing serious biochemical disturbances that may need urgent medical treatment.

Government move to pacify left on jobless

By Martin Huckerby
Political Staff

The Government, apparently because of pressure from dissident Labour MPs, has decided to table a motion on Monday for the unemployment debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, thus changing the ground over which the political parties will battle.

The original intention of the Government was to have a vote simply on the adjournment of the debate. However, a meeting of the *Tribune* group of left-wing Labour MPs yesterday showed that at least twelve, and possibly as many as 20, backbenchers were threatening to abstain on the vote in protest at the ever increasing dole queues.

Although the terms of the government motion have not yet been announced, it could provide a mechanism to enable the unhappy Labour MPs to avoid abstaining on the vote, and thus possibly causing a government defeat. Left-wingers would be able to table an amendment, and if that was accepted the need to oppose the Government would disappear.

Conservative leaders expect a full turn out of their forces on Thursday, and while some of the other parties might not have all their MPs present the prospect of perhaps a score of Labour backbenchers refusing to go through the government lobby is not one that senior ministers can view with equanimity.

Leaders of the *Tribune* group gave a warning after their meeting that the number of Labour MPs abstaining might well increase before the debate. The decision of many MPs would depend on whether the Government made any moves to alleviate unemployment.

Mr Arthur Latham, MP, chairman of the group, thought there was a very thin line dividing those MPs who were threatening to abstain and those who were intending to support the Government but with very heavy hearts. If the Government failed to announce any action in the next few days, he believed, there might be more than a score of MPs who would embarrass the Government by abstaining.

Tory strategy on jobs: Conservative demands for immediate cuts in public spending would result in higher unemployment, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, agreed yesterday.

He said the Conservatives had been pressing, and would continue to press, for cuts in public spending. There was no escaping the fact that that [illegible] unemployment in the short term.

But Sir Geoffrey argued that unless the country faced that fact there would be still higher unemployment in the long run.

Indicating the lines of the Conservatives' attack in Thursday's debate in the Commons, he said the Labour Party showed no sign of understanding the long-term cause of the nation's difficulties, nor willingness to apply the fundamental remedies which were needed.

The prospect of an ever lengthening dole queue was grim and intolerable, but it would be fatal for the nation if the Conservatives suggested that there was some painless way of restoring the situation. They would not use the rising unemployment figures as a stick with which to make political capital.

Stonehouse trial date fixed

The trial of Mr John Stonehouse and Mrs Sheila Buckley, his secretary, has been provisionally fixed at the Central Criminal Court for April 27.

The MP faces 16 charges of fraud, theft, conspiracy and deception and two of making false statements to obtain legal aid. Mrs Buckley, aged 29, of Erith, Kent, faces six charges jointly with Mr Stonehouse. They allege fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud.



The 12ft statue of St Paul on St Paul's Cathedral after being washed. The smaller photograph shows its position on the west front.

Mrs Castle faces abortion storm

By Our Political Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, tried last night to calm the storm that has broken out in the Labour Party over the Government's decision to table a motion to reappoint the Select Committee on Abortion which was set up last session to consider the Abortion (Amendment) Bill introduced by Mr James White, Labour MP for Glasgow, Pollok.

She explained to the Parliamentary Labour Party that the Government had to fulfil an undertaking it gave to the sponsors of the Bill and the Commons. That was why the motion was tabled. She knew the committee itself was divided on whether it had any remaining useful work to do. "We shall all be completely free to vote on this according to our judgment and consciences", she said.

"Like everyone else in this room, I have been weighing this matter very carefully and have come to the conclusion that this is not the right time to reestablish the committee. I should like time to judge the effects of the steps we have taken to fulfil the committee's recommendations last session before any further examination of the 1967 Act takes place. This is, of course, my personal view."

Mrs Castle recognized that it was an emotive subject. "It is an issue on which individual feelings of conscience run so deep that any attempt to dictate a party or government line would tear the Labour Party, or any party, to pieces. That is why the Government has decided that when this motion comes before the House at an early date, we shall all of us, including members of the Government, vote as individuals."

She said the Government lost no time in accepting most of the recommendations made by the select committee and action was being taken in her department on all the recommendations.

She gave examples: in the private sector she now controlled the cost to patients at all nursing homes that concentrated on abortion; late terminations were restricted to certain places; new regulations on certification and disclosure covering the NHS and private clinics had been laid. She was setting up a register of approved pregnancy referral bureaux, checking facilities for foreign patients, and reviewing the procedure for notifying abortions.

Mrs Miller (Redbridge, Ilford, North), who opened the debate, said she had checked with the Clerks of the House that Mr White's Bill had fallen at the end of the last session and was no longer in existence. The abortion question split communities throughout the country, and one or two religious denominations were supporting the anti-abortion lobby. But most young people were not members of churches and Parliament was in danger of creating another generation battle.

"We must not feed the flames of this battle by reactivating this select committee", she said. There would be more point in reactivating the select committee on battered wives.

Mr White said he had received 5,000 letters on the subject, including many from general practitioners. He called on the Government to honour its pledge to reestablish the committee.

Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich, West), another member of the committee, said it had done all that was necessary. The House should now wait to see the outcome of Mrs Castle's actions.

Mr Stanley Cohen (Leeds, South-east) said it was not only the churches that were concerned in the anti-abortion lobby. Many people who were atheists or agnostics felt strongly on the issue. There might be serious electoral consequences for the party if a wrong decision was made.

Mrs Helene Hayman (Welwyn and Hatfield), a member of the committee, thought it would be wrong to set up again a bitter forum of opposing parties, which was bound to produce majority and minority reports.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride), a member of the committee and a family planning consultant, said the committee should not be set up again unless there were clear, definable areas needing further investigation. He regretted the proposal; if the committee was set up it would be the focus for a concerted drive to make fundamental changes in the 1967 Act.

New command for expert in anti-insurgency

Brigadier Frank Kitson, an army expert on counter-insurgency tactics and peace-keeping whose views once led to political controversy, became General Officer Commanding 2nd Division, British Army of the Rhine, yesterday.

Lately Commandant of the School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire, Brigadier Kitson, aged 49, took up his appointment in the rank of major-general in succession to Major-General W. D. Maugham.

In his book, *Low Intensity Operations*, published in 1972, while he was commanding the 39th Brigade in Northern Ireland, he discussed the Army's possible role in counter-subversion.

He became a target for some left-wingers and questions were raised in Parliament about his book.

Brigadier Kitson won the MC during operations in East Africa in 1954 and a bar to it in Malaya three years later.

Some Tory sympathy for referendum on devolution

By Our Political Staff

The canvassing of a referendum on devolution appears to be winning the sympathy of some senior Conservative politicians who, like the Government, are carrying out a reassessment of attitudes after the four-day debate.

While recognizing that a referendum would provide many complications, particularly over the type of question to be framed, some shadow ministers believe that the proposal should be examined.

The Labour Party's national executive will have before it at a meeting next week a suggestion from Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton), that a referendum should be considered.

Shadow ministers, in their first response to the four-day debate, believe that Parliament may be facing the most difficult and potentially most dangerous difficulties it has faced for years.

Four left-wing Labour backbenchers yesterday issued a sharp statement criticizing the formation of the Scottish Labour Party and "regretting the decision of two of our colleagues [Mr Sillars and Mr Robertson] to risk a split in the Labour movement by the formation of a separate and separatist party" Scottish politics, page 14

Breathing machine was turned off by doctors

From Our Correspondent
Stoke-on-Trent

A breathing machine was switched off after doctors had decided that the brain of a arsenic poisoning victim was irreversibly damaged, it was stated at an inquest at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday.

The patient, Mr Ross Hassall, aged 22, was one of six men taken to hospital last September after an accident during a metal reclamation process in which all the men were poisoned by arsine gas. He had been married for only three weeks.

It was stated yesterday that Mr Hassall, of Queen Street, Market Drayton, suffered brain damage during the weeks after the accident on September 30. He died on October 16.

Dr Peter Rubin, senior house officer at North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, said: "He had suffered irreversible brain damage following a cardiac arrest. After a consultation between two consultants we turned off the machine."

Speaking after the inquest Mr Frederick Hails, the coroner, said: "This was a decision which a doctor must take. In this case it was made by two responsible consultants with an intimate knowledge of the case. It is a hard decision but one which they are trained to take and one which they accept as part of their duty."

Evidence was given about the delivery in September, to the Market Drayton factory of Wheeler and Pearsall, Ltd, of scrap metal containing zinc for extraction. It also contained arsenic. The scrap was taken by an extractor machine. Because of moisture in the air, it began to emit arsine fumes, which were recycled into a building where men were working.

Mr Kenneth Wheeler, managing director of the company, said: "It was a closed system where dust was taken out of the air, which was recycled back into the room. It is not a machine for handling gas. It was not made for handling this type of material."

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Foreign students claim 'illogical'

The National Union of Students last night attacked Lord Bowden, Principal of the University of Manchester Institute of Technology, for criticizing the number of overseas students in Britain during a Lords debate on Wednesday.

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the NUS, said it was illogical of Lord Bowden to imply that the increase in overseas students in Britain was responsible for the decline in home students. British education was the best form of overseas aid the type desperately needed.

Leading article, page 13

Moderate wins key PLP post

A member of the moderate wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr Thomas Urwin, MP for Houghton-le-Spring, has been elected to the PLP's liaison committee, a key link between Labour backbench MPs and the Government.

Guide dogs plea

A Commons motion tabled last night by Mr Woodall, Labour MP for Hemsworth, after correspondence in *The Times*, asks the Government to consider making it illegal to bar blind persons from entering public functions when accompanied by their guide dogs.

Reticence on ministers' memoirs urged

Continued from page 1

precisely defined theory or practice. No one had seriously maintained that every incident of the processes of government ought properly to be conducted in the open.

The Radcliffe committee's recommendations, which Mr Wilson accepted wholly in a parliamentary written reply last night, have been firmly based on the existing conventions on ministerial memoirs as they have developed over many decades, particularly since a memorandum circulated to the Cabinet on May 10, 1946. As Mr Wilson wrote, the present conventions on ministerial publications, the committee argue, "should properly be regarded as concessions made to the author rather than as restrictions imposed upon him".

The principal recommendation is that ministerial authors should be precluded for 15, instead of 30 years, from publishing information falling into three categories:

(1) The author must not reveal anything that contravenes the requirements of national security operative at the time of his proposed publication. "That is a point upon which the ex-minister, just because he is retired, is not competent to rely upon his individual judgment."

(2) He must not make disclosures that would be injurious to his country's relations with other nations. "We do not in the least wish that the edge of what he wants to say should be blunted by the imposition of the small courtesies of diplomatic life. . . . But in the end it comes down to the fact that he does not and cannot hold the keys to the dispatch boxes of the day, nor can he be fully admitted to knowledge of their contents and of their current significance.

(3) He must not publish information destructive of the confidential relationships upon which the system of government is based. That is, relationships between minister and colleagues or advisers in the Civil Service or outside bodies and private persons.

"Opinions, perhaps unpopular, perhaps embarrassing, will be muted or suppressed if they are known to be liable to future disclosure at the whim of some retired colleague. . . . The case of the departmental adviser is stronger than any other, since it is his professional duty to tender his advice when so required, and in our view it is critically important that he should be free to do so in the assurance that the confidence that he has given will be respected. . . .

"He cannot fight the memoir writer on equal terms. The discipline of the service itself ties his hands, and it is desirable that it should. . . . The minister must observe a scrupulous reticence with regard to the attitudes and personalities of those who have served him in office. . . . It seems to us wholly repugnant that he should at a later date regard himself as free to record this material and discuss it in the course of a public account of his ministerial experience."

The Radcliffe working rules on the reticence due from a former minister are: not to reveal the opinions or attitudes of colleagues on government business with which they have been concerned; not reveal the advice given to him; and not make public assessments or criticisms, favourable or unfavourable, of those who served under him, or those whose competence or suitability for particular posts he has had to measure as part of his official duties.

Such obligations of reticence, the report states, "are public duties".

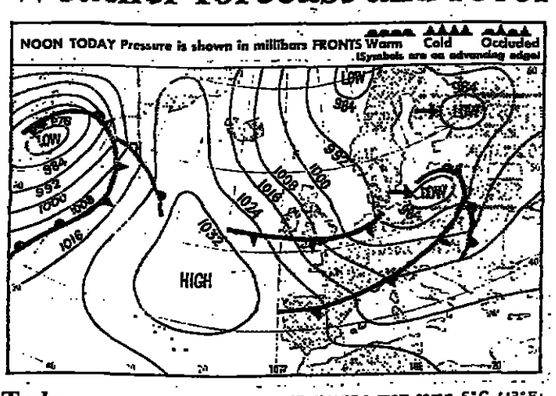
On the above conditions, as Mr Wilson put it, former ministers could publish memoirs at any time.

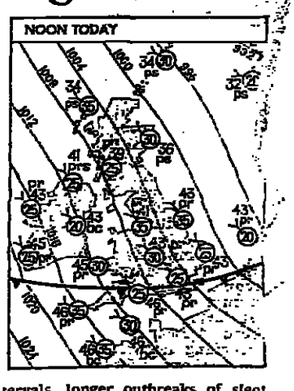
On enforcement of the proposed rules, the committee thought that the law (as illustrated by the Crossman proceedings) did not provide satisfactory machinery. Nor do they recommend legislation to establish a series of new offences. They rely on ministers' acceptance of an obligation of honour, reinforced by a rule that on taking or leaving office a minister should have his attention drawn explicitly to his obligations in relation to memoirs. A former minister will also continue to submit any manuscript about his ministerial experience to the Secretary of the Cabinet, with the right of appeal to the Prime Minister.

Members of the committee were: Lord Radcliffe (chairman), Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead, former Head of the Home Civil Service, Mr Robert Carr, Lord Franks, Lord Shackleton, Mr Michael Stewart, MP for Hammersmith, Fulham, and Lord Windlesham.

Leading article, page 15

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.53 am. Sun sets: 4.13 pm. Moon sets: 10.24 am. Moon rises: 1.12 am tomorrow. Last quarter: 11.4 pm.

Lighting up: 5.3 pm to 7.21 am.

High water: London Bridge, 5.45 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 6.21 pm, 6.9m (22.7ft). Avonmouth, 11.33 am, 12.3m (40.5ft); 11.49 pm, 11.6m (38.2ft). Dover, 2.56 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 3.31 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Hull, 10.27 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 10.38 pm, 7.0m (23.1ft). Liverpool, 3.18 am, 8.7m (28.7ft); 3.35 pm, 8.8m (28.9ft).

A strong NW airstream covers all areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny intervals, showers; wind NW, fresh or strong; max temp 6°C (43°F).

E, Central N England: Bright intervals, frequent and heavy showers, snow on hills later; wind NW strong; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, showers; wind W, strong to gale; max temp 8°C (46°F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, showers, snow on hills later; wind W or NW, strong to gale; max temp 7°C (45°F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, wintry showers; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Bright intervals, wintry showers, heavy and prolonged at times; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Wintry showers, bright intervals, longer outbreaks of sleet or snow in NE; windy, cold, night frost, severe in N.

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind W or NW, strong to gale; sea very rough.

Irish Sea: Wind NW, gale to severe gale; sea very rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	c	13	55	Cologne	r	5	41	
Algiers	f	18	64	Copenhagen	s	3	37	
Amsterdam	c	8	46	Dublin	c	11	52	
Athens	f	11	52	Edinburgh	c	10	50	
Barcelona	s	11	52	Florence	s	12	54	
Belfast	c	10	50	Funchal	c	15	59	
Berlin	r	4	39	Geneva	c	4	39	
Biarritz	r	11	52	Gibraltar	f	16	61	
Birmingham	c	11	52	Guernsey	c	10	50	
Bristol	c	10	50	Heraklion	c	11	52	
Brussels	c	9	48	Innsbruck	r	3	37	
Budapest	c	4	39	Istanbul	r	7	45	
Cardiff	c	10	50	Jersey	c	11	52	
L Palmas	s	21	70	New York	s	3	37	
Lisbon	s	10	50	Nice	s	13	55	
Locarno	s	13	55	Oslo	s	-1	30	
London	c	11	52	Paris	c	10	50	
Luxembourg	c	8	46	Reykjavik	c	-3	27	
Madrid	s	8	46	Rome	c	13	55	
Majorca	s	14	57	Ronidswy	c	10	50	
Malaga	s	14	57	Stockholm	f	-1	30	
Malta	f	15	59	Tel Aviv	f	16	61	
Manchestr	r	9	48	Venice	c	1	34	
Moscow	sn	0	32	Vienna	f	6	43	
Munich	r	3	37	Warsaw	r	-1	30	
Naples	s	12	54	Zurich	r	4	39	

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12°C (54°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,010.1 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Bfr 12; Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, Dkr 1.75; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Frs 1.80; Germany, Dmk 0.60; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 350; Luxembourg, Lfr 20; Majorca, Pes 10; Malta, 6c; Norway, Kr 1.50; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 85; Sweden, Skr 1.75; Switzerland, Sfr 0.30; USA Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 10.

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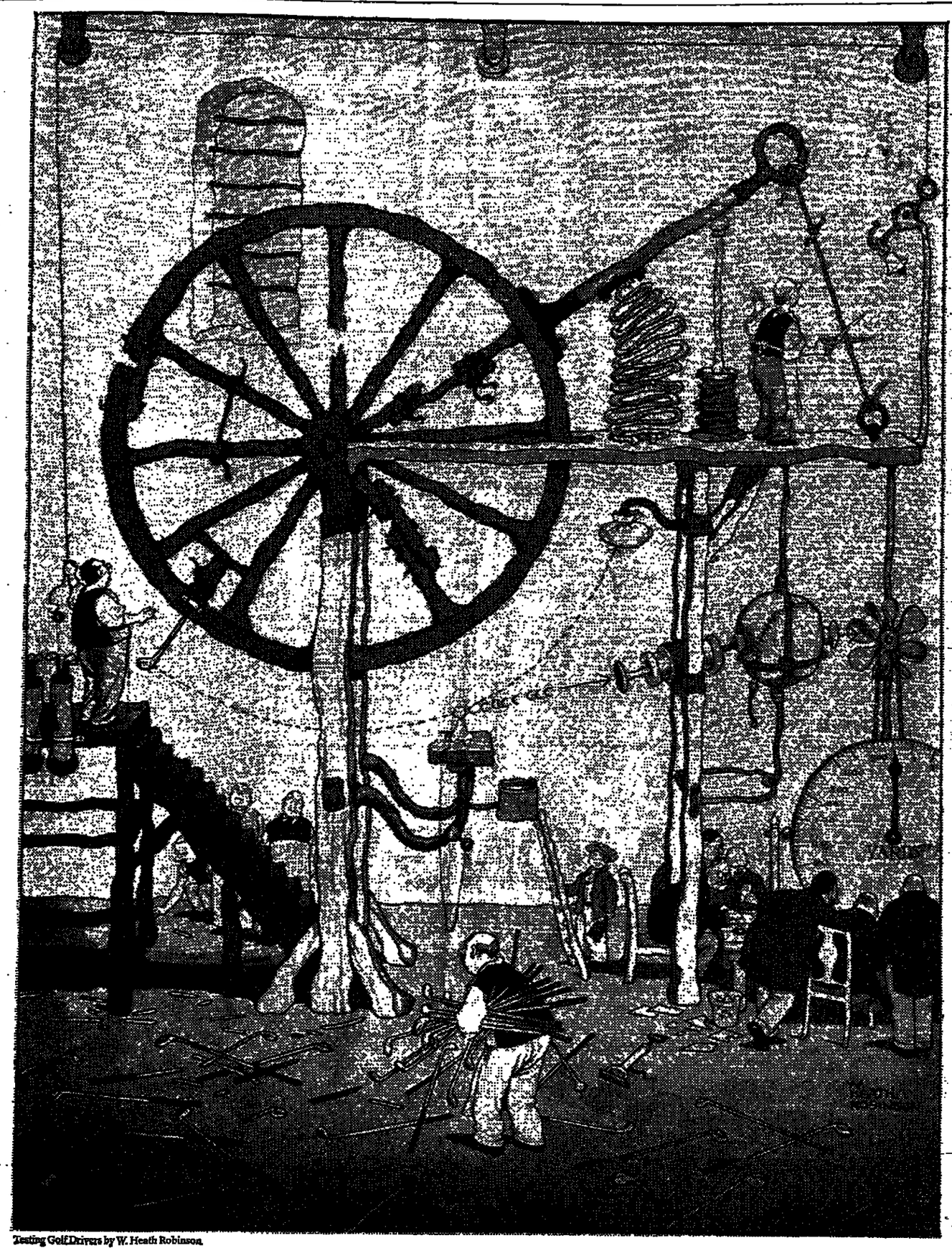
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HOME NEWS

Education chief blames changes in local government for setting back progress by several years

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Progress in education had been set back several years by developments that followed local government changes, Mr Michael Harrison, president of the Society of Education Officers, said at the society's annual meeting in London yesterday.

His attack follows recent criticism of the state of education after the reorganization of local government by Mr Dudley Fiske, Chief Education Officer for Manchester, and Mr George Cooke, Education Officer for Lincolnshire.

Other leading education officers have told me of their frustration at the way schools and colleges have become the victims of "corporate management", under which all decisions concerning their running can no longer be approved quickly by an education committee but have to be scrutinized by a general coordinating policy committee of all local government services.

Mr Harrison, Chief Education Officer for Sheffield, said at the meeting: "The education service has won nothing but travail through the arrival of centralized control mechanisms in town and county halls up and down the country, which are redundant in the technological sense."

The idea of corporate management had been imperfectly conceived and had led to a distrust of big local government chiefs by the general public. Overnight it had destroyed the valuable partnership between education officers and education committees.

That had been replaced after local government elections by a "character of political activism which . . . has set the onward and upward progress of education in this country back by several years. This is hard to forgive", he said.

"As for corporate management, you could remove it and all that goes with it from the face of the earth tomorrow and not one of the 30,000 schools in England and Wales would be any the wiser or worse off."

It had been responsible for acres of paper being produced in an attempt to define purely mechanical objectives, and to set up one system of control upon another. It had diluted accountability for effective service, and duplicated the organization of committees and systems of accounting and staff control which in the old days the education service had been perfectly capable of running by itself.

He questioned the validity of the basic idea of corporate management. Local authorities controlled only some of the services that affected citizens. They did not control public health. So a corporate plan could be corporate only to the authority that invented it. It could never be a complete plan to benefit the people.

"So it tends to be an inward-looking plan concerned more with the nuts and bolts of the authority's machine than with the lives of people," he said. "It is increasingly impersonalized, as the processes of bureaucracy grip it, and increasingly artificial."

He said it led to a power game between established departments and political leaders in a centralized power system. "This situation contributes nothing to the quality of education provision. It is totally remote from the lives of children in infant schools and students in polytechnics.

"Saddest of all, because of the impersonality of the new engorged bureaucracy, it is destructive of those human relations between chief education officer and teachers in schools, colleges and community education which have been the hallmark of public education."

Minister's speech: There was no evidence that educational standards were falling because of comprehensive reorganization, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at the society's annual dinner last night. Anyone who tried to compare examination results in comprehensive schools with those in schools that had retained selection was stepping on a statistical minefield. While the proportion of children in comprehensive schools had increased eightfold in the past 10 years, the percentage of leavers who had left with no qualifications had fallen by two thirds.

North wants safeguards against devolution

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

The Northern Economic Planning Council thinks special measures will be necessary to safeguard the region's interests if devolution is introduced. Otherwise, it says, "the proposals in the White Paper seem likely to damage the region's future prospects".

The council noted yesterday that the resources of England, Scotland and Wales, including North Sea oil, belonged to the United Kingdom as a whole, and emphasized that all parts must receive a demonstrably equitable share of those resources.

In a statement, it said there was a widespread conviction in the region that as a result of the greater political pressure which they were able to exert Scotland and Wales already obtained a disproportionate share of national support relative to the northern region. The council feared that even greater political pressures would be exerted as a result of the proposals in the White Paper, leading to their obtaining an even greater share of United Kingdom resources.

It suggested a much stronger and more effective regional and coordinatory body; wherever appropriate there should be strong regional offices with standardized boundaries for all government departments; far greater devolution of decision-making to the regions; and more information from the Government on public expenditure.

Board told its silence causes cynicism and frustration among inmates

Prisoners seek to know why parole is refused

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Parole Board and the Home Office are considering how to implement a request by prisoners and some staff for a new policy of letting inmates know why parole is refused.

They have told Sir Louis Petch, the board's chairman, and other members that the failure to give reasons is the biggest cause of cynicism about the parole system and in some cases leads to dangerous bitterness.

Many of the prisoners who do not apply for parole opt out because they cannot bear the anguish caused by the uncertainty. Each year more than 700 prisoners, about 8 per cent of the number eligible, refuse to be considered.

When prisoners opt out they are not given the supervision on release they would automatically receive on parole. Yet their rejection of the system means that they are more likely to be alienated than prisoners who do get parole.

The need to give reasons was strongly expressed to members of the board during visits to prisons to explain how the parole system works and to hear views about it.

Prisoners and staff have told the board that failure to give reasons means that inmates do not know what they have to do to correct their faults, and rehabilitation is undermined.

In prison, some work off their frustrations in the gymnasium. Others relapse into moody non-cooperation and sometimes bloody-mindedness. Cynicism and distrust spread. Prisoners wonder who had spoken against them. They sometimes blame their wives or individual officers. Wives blame their husbands.



Sir Louis Petch: Considering a change in policy.

Sir Louis has replied that he would be in favour of passing on reasons if a way could be found of doing so effectively and fairly. The board and the Home Office are not against the idea in principle but they say that giving reasons would in some cases harm the prisoner, particularly if they were medical ones, if circumstances at the home he was expecting to return to had changed, for example if his wife was secretly involved with another man.

Prisoners reply that they would prefer to know the truth, and staff say that an honest, frank relationship helps the inmate to come to terms with his position. Moreover it is precisely that sort of treatment in other parts of the prison system that seeks to help a man to face reality. The therapeutic community at Grendon Underwood prison is an example.

There were also complaints during the board's tour of prisons about the delay, averaging three months, between application for parole and communication of the decision.

An organization-and-method study of Home Office and Parole Board procedures, due to begin soon, will explore whether changes are necessary. Welfare staff at prisons say that often not enough time is given for adequate aftercare to be arranged easily.

Men leaving suddenly may have to abandon expensive education courses arranged for them through prison. The granting of parole is done in the light of the individual circumstances and attitude of the prisoner, which may change.

Prisoners also express cynicism about the attitude of judges to parole. One prisoner, who had surveyed opinion in his wing, told Sir Louis that judges imposed longer sentences to compensate for the part expected to be lost through parole. He was told that there was no evidence of that and the judges serving on the board denied it.

Another prisoner pointed out that the time was coming when the board would have to consider those life sentences for which judges had recommended a minimum term. Provision for judges to recommend minimum prison terms for murderers was made when capital punishment was abolished in 1965.

From the coming into force of the 1965 Act until the end of October, 1975, life imprisonment has been imposed for murder in England and Wales in 822 cases, excluding those in which persons under 18 were convicted of murder were sentenced to detention "during Her Majesty's pleasure". Recommendations on sentences have been made in 67 of those cases. The length of the recommended period has varied from 10 years to, in two cases, life.

Welfare and probation officers have raised the difficulties created by the granting of parole to a parent who has murdered his child. It has yet to be decided whether to take the children into care, and, if so, probation officers say, some have been. That means that the concession to the offender is made at the expense of the innocent victims. But an offender on parole is under supervision which is of advantage to the children.

A prison doctor and a psychologist have expressed concern to the board about the need to ensure adequate supervision of sex offenders on parole. The question arises of how to ensure supervision continues if a condition is attached to the parole, such as that a man must continue to receive treatment.

But the concern is overcast by figures quoted by the board that indicate that of sex offenders, including rapists, those who have committed sex crimes are the least likely to become recidivist.

The proportion of all prisoners now getting parole is 40 per cent, of whom 93 per cent are not reconvicted while on parole.

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Post Office Telecommunications

Ombudsman obtains £150 for man wrongly accused

By Our Political Staff

A man who was wrongly involved in affiliation proceedings by the Department of Health and Social Security has been paid £150 in compensation as a result of investigations by Sir Alan Marre, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman).

In a report published yesterday Sir Alan said that when the complainant appeared in court he denied all knowledge of the woman whose child he was supposed to have fathered, and she denied all knowledge of him.

Sir Alan explained that the woman provided the department with the name of the father of her recently born child so that they could trace him and ensure that he provided financial support. She was unsure of the address but gave his date of birth as March 8, 1945.

The records branch of the department found a man of the same name living in the area, the complainant in the case, who had in fact been born on April 8, 1945. After the file had been passed to another local office of the department the details of the man were wrongly given to the magistrates' court.

Sir Alan said the case had been dismissed and the court had suggested that the man might take civil proceedings against the department. When he had investigated, the department accepted that the complaint was justified.

The department apologized unreservedly and offered to reimburse the legal costs of £43.20. Sir Alan thought that not an adequate remedy for the injustice suffered, and the department agreed to pay the man a total of £150.

In his first report for the 1975-76 session, Sir Alan criticized a series of other decisions by the Department of Health and Social Security.

In one case he reported that the department, then the Ministry of Health had given inadequate guidance to local councils about the entitlement of childminders to reimbursement for the cost of milk supplied to children in their care. As a result the woman who had complained was paid £281.76.

He criticized both the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment for "a series of inexcusable mistakes and delays" over a man's entitlement to credits for national insurance contributions.

Another complainant had "good reason to feel grieved" about the handling by the same two departments of his claim for unemployment benefit after his return to Britain from West Germany. Referring to that and other cases, he said officials had not had time to learn and practised in the implementation of the relevant regulation.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre of the Department of the Environment was criticized for inviting a man to apply for the return of his driving licence while he was still disqualified.

The man was later convicted of driving while disqualified and although Sir Alan did not believe the centre was entirely responsible for the man's conviction, fines and endorsement, he hoped that the steps taken to make its notification procedure more reliable would be effective.

First Report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Session 1975-76 (House of Commons Paper 37, Stationery Office £7.60).

Scots teenagers fare badly in 4-nation survey

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

Scots teenagers appear to lead a less constructive life than their counterparts in West Germany, Norway and The Netherlands, according to a report on the new European generation issued today by the Scottish standing conference of voluntary youth organizations.

The report covers a sample survey of more than a thousand people aged between 14 and 20 in the four countries.

The Scots were far less likely to have enjoyed school, found it less practical, and were less likely to consider it a good preparation for life. Truancy was also much more prevalent.

The report criticizes the tendency to build the curriculum round the needs of the academically gifted minority, and argues that the needs of most young people are not met.

Vandalism and violence were found to be more acute in Scotland, with drink, drugs and smoking less of a difficulty. On housing, the report found more overcrowding in Scotland, far less house ownership and far fewer amenities.

It adds that not only is the economic situation of young people in Scotland less favourable but they are less hopeful for their future. The report says that, in the face of the sense of hopelessness many teenagers feel, national policy-makers should keep them in the forefront of their mind.

Words and meanings

"Intellectual", "hegemony" and "science" are among words analysed in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today by Professor Raymond Williams, in an extract from his new book, *Keywords*. There are also five pages of reviews of history books, a column by Lord Ashby, and a review of *The IK* by Bernard Crick.

University to research into strikes

By Our Education Correspondent

Strathclyde University's department of economics is to analyse more than 25,000 strikes that have occurred during the past 25 years.

Mr David Forsyth, senior lecturer in the department, said yesterday that the findings could help the Government, management and trade unions to review policies and attitudes of industrial relations.

The research has been supported by a grant of £[illegible] from the Social Science Research Council and [illegible] detailed data from records kept by the Department of Employment.

NE gas change completed

The gas industry's [illegible] eastern region, Negas, based in Leeds, has completed a five-year programme of conversion to natural gas the appliances of nearly a million customers. Six hundred workers are to be made redundant.

Celebrating the conclusion of the £30m programme last week, Mr Colin Smettem, chairman of Negas, said the region had converted more cheaply than elsewhere in Britain: at less than £32 for each customer.

Tory officer retires

Sir Richard Webster, director of organization at Conservative Central Office since 1965, is to be asked to retire early, and Mr Peter Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, has agreed. He was due to retire in 1978.

As a result certain responsibilities will be reallocated and appointments will be made soon.

...ic spending cuts mean many ...ge redundancies'

...ion

...that proposals in White Paper on ...ture will lead to ...ancies among ...gher and further ... made in *The Education Sup-*

...says that during ...years university budgets will be ...l still and that the ... in 1983 will be ...540,000 to 600,000. ...machinery for ...olytechnics and ...ersity colleges of higher education ...ually introduced, ...lds. The present ...nce from a local ... will be phased ... regional boards ...ict limits to staff-

...says the new ...one teacher to 10 ...ocal authorities ...her staff-student ... given the choice ... surplus lecturers ... of paying their *...tly from the rates.* ...exceptions will be ...eaching critical shortage subjects in science, technology and teacher education.

One large city polytechnic has estimated that if a 1:10 student ratio were applied it would have to dismiss 200 lecturers or ask the ratepayers for a further £1m a year. Today's article says that hundreds of redundancies *in the big polytechnics might* be caused by the Government's decision.

It adds that the Government has been advised to close colleges of education that train fewer than 400 teachers. That might mean 20 closures on top of the 13 planned for 1981.

The only exceptions would be *colleges that have already proved successful in recruiting students, such as Charlotte* Mason in Ambleside and North Riding, Scarborough.

In today's issue of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, Mr Brian MacArthur, its editor, writes: "University bursars will be back to the situation in the 1974-75 academic year when there was discussion of bankruptcies, more than 500 vacant posts were frozen, departmental *budgets were severely pruned*, and the staff-student ratio deteriorated."

...nism on US landing ... for Concorde

...de clipped almost ...ff normal subsonic ...n its return flight ... to London yester- ...eadwinds of up to

...hours 15 minutes, ...h seven hours 10 ... British Airways

...han, the Foreign ...s optimistic yester- ... Concorde would *...ights in the United* ...old a press confer- ...rlin that he had ... Americans who New York did not ...ncorde they would ...". He doubted whether Britain would take re*taliatory action if the Americans* vetoed landing rights for the aircraft.

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, rebuked public commentators who have given the Concorde "less than a wholehearted send-off". He told them: "Stop moaning about its cost. Let us be optimistic about its future. Concorde could no more escape the consequences of inflation than could the 30p potato."

The opening of the Concorde service, he said, proved Britain's ability, with France, to go one better than the rest of the world.

Hoax about 'kidnap' costs bank £12,000

By Craig Seton

A London bank was tricked into parting with £12,000 yesterday by a telephone caller who insisted that the manager's daughter had been "kidnapped" and would not be returned until the money was handed over. Only after the money had disappeared from a telephone kiosk was Scotland Yard told, and by then it was discovered that the "kidnapped" daughter was safely at home.

Just before lunchtime Mr Patrick Flynn, aged 44, of Brooklands Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, received a telephone call at Williams and Glyn's Bank in New Oxford Street, where he is manager. He was told by the anonymous caller that his daughter, Jane, aged 16, had been kidnapped and would be held until £12,000 was left in a telephone kiosk outside Sadler's Wells Theatre in Rosebery Avenue.

Mr Flynn immediately telephoned to his daughter's school and was told that she was out having a meal. He telephoned again at 3.45 pm and was told that she was "out on a refreshment break".

Convinced that something had happened to her, Mr Flynn told a director of the bank and, according to Scotland Yard, was given permission to take the money to the telephone kiosk. Two hundred £10 notes and 2,000 £5 notes were put in a briefcase which Mr Flynn left, as instructed, at Rosebery Avenue.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "Afterwards the police were informed, but when the telephone kiosk was checked *the money had gone. The daugh*ter had not been kidnapped, she was safely at home."

Mr Flynn said last night that he did not telephone his wife at home because he did not want to upset her.

Rent and planning laws bemuse landlords

By Diana Geddes

A conflict in the provisions of the planning and rent Acts is forcing some landlords to pay substantial sums to tenants to induce them to leave in order to remain within the law, a landlord from Richmond says.

Mr Alan Campbell owns two Victorian terrace houses in Balfern Grove, Chiswick, each of which he converted from single-family dwellings into six fully furnished self-contained bed-sitting rooms. He failed, however, to ask for planning permission from the council, not realizing that it was necessary for such a conversion.

In 1972 Hounslow Borough Council served an enforcement notice on one of the houses, requiring Mr Campbell to stop multiple occupancy and to return the house to its original use. Mr Campbell lost an appeal to the Department of the Environment in 1974.

He served notices to quit on the six tenants to comply with the enforcement notice. Four found other accommodation, but two refused to leave, claiming full security of tenure under the Rent Act, 1974, which had come into force six months earlier.

An enforcement notice is not a ground for possession under the Rent Acts. The tenants had every right to refuse to go, and Mr Campbell felt he would almost certainly be refused a court order to evict them.

Under the Rent Acts a landlord may regain possession of his premises if he can find "suitable alternative accommodation" for the tenants. But Mr Campbell was unable to do that, and his application to the council to rehouse the tenants was rejected, he says.

But had he failed to comply with the enforcement order he would have been liable under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, to a fine of £400 on summary proceedings and to an unlimited fine on indictment. If, after conviction, he still did not comply with the order he could have been taken back to court and fined £50 for each day he was in breach.

Mr Campbell decided that the only way out of his predicament was to offer the tenants monetary inducements to leave. To one he paid £100 and to the other £300 before they would agree to go. The house is now empty and is to be reconverted into two flats, for which planning permission has been granted.

Meanwhile another enforcement notice has been served on Mr Campbell's second house in Balfern Grove, against which he has again appealed to the department. The inquiry is to be held in March, but Mr Campbell is understandably pessimistic about its outcome. He fears he will once again be faced with tenants who refuse to leave.

Mr Campbell is also angry that at a time of acute housing shortage he should be forced by the council to reduce the units of accommodation he could let. The houses fully conformed to the public health regulations, he said.

The department confirmed yesterday that there could be a conflict in the provisions of the planning and rent laws in cases such as Mr Campbell's.

It said such a case had not arisen before in its experience *and it could not comment on* Mr Campbell's situation.

Hounslow council said it could not comment on Mr Campbell's case because it was the subject of an appeal. It said that, in general, a local planning authority would not bring a prosecution in respect of a failure to discontinue a use of premises if it was satisfied that the person concerned had taken every step he possibly could to comply with the enforcement notice.

The council pointed out that the Town and Country Planning Act also envisaged the possibility of a prosecution of the tenant by the local authority if it was satisfied that it was the tenant who was preventing compliance with the enforcement notice. In practice, however, a local authority would be reluctant to prosecute a tenant in such circumstances, it said.

Still no sign of Lever evidence on Chrysler

By Our Political Staff

After a Cabinet meeting yesterday there was still no sign that the Prime Minister was prepared to allow Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to give evidence to the Commons select committee examining Chrysler.

Mr Lever has declined an invitation to do so, and the trade and industry subcommittee of the expenditure committee earlier this week decided to let the matter rest temporarily until other evidence had been heard.

The Government's view is that Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who has given evidence, is the responsible departmental Cabinet minister, and it could be a breach of collective government responsibility if another Cabinet minister gave evidence.

'Shabby trick': The refusal of the Government to give the select committee on Cyprus the same powers that it had last session was a shabby little trick, Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, told a Party meeting at the Commons last night.

He said the party's liaison committee should ask Mr Wilson to withdraw the proposed restriction.

Protest to No 10 over 'The Times'

An MP is to protest to the Prime Minister about what he calls the "spiteful treatment" being given to *The Times* by the press office at 10 Downing Street.

Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, said yesterday that information was being withheld from *The Times* by the press office.

He said he believed the Prime Minister's press office was run by Mr Joe Haines.

"Who pays Mr Haines's salary? I imagine it is the taxpayer. If it is the taxpayer it is Mr Haines's job to disseminate information to all organs of the press, be it the *Morning Star* or *The Times*.

"I am reliably informed that Mr Haines is withholding information from *The Times*. For example, they had considerable trouble in eliciting the New Year Honours list from the Prime Minister's office."

Navy gets ship 2 years late and 97% dearer

By Henry Stanbope
Defence Correspondent

A history of what is described as "exceptional dislocation and delay" in the construction of a number of Royal Navy warships is disclosed by the Comptroller and Auditor General today.

One of the ships is HMS Sheffield, the first of the navy's Type 42 destroyers, whose construction was marred by an abnormal number of modifications, late delivery of equipment, delays by subcontractors and an explosion that killed two workmen. As a result, when it was finally accepted by the Navy early last year, the cost was 97 per cent above the original estimate and the ship was two years late.

The Comptroller says in the Appropriation Accounts for 1974-75 that, according to the Ministry of Defence, almost half the increase was due to rises in rates of pay and in the costs of materials.

But five more Type 42 destroyers being built by various British shipbuilders have been delayed by between eight and 23 months because of design changes and labour difficulties, and "substantial" claims have been received or are expected from shipbuilders.

The other ships referred to in the report are Type 21 frigates. The first, HMS Amazon, was delivered in July, 1974, two years late and at a cost estimated to be 109 per cent higher than the original.

A claim from the shipbuilders for £1m from the Ministry of Defence because of the alleged effect the delays had had on others areas of the firm's business is being contested by the ministry and is the subject of litigation. Delivery dates for seven more Type 21 frigates are said to be between 11 months and three years behind schedule.

(*Appropriation Accounts* (*Vol 1 Classes* 1-111) 1974-5). (Stationery Office, £4.40)

Stretcher case man remanded

Michael Ireland, aged 23, a scaffolder, appeared before a special sitting of magistrates at Northampton General Hospital yesterday, charged with the murder of Susan Giles, aged 10.

Mr Ireland, said to be of no fixed address, was wheeled on a trolley from the casualty department several hundred yards *along corridors to a board* room, where the court was held. He has been detained at the hospital since Sunday night. With two broken ankles and back injuries.

He was remanded in custody for a week to Bedford prison.

Fire in destroyer

Fire broke out in the guided-missile destroyer Kent at Portsmouth yesterday while Admiral Sir John Treacher, Commander-in-Chief, Fleet, was on board. It was quickly controlled.

Labour support for Mr Thomas

Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, told Labour backbenchers last night that the liaison committee on which both the Government and PLP are represented has unanimously recommended that the party should support Mr George Thomas, Labour MP for Cardiff, West, for the office of Speaker.

It is expected that Mr Thomas, who is Deputy Speaker, will have the backing of all parties to succeed Mr Selwyn Lloyd, who retires on February 3.

...u Cann tells almost empty House ...ernment spending out of control'

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...ry Correspondent
...r
...andful of MPs and ... junior Treasury ...thered to turn up in ...ons yesterday for *...d have been one of* ...portant debates of ...fore the House were ...reports of the Com- ...ublic Accounts, the ...r of Parliament's ... committees, reveal- ...ir Edward du Cann, ...an, described as ... inefficiency in the ...g of hundreds of ... pounds by govern- ...tments and agencies. ...t expenditure, he ... now totally out of

...believe", he said, ...e is on the part of ...almost a conspiracy ...fluence on these ... backbench MPs. The ...ommons is failing in ... duty, which is the *...he executive through* ...the purse."
...e debate opened, not ...he members of the ... could bother to attend. On the back benches there were three Labour MPs, one Liberal and seven Tories as Mr Du Cann outlined the extravagances of Government. Once, when there were no Labour backbenchers in the House, *the Deputy Speaker said* the only pity was that there were no television cameras, because that might have brought a fuller attendance.

Mr du Cann told his small audience that the House had shown itself ineffective in establishing command over government expenditure and that its watchdog committee over waste and inefficiency should be given teeth. It was against the interests of ministers and Government that there should be effective command by MPs. But, he continued, unless a radical approach was adopted expenditure would continue to be out of control because of political and other pressures forcing it to increase.

Mr du Cann insisted that there *should be improved* methods of control and better use of the committee. Forecasts of expenditure given to the Commons year by year were never adhered to, and MPs should demand that figures should not be twisted and exaggerated to suit government policies. There should be no spending outside the framework of backbench parliamentary *control.*

Mr du Cann spoke of the centralized vehicle and driving licence centre at Swansea, which, he said, was five years late coming into operation with a staff of eight thousand that was half more than the original estimate. Its cost had risen from £146m to £350m, two thirds of it staff costs. He attributed it to bad planning and the lack of a proper feasibility study.

If public expenditure had to increase that should happen only after the fullest inquiry by the House and after MPs had approved. He instanced the decision to rescue Chrysler with huge sums of public money as something decided by the Government in isolation. Similar debates, he concluded, should take *place not in private* in the Cabinet and in government departments but on the floor of the House of Commons.

Parliamentary report, page 6

...g Tories ...ed ...iform'

...litical Staff
...tion of Mrs Thatcher ... of the Conservative ... brought far more ... than usual for the ...ondon Young Conser- ... conform and keep ... Christopher Gent, ... of the group, said in *...uction* to the annual ...eased yesterday.

...e these pressures, ... the group has main- ... independent and out- ...proach on such mat- ...onomic and race rela- ...icy", he said. The ...eport noted: "Our ...nt approach has con- ...upset certain parts of ..."

...ng to publicity re- ...e report said: "For ... months no specifically ...releases were made at ... because we wanted to ... Thatcher a fair chance ...sh herself."

... introduction Mr Gent ... year had not been ...ts setbacks. The failure ...eath, the group's presi- ... *retain the leadership* ...party and the loss of ... long-standing friends ... Shadow Cabinet had ...fluencing policy more ...tical.

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...ntinue its work for ...tic sufferers in all ... of life.
...iving no State Aid it is ...dent upon voluntary ...
...ions and donations ...e welcomed by The ...ss Countess of Halifax, ...56 Weymouth Street, ...n W1N 4DX.
...ications of the Clinic will ...t on request.

Official Soviet complaint about attacks by Tories

Russia complained to the Foreign Office last night about recent anti-Soviet speeches by Conservatives.

The Soviet criticism seemed particularly directed against Mr Julian Amery and Mrs Thatcher, who said in a public speech earlier this week that Labour's policies over détente with Russia and defence cuts were making Britain more vulnerable to the advance of Communism.

Mr Nikolai Lunkov, the Soviet Ambassador, called on Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Under-Secretary of State, at his own request. The discussion lasted an hour. Lord Goronwy-Roberts is said to have replied that Britain is a *democracy* and a free country in which people criticized whoever they like.

A commentator of the official Soviet news agency, Tass, earlier this week described Mrs Thatcher's attack on Soviet policies as being based on "shop-worn Western propaganda clichés".

Our Political Staff writes: Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, attacked Mrs Thatcher last night for her speech on defence on Monday, which he said was "an unashamedly hawkish collection of cliché-ridden statements which would have done credit to Senator McCarthy or Senator Goldwater in their prime". As an anti-communist tract, Mr Thorpe said, it would have sold well in Orange County, California. As an intellectual and enlightened statement of foreign policy it was utterly devoid of *constructive ideas.*

The British public now expected something more than misguided invective from their leaders.

Commons to decide on broadcasting

By Our Political Staff

The long-awaited report on last year's experiment in broadcasting the proceedings of the House of Commons has been completed by the broadcasting subcommittee of the House of Commons Services Committee, and should be debated soon.

The report, which has not yet been published, will be discussed by the full committee next week and will be sent to the House immediately after that. There will then be a short debate, possibly for half a day or even just two hours.

MPs will be given an opportunity to decide, on a free vote, whether they want a permanent system of sound broadcasting, and if so, what form they would wish it to take; such matters as finance and editorial content also would be decided. The Government appears to expect approval in principle for the idea.

Men distributed pep pills from garage

Two men who helped to distribute pep pills all over Britain from an improvised factory in a London garage were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to five and six years' imprisonment.

Sentencing Alan Tear to six years' jail and Eric Malinson to five years, Mr James Miskin, QC, Recorder of London, told them: "I do not believe either of you gave a single moment's thought to the harm the dissemination even of a Class B drug can do."

Mr Tear, aged 35, of Queen's Road, Peckham, London, and Mr Malinson, aged 40, of Waterloo Road, Blackpool, were found guilty of conspiring to supply the drug between August, 1974, and February, 1975, and guilty of unlawfully possessing the drug with intent to supply to others. Mr Tear was also found guilty of supplying the drug and Mr Malinson guilty of possessing it with intent to supply to others.

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PARLIAMENT, January 22, 1976

Mr Paisley's remarks 'calculated to smear': police investigating leaks

House of Commons

It was essential that every possible measure should be taken to eradicate the source of leaks of official information from the Northern Ireland Office, MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab), said in reply to a private notice question.

He said: The *Protestant Telegraph* which was published in Belfast on November 29, carried an article which quoted from three official documents of the Northern Ireland Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning, two of which were classified "confidential".

An official complaint was lodged with the chief constable. The RUC are actively investigating the matter. I cannot comment further on the nature of the investigation, which is entirely a matter for the police.

Yesterday, according to the *Official Report*, the Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, UUUC), in the debate in committee, made certain references which it is apparent were quotations from a document classified "confidential", about the appointment by the minister of the chairman of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive; this implied a further disclosure of official information. The attention of the RUC has been drawn to this.

I should also inform the House that after the RUC had begun their inquiry a document classified "restricted" and prepared by Army representatives for the purpose of briefing the minister in connexion with the impact of the security situation on housing questions in West Belfast was reproduced in full in the *Irish Times* of December 5. This also is being investigated by the RUC.

Certain allegations implying irregularities in housing matters for which the Northern Ireland Housing Executive are responsible were raised with me by Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) in a series of letters beginning in September last year. As I informed her at the time, those also have been brought to the attention of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The law must take its course, with no fear or favour, and if an offence or offences are found to have been committed, then the offenders, whoever and wherever they are, must be dealt with by the appropriate prosecuting authorities.

I am seriously concerned that the action of any individual in the public service or connected with it, could bring into disrepute the high standards of the service as a whole, and the name and repute of good and civilized government within the United Kingdom.

It is essential therefore that every possible measure should be taken to eradicate the source of such leaks.

MR FITT (Belfast, West, SDLP)—The recent disclosures cast a cloud of suspicion on every civil servant in Stormont Castle. Many of these people are people who are trying to do a difficult job and are in no way involved with the leakage of information.

It would appear that Mr Paisley—who by the way has had a wedding today and did not think it important enough to come here—seems to have access to Army files, police files, Housing Executive files and every media of the Civil Service administration in Northern Ireland.

His remarks yesterday were calculated to smear a person who has just been appointed to a responsible position in the housing executive. Could Mr Rees give an undertaking that he will pursue his inquiry with all urgency and if it needs a select committee of this House to inquire into the activities of Mr Paisley there will be no hesitation in setting up such a committee?

MR REES—The question of a select committee is not a matter for me.

It is a bad thing for the Civil Service in Northern Ireland that documents are leaked with consistency and that they appear in newspapers.

Mr Paisley had a discussion with the Parliamentary Secretary recently, quoted from the record verbatim and said: "This is on a file, on a piece of paper in your office".

There is no doubt that documents have passed and the harm it does to the Northern Ireland Civil Service in a divided community is bad. I can only assume that any MP who has information would help to track down who it is that is passing this sort of information.

At a time when I was busy dealing with the question of an appointment to the chairmanship of the Housing Executive, it is indefensible that a quite proper analysis of his character should be peddled around. It makes the normal process of government much more difficult.

Inquiries are taking place. I am sure all men of honour will help the police.

MR MOLYNEAUX (South Antrim, UUUC)—As the disclosure appears to relate solely to housing matters does Mr Rees suspect that the disclosures may have come from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, from the Department of Housing or, as has been implied, from his own Northern Ireland Office? What damage, if any, has been done to the public interest by the disclosure of this particular information?

Military documents

MR REES—With regard to where the document comes from or where my suspicions lie, it would be much better to say nothing. It is a matter for the police wherever it comes from. We have had military documents passed on, which is not a subject of amusement of the security forces. The fact that anyone who regards himself as loyal should do that . . . it is much better that I leave it alone.

It has done damage to the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Too often I hear in Northern Ireland that the Civil Service is Protestant-dominated. What we will have now is a remark: "What do you expect from the Civil Service?" And it is not true. They are remarkably fine.

There are bad eggs everywhere, including, perhaps, sometimes in the House of Commons.

MR McNAMARA (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—One of the most important of British standards is the fact that the identity of civil servants and the advice they may give to ministers is something that is highly treasured and kept secret by all administrations so that a civil servant may give advice knowing it will be treated as being his best opinion and not something likely to be leaked or used against him or throw suspicions upon him or his colleagues in future.

Have any of the matters referred to in the Northern Ireland Committee been brought to him by any MPs representing Northern Ireland seats, saying where they got this information?

Has this ever occurred in the past?

MR REES—I am advised that the same thing happened in the previous administration. On the second point about Northern Ireland MPs not as far as I am aware.

There is a matter of standards in this respect. While there is a modern fad to believe perhaps what is sometimes peddled around, it would be easy when documents are handed around and published for those concerned to come and discuss them so that it can be explained what they are about.

MR THORPE, Leader of the Liberal Party (North Devon, L)—While security is a matter for the police, for any MP and any civil servant in Northern Ireland—whose first priority should be to obtain a settlement which can alone end the bloodshed there—to exploit a security leak and use that to try to gain some temporary political advantage would be utterly deprecated in all quarters of the House.

MR REES—I agree. As I was coming to the House I heard a further statement about the matter saying that all that had gone on in West Belfast was a deal with the IRA. That is the most worrying aspect.

The deductions made from documents in Northern Ireland would leave Aristotle gasping.

Ensuring UK share of world air routes retained or increased

House of Lords

The EARL of KINNOULL (C), opening a debate on the Government's recently declared change of policy on civil air transport, involving British Airways and British Caledonian, said he understood British Caledonian's concern at the Government announcement last July about the decision to abolish competition on long haul international routes and creating separate spheres of influence for each of the two airlines.

British Caledonian had filled their role with distinction and were responsible for 50 per cent of traffic operations at Gatwick. Revenue earnings were £70m a year. It was vital that British Caledonian should have a sufficient network and be a viable second force with scope for expansion.

LORD POLWARTH (C) said he could not believe that British Airways—this Goliath of an airline which advertised itself as the largest air network in the world, with all its advantages of scale and a state bank—should feel so vulnerable to competition from a David of an airline with only 10 per cent of their total combined revenue.

LORD BELSTEAD, for the Opposition, said he welcomed that part of the Secretary of State's statement last July which endorsed the second force airline. Lord Winterbottom should repeat in the House that the Government were anxious to retain British Caledonian as the second force airline.

It was impossible to believe that the prospects for the development of the second force airline were going to be bright enough to introduce wide-bodied jets and that was bound to depend on the designation of suitable routes.

The Concorde programme was a reminder of the immense problems, not least of cost, involved in civilisation development. The longer the Government delayed, the more difficult became commercial decisions for British Caledonian and also to some extent for British Airways.

LORD WINTERBOTTOM, Lord in Waiting, said the Secretary of State had promised that the White Paper on policy review would be published early this year. He could appreciate the concern with which British Caledonian were awaiting publication of the Government's proposals but it was much better to get decisions right than to get them fast. Genuine negotiations were going on.

There was still some uncertainty over the likely outcome of the route exchange talks and whether the package of measures likely to emerge would command the support of both airlines. This was a factor which left the timing and publication of the White Paper in some doubt. The Secretary of State wished to do all he could to secure general acceptance of those provisions before publication.

British Airways and British Caledonian had cooperated fully in the talks although both, naturally, had sought to protect their own interests. The Government remained confident that an outcome satisfactory to both sides would be achieved. Other airlines had recently entered the discussions and had put their point of view to ministers.

The changes envisaged were the minimum necessary to ensure that United Kingdom resources were deployed to maximum advantage in what were now extremely competitive markets and to ensure that the United Kingdom market share of international routes was retained or increased.

There were few routes on which they could now hope to introduce a second United Kingdom carrier on terms which would help to increase the British share of the traffic or revenue. In the present economic crisis a United Kingdom policy of dual designation for the two airlines was not practical.

Caledonian to continue operating as a scheduled carrier on major international routes. They recognized the airline's achievements over the past few years and that it had accumulated valuable operating experience. Many passengers appreciated having a choice of United Kingdom airlines on domestic and European routes. The Government were anxious to do what they could to make the jobs of the airline's employees more secure.

The Government wanted a long-term solution to the industry's problems giving future stability to British Caledonian while ensuring optimum use of existing resources by all airlines.

Photographs in fight against tax evasion

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C), on a motion to annul the Income Tax (Sub-Contractors in the Construction Industry) Regulations 1975, said the Opposition did not want to vote against the regulations because they were designed to stop tax evasion but because they could restrict the activities of labour—only contractors, known as the lump, an old-established practice in the building industry.

There was provision for identity cards with photographs to deal with tax evasion in the building industry. It was an obnoxious distinction that the Government were not prepared to insist on identity cards to deal with terrorism and the Irish problem but were prepared to use them in their pursuit of tax dodgers. It was an odd priority. Many people found the use of photographs obnoxious.

MR JOEL BARNETT, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Heywood and Royton, Lab), said the regulations put the administrative flesh on the sub-contractors' deduction scheme which the Government introduced under last year's Finance Act. The regulations were coming into effect in two stages—the first was in December and the second would probably be in the summer.

The intention of the regulations was to ensure that a tax deduction was made from payments to sub-contractors unless the sub-contractor could assure the main contractor that he was the holder of a subcontractor's tax certificate.

With the benefit of hindsight, the 1971 scheme was introduced too generally and perhaps with insufficient recognition of the determined attempt there would be to abuse it. Certificates had been bought and sold. Contractors had been unable to tell whether certificates were forged or genuine.

Many contractors set themselves up as one man companies in order to obtain a certificate. One company registered abroad but now untraceable was known to be receiving payments at the rate of £3m a year without any tax being paid on it.

There were over 400,000 genuine certificates in existence, a substantial number of which were being used by persons other than their rightful bearer. The best evidence was that a minimum of £10m a year tax had been lost, probably more.

With tax evasion on this scale, it would be negligent of any Government or any House of Commons not to take action to deal with it. It would not be possible in future for someone to turn himself into a company simply to evade or rebate the tax.

Contractors who were in the last resort liable for any tax they failed to deduct would be able under the new scheme positively to satisfy themselves that the presenter was the proper owner. The photographs were required for identification alone.

He knew there had been some suggestions about what they might be used for. He could give an assurance that a photograph would remain the property of the Inland Revenue and would not be available for inspection by anyone else or for any other purpose than for tax.

The motion was negatived.

Figures 'twisted and exaggerated' to accommodate policies–MP

MR DU CANN (Taunton, C), opening a debate on recent reports of the Public Accounts Committee of which he is chairman, said departments seemed to be conscious of the need to avoid waste and extravagance, particularly in the present time of financial stringency. Study of the contents of the reports showed that the committee examined a wide range of subjects. There were 35 on which they had considered it necessary to report.

During the first year of VAT, control and collection was less than adequate and for reasons of policy the Customs and Excise department were deliberately adopting a velvet glove to traders' failures. That cost money. What mattered to the Commons was that it cost a great deal of money.

The department had calculated that in 1974-75 tax losses were of the order of £35m to £40m. One could speculate that in the initial year 1973-74 losses could have been substantially higher than that. The committee were deeply concerned about that substantial tax loss and recommended more strengthened enforcement measures. They were not impressed with what Customs and Excise had done.

It was a disgrace that it had been necessary for three successive years for the committee to report defects in control over hospital building. Despite assurances from the Department of Health and Social Security that lessons had been learnt from past errors they had yet to be convinced that these assurances were being transformed into advances. There had been a thoroughly bad record of waste and lack of control, and the House should not tolerate it any further.

On military planning, it had taken eight years to overcome the successive versions of the engines which dogged in Chieftain tanks. After all this time, the Ministry of Defence claimed that development had been efficient at all times, and they said that nobody could be blamed for the failures. It might not be possible to quantify precisely the cost of these failures, but there could be little doubt that it must be substantial and had to be paid for by taxpayers.

The case of the centralized vehicle and driving licence centre at Swansea was scandalous. The Department of the Environment recognized that in the formative stages there had been underestimates of cost. It had been five years late coming into operation; it had a staff of 8,000, which was 50 per cent more than originally estimated; and the cost had gone up from £146m to £350m, two thirds of which was made up of staff costs.

This was a scandalous affair (he said) and entirely due to bad planning, lack of planning, and lack of a proper feasibility study.

The committee had not only been concerned with the mistakes of the past, and an autopsy; they were also concerned about the future, particularly in regard to computers. They acknowledged that there would be improvements with the next generation of computers, but the Government should be warned plainly that there could be no reason for new developments to be undertaken just for their own sake.

Government spending was out of control and the Commons was quite ineffective in establishing command. It was against the interests of the ministers and the government of the day that there should be such effective command. However, unless a radical approach was adopted, spending must continue to be out of control because of the political and other pressures inexorably forcing it to increase.

There is inevitably on the part of ministers (the said) a tendency to conspiracy against backbench influence. The House is failing in what I regard its primary duty—the control of the executive through the control of the purse.

To improve methods of control there must be a better use of the Public Accounts Committee. The proposals presented by the Government to the House of Commons year by year, the forecasts of expenditure, must be adhered to. They never were.

The public expenditure survey committee system, which he supported, had been allowed to degenerate into a matter of academic forecasting and mere record keeping. Its figures were twisted and exaggerated in order to accommodate policies and thus those policies were made no longer to accord with specific forecasts. The House ought to say that would not do and it must stop.

The PAC might well be given the job of that of a monitor. No spending should occur outside the framework of backbench parliamentary control. The budgetary system should no longer be allowed to be solely about taxes. The spending policy of ministers must have their consequences for taxation plainly spelled out at the time decisions were made.

If public expenditure was to increase it should only be after the House had made the fullest inquiry and given its approval. Cash limits, departmental budgets and so on, might be important parts of controlling expenditure, but the important point was to bring control to the floor of the House where it belonged, but certainly did not exist at the moment.

The efficiency of public spending should be monitored by the Select Committee on Expenditure on behalf of the House. It was intended for that purpose.

It would be a good thing (he said) if we were to attempt to popularize more the process of control. I would not be sorry if the television cameras were brought into the cross-examinations of the Public Accounts Committee. It would demonstrate clearly and effectively Parliament at work.

Television might inhibit witnesses

MR LAMOND (Oldham, East, Lab) said public expenditure was not out of control, but was difficult to contain. MPs were to some extent responsible for the difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer because, while calling for cuts in expenditure and taxation, they were at the same time pushing for increased spending in their constituencies on such things as hospitals.

SIR TIMOTHY KITSON (Richmond, Yorks, C) said that while he could see a number of advantages in the introduction of television it would make it difficult for some of the accounting officers replying to cross-examination of the committee's questioning if there were television cameras there.

As a member of the PAC for only a short time, he found himself asking what was happening to expenditure outside the narrow beam of the committee's serchlight. When their constituents complained of public expenditure in general running out of control, could they expect them to be satisfied with the work of the committee in view of the task it had before it? Did the procedures of the House for examining expenditure in any way make economic reality?

They needed far better management information of Government spending programmes, and far stricter budgetary control within Government departments.

MR COSTAIN (Folkestone and Hythe, C) said the press and particularly the technical press should give more publicity to the work of the committee. There were a great many people in industry, who were big taxpayers, who saw from day to day waste or apparent waste going on in public departments. Sometimes the department was their best client. When they saw waste going on, how could they go and criticize their best client?

If the technical press gave more evidence of the work of the committee then people would be able to get hold of their MP or a member of the committee and see them.

MR PARDOE (North Cornwall, L) said that the control of the executive would be enormously enhanced if MPs could make that part of the work of Parliament more exciting, with a little more political sex appeal.

If they had introduced television and radio into the aspect of parliamentary work it would do a great deal for Parliament's effective control over the executive. Parliament was an engine for the enlargement of executive power. He suggested that MPs started to reverse that process from today.

MR CROUCH (Canterbury, C) said he hoped the Deputy Speaker had not been bored by the debate.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER (Sir Myer Galpern)—I have been greatly interested in all that has been said, and the only pity is we do not have the television cameras in the House now because we might have had a fuller attendance. (Laughter.)

MR CROUCH said the PAC had been described as the "terror of the departments" and its function was to ensure honesty and propriety in the handling of the money of the nation and the taxpayer.

We must not relax our vigilance for one minute (he said) in seeing that our standards in administration of the people's money are without any taint of corruption.

An independent outside audit was a vital component of the British system of government and the operation of the committee was a lynchpin in parliamentary democracy.

MR PATTIE (Chertsey and Walton, C) said the fantastic story of the Chieftain tank engine was revealed by the committee reports. The saga showed that it took 17 years to fit the engine, which had to be virtually built to fit the tank hull, and was of a type that had not been used in fighting vehicles before. A go-ahead for its use was given before it had been proved in trials.

The story was a series of terrible mistakes (he said) spread over 17 years and we can still look at the consequences that there are going to be for the United Kingdom in terms of losses of export orders.

Bulldozer kits had been developed, eight years after the project began, to be fitted on the front of the tanks. Production began in 1970, five years behind schedule, but the kits could not even be fitted to 20 per cent of the tanks because of a defect.

MR NOTT, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic matters (St Ives, C), said he doubted the wisdom of appointing the successor to the retiring Controller and Auditor General directly from the Treasury. Could he not be appointed from outside the Civil Service, maybe a senior accountant of international repute?

The Commons must never abandon its role as a critic of the executive but it was important that it exercised a certain sense of self-discipline before it allowed every sub-committee chairman and every select committee to call on ministers and civil servants endlessly. The Civil Service had a job of work to do and it was grossly overloaded in many cases. There was a limit to the amount that ministers and civil servants could be called on to do in the Commons.

If the White Paper on public expenditure contained a new regime on cash limits, that would be the point at which the Public Accounts Committee might have a vitally important role to play. Ministers and Permanent Secretaries were going to have to be more concerned with the payroll and expense of their departments, under a cash system than they had been under the volume controls of the past.

MR SHELDON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Ashton under Lyne, Lab), said he fully took the points made in the PAC report on VAT. He would not go as far as some in asserting the obsession of the Revenue with evasion. One could easily go too far in the direction of trying to obtain the last element of revenue at a disproportionate cost. It was a question of where the balance needed to be struck.

At the inauguration of a new tax it was difficult to get the balance right. What he wanted, and what the Customs and Excise had learned in relation to it, were the methods of control and the monitoring suggested.

I would beg the committee (he said) not to press this question of obtaining the last amounts to which they are entitled because some of the costs of obtaining it can be disproportionate to the cost incurred.

As for the difficulties of the licensing centre at Swansea, what needed to be taken into account was not only the new technology that was available but the use of a particular technology to meet the needs of a given situation.

The system in existence before Swansea was set up was rapidly declining in efficiency and had reached the point where it was doubtful whether it would be able to carry the large increased volume of work demanded by Government and by local authorities in particular.

A number of changes had been introduced as a result of the PAC having taken note of the problems associated with the Chieftain tank. The most important was that there was more extensive training of project managers and a clearer delineation of their responsibilities.

I look forward (he continued) to seeing initiatives arising out of this debate which will lead to the better selection and better control of public expenditure in the interests of everybody.

House adjourned, 10.30 pm.

Union recognition Bill rejected by 60 votes

The Trustee Savings Banks Bill and the Insolvency Bill completed their report stages.

The Licensing (Amendment) Bill and the Education (School-leaving Dates) Bill completed their committee stages.

LORD BRIGINSHAW (Lab), moving the second reading of the Employment Protection (Amendment) Bill, which makes better provision for determining which trade unions should be deemed independent, said it was supported by the Trades Union Congress. It would make an important addition to the Employment Protection Act. He was concerned that the existing criteria for union independence should be adequate.

LORD JACQUES, Lord in Waiting, said the Bill had Government support. They did not consider it contentious. The effect would be limited but helpful.

This was a matter on which Parliament should lay down guidelines. Those guidelines would be helpful to the certification officer, the employment appeals tribunal, and trade unions.

The EARL of MANSFIELD (C), for the Opposition, said they regarded the Bill as invidious and thoroughly unhelpful in industrial relations. It was one more example of the strong confusion against the weak and of the rights and interests of the individual being sublimated to what might be described as the interests of the already over-mighty.

The effect would be to fetter the discretion of the certification officer, who at present had almost unlimited discretion to do what he considered right and fair over the matter of recognition. It would provide a number of pegs upon which unions such as ASTMS would be able to hang objections to such certifications and to provide a number of focal points upon which unions wishing to prevent certification could give vent to their feelings in the form of special pleading.

LADY SEEAR (L) said the place for such guidance was in a code of practice which would not have the rigidity of an Act of Parliament. She would vote against the Bill. It was a step in the right direction in trying to reduce the number of trade unions, but it would make more difficult the development of new unions, however much they might be wanted by particular groups who did not think their interests would be properly defended by existing organizations.

LORD HANKEY said it was not necessary to add to the existing definition of an independent trade union under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act. This Act and the amending Bill in the Commons seemed to form a bully boys' charter for militants.

We can only expect trouble (he said) until these measures have been repealed or abolished and the whole system reformed. The militants clearly aim to bring this country to its knees. If we are sloppy minded by passing this Bill the militants may succeed before the present depression has passed; we are entering an extremely tricky period and difficult situation before our economy recovers.

LORD LEATHERLAND (Lab) said Lord Hankey had raised the hoary old red menace but they were discussing only reputable bodies of workers who wanted independence.

LORD COLLISON (Lab) said the fact that the Bill had the support of the TUC General Council entitled it to greater respect. The House should reconsider its attitude and as a matter of courtesy give it a second reading.

The motion that the Bill be read a second time was rejected by 100 votes to 40—majority against, 60.

House adjourned, 7.12 pm.

Thanks from US

The LORD CHANCELLOR read a copy of a resolution of both Houses of the United States Congress expressing gratitude to the Queen, Parliament, and people of the United Kingdom for their loan of an original copy of the Magna Carta for their bicentennial celebrations.

Waterways freight

MR DENIS HOWELL, Minister of State for the Environment, said in a written reply: Freight carried in 1974 on waterways operated and maintained by the British Waterways Board was 3,860,000 tonnes; the provisional figure for 1975 is 4,170,000 tonnes.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Private members' motions on need for an integrated transport policy; the Bank of England and the City; and on the working of the Mobile Homes Acts.

'Hansard' taken by taxi

After next week's business in the Commons had been announced.

MR LIPTON (Lambeth, Central, Lab) asked whether the Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House had had an opportunity to decide what action to take to reduce the volume of printed material circulated by the Vote Office of the House of Commons.

MR EDWARD SHORT (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab) replied that he found that a taxi went to an MP's house every morning with *Hansard*, although he was not always there. He wondered whether that was necessary.

Some orders from MPs for documents had gone on for years and he would have to get down to seeing what sensible economies could be made without impairing the efficiency of the House.

Redrawing Irish border the wrong approach

MR STONEHOUSE (Walsall, North, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland would make it his policy to consider the repartition of Northern Ireland.

MR REES—No. That would not contribute to the solutions of the problems of Northern Ireland. It is not supported by either part of the divided community there.

MR STONEHOUSE—There is a limit to patience. If his initiative in calling for the convention to reach some form of power sharing fails to be successful because of the intransigence of certain groups would that not mean that all other options must be considered, including the voluntary migration of the population?

MR REES—That falls into the category of the easy solution which will not work in Northern Ireland. The Irish Government are not interested; neither are the Northern Ireland Protestants or Catholics. The ethnic map is such that no computer, let alone anything else, could redraw the border. It is the wrong approach.

MR FITT (Belfast, West, SDLP)—Having served two difficult years in Northern Ireland, would Mr Rees agree with me that the vast majority of people there will bitterly resent the gross impertinence and arrogance of the intrusion of Mr Stonehouse into their affairs?

They have had to live there and see their relations killed and dying, and they could not evade their responsibilities by going to Florida or Australia.

Would Mr Rees advise Mr Stonehouse of the realities of life in Northern Ireland and give him some literature? If predictions are right, he will perhaps have plenty of time to read it in the coming years. (Laughter.)

MR REES—I have been in Northern Ireland two years and I do understand some of the things that are said there. It is not the Government's policy to redraw or alter the border.

Next week

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debates on the mentality ill and on municipal trading and direct labour.

TUESDAY: Motions on suggested amendments to Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, and third reading.

WEDNESDAY: Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill and National Coal Board (Finance) Bill, remaining stages.

THURSDAY: Debate on employment.

FRIDAY: Private members' motions.

Business in the House of Lords will be:

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY: Debate on devolution for Scotland and Wales.

THURSDAY: Trustee Savings Banks Bill, Insolvency Bill, Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Bill, and Divorce (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Education (School-leaving Dates) Bill, report stage. Solicitors (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Rating (Caravan Sites) Bill, committee stage. Debate on EEC committee report on problems of nuclear safety.

£18.7m paid for Channel Tunnel shares

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment whether the total amount of compensation to be paid to the companies that were to build the Channel tunnel had been established; and what is the latest figure.

MR CROSLAND said in a written reply: The price paid for acquiring the companies' shares was £18.7m. This includes £8.6m in additional compensation to the shareholders. These costs were shared equally between the governments.

New vehicle checks coming soon

MR JANNER (Leicester, West, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment to introduce tests for new vehicles before they were permitted to be used on the roads in accordance with practice current in Sweden and other European countries.

MR GILBERT, Minister for Transport, said in a written reply: I have already consulted interested parties about the introduction of type approval of new vehicles similar to the systems in force in most other European countries. I hope to be able to lay regulations before Parliament shortly.

Law Report January 22 1976

Court of Appeal

Right of silence: the commonsense view

Regina v Chandler

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice Pain

[Judgment delivered January 20]

The Court of Appeal expressed reservations about statements of law by Lord Diplock relating to an accused person's "right" of silence before he has been cautioned that his answers may be given in evidence and that he need not answer questions put to him. The court said that those statements seemed to conflict with *R v Christie* ([1914] AC 545) and earlier cases and authorities by which their Lordships were bound.

Lord Diplock, delivering judgment in the Privy Council case of *Hall v The Queen*, ([1971] 1WLR 298, 301) said: "It is a clear and widely known principle of the common law . . . that a person is entitled to refrain from answering a question put to him for the purpose of discovering whether he has committed a criminal offence. . . . It may be that in very exceptional circumstances an inference may be drawn from a failure to give an explanation or a disclaimer, but in their Lordships' view silence alone on being informed by a police officer that someone else has made an accusation against him cannot give rise to an inference that the person to whom this information is communicated accepts the truth of the accusation. . . .

"In their Lordships' view the distinction [ie, that no caution had been given] is not a valid one. . . . The caution merely serves to remind the accused of a right which he already possesses at common law. The fact that in a particular case he has not been reminded of it is no ground for inferring that his silence was not in exercise of that right, but was an acknowledgment of the truth of the accusation."

The court were giving reasons for allowing an appeal last December by Roy Frank Chandler, aged 37, from his conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge King-Hamilton) of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr Justin Phillips for the appellant; Mr Colin Hart-Leverton for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the prosecution's case was that the appellant was a member of a gang formed to obtain colour television sets dishonestly. There was some shadowy evidence that he had helped the gang to remove a dishonestly acquired television set which had been sold to a dissatisfied customer. Mr Hart-Leverton now accepted that that evidence could not support the conviction. The only other evidence was given by a detective-sergeant who had spoken of an interview with the appellant. The appellant's solicitor had been present.

In the early part of the interview the appellant answered some questions but refused to answer others except by saying "no comment" or words to that effect. The appellant was then cautioned by the officer and the interview continued on the same pattern as before.

In his summing up the trial judge commented on the interview: "... where a man has been cautioned . . . and thereafter remains silent, that is absolutely within his right and he cannot be adversely criticized for so doing, because he accepts that part of the invitation in the caution to remain silent. Even if he is not cautioned, . . . it is part of what is known as his common law right to decline to answer questions. In those circumstances you must ask yourselves whether he did so in the knowledge that he was exercising his common law right to remain silent, or whether he remained silent because he might have thought if he had answered he would in some way have incriminated himself."

Counsel submitted that those comments should not have been made because of a number of decisions. They were, however, all cases in which a caution had been given or the circumstances were such that it could be inferred that one had been given. The only exception was *Hall v The Queen*.

Their Lordships had reservations about the statements of law by Lord Diplock in that case because they seemed to conflict with *R v Christie* and earlier cases and authorities.

The law had long accepted that an accused person was not bound to incriminate himself; but it did not follow that a failure to answer an accusation or question when an answer could reasonably be expected might not provide some evidence in support of an accusation. Whether it did would depend upon the circumstances.

As Lord Atkinson had said in *Christie*, "The rule of law undoubtedly is that a statement made in the presence of an accused person, even upon an occasion which should be expected reasonably to call for some explanation or denial from him, is not evidence against him of the facts stated save so far as he accepts the statement, so as to make it, in effect, his own. . . . He may accept the statement by word or conduct, action or demeanour, and it is the function of the jury which tries the case to determine whether his words, action, conduct or demeanour at the time when a statement was made amounts to an acceptance of it in whole or in part."

In *R v Mitchell* ((1892) 17 Cox CC 503) Mr Justice Cave said: "Undoubtedly when persons are speaking on even terms, and a charge is made, and the person charged says nothing, and expresses no indignation, and does nothing to repel the charge, that is some evidence to show that he admits the charge to be true."

That was, in the words of Professor Sir Rupert Cross, "a broad principle of common sense". The law of evidence developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a result of the search by the judges for rules which could be applied during a trial to obtain reliable testimony and to ensure a fair trial for the accused.

Appeals, such as Lord Diplock made in *Hall*, to the common law for support for a proposition in the law of evidence meant seeking at the earliest an eighteenth-century precedent. It would be unfortunate if the law of evidence was allowed to develop in a way which was not in accord with the common sense of ordinary folk.

Their Lordships were bound by *Christie*, not by *Hall*; and *Christie*, in their judgment, did accord with common sense.

Some comment on the appellant's lack of frankness before he was cautioned was justified provided the jury's attention was directed to the right issue, which was whether in the circumstances the appellant's silence amounted to an acceptance by him of what the officer had said. If he had accepted what had been said, then the next question should have been whether guilt could reasonably be inferred from what he had accepted.

To suggest, as the judge did, that the appellant's silence could indicate guilt was to short circuit the intellectual process which had to be followed. In their Lordships' judgment the comments of the judge were not justified and could have led the jury to a wrong conclusion. Accordingly, the appeal had been allowed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

HP company bound by recovery firm's acts

St Margaret's Trust Ltd v Byrne

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Browne and Lord Justice Shaw

[Judgments delivered January 19]

An employee of a firm acting on behalf of a finance company to recover goods sold on hire purchase was held to be an agent of the finance company for the purpose of entering into a supervening agreement with the hirer whereby he could redeem the goods on payment of outstanding arrears on specified terms.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by St Margaret's Trust Ltd, London, a finance company, from the dismissal by Judge Bernard Lewis at Brentford County Court of their claim against Mr Daniel Byrne, of Feltham, for £480, being arrears under two hire purchase agreements relating to a car and caravan.

Mr David Ashton (who did not appear below) for the finance company; Mr Byrne in person.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW said that the finance company and Mr Byrne entered into two hire purchase agreements in respect of a car and a caravan. The hire purchase price was £1,582. Mr Byrne had paid £436, and there was £224 in rental arrears. The company purported to determine the contracts after notice on the ground of the arrears. Had Mr Byrne paid £10 more the company could not have recovered the goods without a court order.

Mr Byrne conceded that he had fallen into arrear. He said, however, that a representative of the appellant company, the general manager of a company which "snatched back" goods sold on hire purchase on their behalf, called on him about the arrears. He told him that he had no funds available, but offered him a postdated cheque as he expected to sell his house. He also agreed with the representative that the car and caravan should be returned to the dealers and that he would redeem them when he had funds. Mr Byrne had accordingly returned the vehicles, in good condition and fitted with extras, but they were sold within three weeks of the agreement with the representative.

Mr Byrne contended that the supervening agreement absolved him from liability under the hire purchase agreements and gave him a cross right. If what he set out in his defence was right, it was clearly a counterclaim, though it was not formally claimed.

The company's representative described his encounter with Mr Byrne in much the same terms, but he did not mention redemption of either car or caravan.

The judge dismissed, without giving reasons, the company's claims and Mr Byrne's counterclaim. But he would have been more accurate if he had found that the company succeeded in their claim and that Mr Byrne succeeded in his counterclaim for at least an equivalent amount, so that neither side would recover anything.

The company contended that it was wrong in law to find a binding contract between them and Mr Byrne waiving their rights under the hire purchase agreement and restraining them from reselling the vehicles for a reasonable period.

Before their Lordships the company urged that there had been no consideration on the part of Mr Byrne. But Mr Byrne himself had collected the vehicles and delivered them to the dealers, although there was no such requirement in the hire purchase agreements. Moreover, he left in the vehicles articles, including a stove and car radio, which the judge found were costly equipment. Consideration had been proved.

What was the effect of the supervening contract? The company contended that if they were entitled to resell the vehicles after a reasonable time, they were entitled to do so without giving prior notice to Mr Byrne and that three weeks was a reasonable time. The judge was right in considering that it was not, bearing in mind that Mr Byrne was to sell his house and in fact sold it four weeks after the representative's visit. It was incumbent upon the company to give Mr Byrne reasonable notice before the resale.

As to whether the representative, in acting beyond his actual authority, could bind the company, the critical question was whether he had ostensible authority so to act. The company submitted that he was a specific and not a general agent.

His Lordship, looking at all the circumstances, concluded that he was clothed with an ostensible authority to collect the arrears, recover the vehicles and deal with the situation arising from Mr Byrne being in arrear. Moreover, he had agreed that a postdated cheque had been discussed. That would suggest that his authority was not confined to the strict letter of his instructions but that he was also authorized to enter into a satisfactory arrangement which would preserve the hire purchase agreements and Mr Byrne's contingent right to buy the vehicles when they terminated.

It was evident that the company had sold the vehicles advantageously because their claim did not include any element in respect of damage resulting from Mr Byrne's breach of contract. It must follow that they had sold them for at least as much as they could have recovered from him under the hire purchase agreement, and accordingly the judge, in assessing his damages, had sufficient basis for the view that the loss to him was equivalent to what the company were claiming from him.

His Lordship would dismiss the company's appeal.

Lord Justice Browne agreed and Lord Justice Stephenson delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Paisner & Co.

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Right of Silence

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In the midst of all the labour disturbance, all Madrid was waiting tonight to hear the result of a Government ruling on the demands of the underground railway workers. A deadlock has arisen between their representatives and the company, but once the arbitration ruling is published the workers must decide whether to accept it or strike again, as they did two weeks ago for five days when they crippled Madrid's transport system.

In Seville today, police fined Señor Manuel Gerena, the respected flamenco singer, more than £2,000 without trial. His alleged offence was singing outside the front door of a hall where he had been due to give a concert which the police had banned.

Meanwhile, there is still no word of the whereabouts of Señor José Luis Arrasate, aged 26, the son of a Basque industrialist who was kidnapped nine days ago near Bilbao. But his family say they have received a letter in his handwriting stating that he is well.

Moscow: Señora Dolores Ibarruri, the 80-year-old Spanish Communist leader known as "La Pasionaria", has applied to Spain for permission to return after 36 years in exile here, sources said today.

There is no restriction on her leaving the Soviet Union, and she has travelled abroad on several occasions, most recently to Italy.—Reuter.

M Giscard removes outspoken admiral

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 22

Vice-Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti was removed from his post as chairman of the French Navy's tests committee yesterday for criticizing government policy in newspaper articles which had not been submitted for approval. He had thereby disregarded the "obligation of reserve" incumbent on all senior officers.

Admiral Sanguinetti is a brother of the irrepressible M Alexandre Sanguinetti, who was replaced as secretary-general of the Gaullist party by M Chirac, the Prime Minister, in December, 1974.

The brothers have been a constant thorn in the side of President Giscard d'Estaing's Government. M Sanguinetti has openly come out against direct elections to the European Parliament. Admiral Sanguinetti, in his latest series of three articles in *Le Monde* last week, described the new statute for officers and NCO's as a decoy and a bogus reform.

President Giscard d'Estaing did not grant the Defence Minister's wish that the admiral should be struck off the active list. That would have risked provoking the Gaullists. So he has been "placed in a position of non-activity", while still held to his "obligation of reserve".

He is unlikely to stick to it any more now than he has in the past, in spite of repeat: I warnings.



Cod was the main dish at a reception in London yesterday when Mr Niels Sigurdsson, the Icelandic Ambassador, seen here with his daughter, celebrated his forthcoming transfer to Bonn. Diary, page 14.

Nato 'nuclear superiority'

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Jan 22

A series of improvements in the consultation procedure on the use of nuclear weapons in the event of war was the main concrete outcome of a two-day meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group which ended in Hamburg today.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the group also discussed problems of nuclear armament and how to go about reducing Nato's nuclear potential if, for example, the talks on mutual balanced force reductions with the Warsaw Pact countries proved successful.

Herr Georg Leber, the West German Defence Minister, and Mr Donald Rumsfeld, the new American Defence Secretary, were of one mind after the meeting. Herr Leber told reporters that Nato retained tactical and strategic nuclear superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Rumsfeld said that the Soviet stock of strategic weapons had increased, however, and the West should take appropriate steps in good time.

Italy expected to get EEC nuclear plant

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 22

Ispra, in northern Italy, has been recommended by the European Commission as the best site for a giant experimental plant planned as the centrepiece of the next stage of the *EEC's ambitious research pro*gramme aimed at generating energy by thermonuclear fusion.

The Commission's recommendation, which is expected *to be discussed* by EEC research ministers in Brussels next month, is a severe, if not entirely unexpected blow to Britain, which behind the scenes has been vigorously canvassing the claims of the laboratories of the British Atomic Energy Authority at Culham, Oxfordshire.

The main argument in favour of Culham is that a team of European scientists, of whom 40 per cent are British, has been working there for the past two years on a blueprint for the thermonuclear project. The Commission, however, has decided that for a combination of scientific, economic and social reasons Ispra is the best site.

In the first place, Ispra is one of the EEC's four joint research centres and is thus *politically and symbolically* appropriate for a Community project. It also has the necessary electricity supplies, as well as adequate housing and a European school for research staff and their families.

At a meeting of EEC research ministers last December Italy refused to approve the 1976-80 thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics research programme unless a decision was simultaneously taken on the site for the experimental plant. This means that the start of the £250m programme is already nearly a month overdue.

The Council of Ministers will *thus be under considerable* pressure next month to approve the Ispra site. There is a remote possibility that Culham could still emerge as a compromise choice as both Germany and France are lukewarm about Ispra and have candidates of their own in Cadarach, Garching and Jülich.

Earlier this week EEC foreign ministers agreed that every effort must be made to unblock the thermonuclear programme, which aims to develop a new source of energy by fusing light atoms instead of splitting heavy ones. The basic materials for this new energy are deuterium and lithium, both of which are harmless and found in unlimited quantities in sea water.

The purpose of the experimental plant, which would cost about £55m to build, would be to develop a plasma vessel capable of being used in future thermonuclear fusion reactors based on magnetic containment. Europe has so far held its own in this field with the Soviet Union and America.

Seven hurt in wine growers' riots

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 22

Seven people were injured, including three riot police, and 12 were detained after clashes last night between wine growers and the police in Cognac. A three-year-old girl was hit in her bed by a tear gas grenade fired into her room. Another victim was a woman of 70. The police fired the grenades above the heads of the demonstrators in a square.

Those detained were being questioned to establish whether they were *bona fide* wine growers. The organizers of the demonstration claimed that the clashes with the police were the work of "uncontrolled elements" which had mingled with the demonstrating producers.

Tension has been rising in past weeks in the Charente and Charente Maritime districts *where grapes are grown for* distillation. The stocks of Cognac and spirits held amounted at the end of last year to more than 200 million litres of alcohol.

In Béziers, in the Hérault, 45,000 litres of Italian wine were spilt on to the road from two road tankers.

Last night two groups of wine growers set up road blocks near Remoulins, in the Gard, and smashed the windscreen of a road tanker whose driver refused to stop. They emptied it of its wine, before the police arrived.

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he time of *Father* Adrian Hastings' assertion of massacres at Wiriyamu in July, 1973.

Lisbon, Jan 22.—Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the leader of the centre left Popular Democratic Party (PPD) today criticized proposals by the military rules for a constitutional power-sharing pact between civilians and the military for the next four years.

The proposals offered no solution and did not guarantee that democratic systems could function, he told the press.

Discussions on the pact between the Armed Forces Movement and the Socialist Party—partners with the PPD, Communists, independents and moderate officers in the coalition—were due to be held yesterday but were postponed. No reason was given.

The Portuguese Communist Party was the target of at least eight bomb attacks last night. The most serious was at Mertola, in the agricultural province of Alentejo. A workers' centre run by the party was partly destroyed by a powerful bomb hurled from a passing car.

Party offices and the homes of party members were bombed in other parts of the country.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

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Members of sect hurt in bomb attack on villa

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 22

A villa belonging to the French branch of the "Moon" sect, a religious group widely criticized for its "brainwashing techniques" was shattered by an explosion early today. A young Norwegian woman member of the sect had her leg torn off

About 20 young people sleeping in the house in a fashionable area north of the Champs-Elysées, were unhurt.

It was caused by a powerful home-made bomb, the police discovered. Last week widespread publicity was given to the futile attempts by the parents of a girl to remove her from one of the sect's centres in Lyons.

The sect, which runs 10 centres in France and claims 500 members, was founded in 1954 by Mr Moon Son Myong a South Korean Protestant clergyman.

to reduce W German network by half

Correspondent
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lerst said that if the net-work were halved, goods and passengers would travel faster, productivity would rise by up to 18 per cent and the number of trains would fall up to 25 per cent by 1985. The majority of customers would be retained, and the staff could be reduced from the present 280,000 to 260,000—staff costs account for 72 per cent of railway spending in West Germany.

But the long-awaited report is far from the last word on the future of the railways, which have an accumulated deficit of nearly £6,000m.

Herr Gscheidle said the railways were essential to the economy, but economic considerations made restructuring unavoidable. He promised that no railwayman would be dismissed, and that social needs would be borne in mind when the political decision on the eventual cuts was taken.

Government investment in the railways would be increased. Herr Gscheidle expressed the hope (probably vain) that the issue would not figure in this year's general election campaign, and invited all concerned to take part in a public debate in the next few months.

He said that senior civil servants would begin to work on the report next month and present their conclusions to the Cabinet "in the course of next year"—in other words, when the election is safely out of the way.

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BERKSHIRE
Pangbourne: Autocare, Station Road. Tel: 073 57 2322
Windsor: Delta Motor Co., Clarence Road. Tel: 85 60707

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Bladlow: Bladlow Motors, Chenor Road (B4009). Tel: 084 44 5325
Denham: Denham Service Station, Oxford Road. Tel: 892 2345

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Cambridge: B. E. Cocks & Co., Newmarket Road. Tel: 0223 65111
Huntingdon: Ouse Valley Motors, Station Road, St. Ives. Tel: (0480 62641
Peterborough: Peterborough Autos, Midland Road. Tel: 0733 53146

CHESHIRE
Chester: Red Rose Motors, Huntington. Tel: 0244 311464
Wilmslow: Wilmslow Motors, Station Road. Tel: 099 64 27356

CLEVELAND
Stockton-on-Tees: Dixon & Boy, Billingham Road. Tel: 0642 561541

CORNWALL
Truro: Playing Place Garage, Playing Place. Tel: 0872 862347

DERBYSHIRE
Derby: Mark Pritchard Motors, Alvaston Road. Tel: 0332 46659

DEVON
Exeter: Exmouth Garages, Cowley Road. Tel: 0392 54414
Exmouth: Exmouth Garages, 141 Exeter Road Tel: 0395 52 75533
Paignton: Rogers Garage, Bishops Place, (also Torquay Road and Brixham Road) Tel: 0803 56354
Plymouth: R Harper Budshead Road Roundabout, Crownhill. Tel: 0752 771123

DORSET
Bournemouth: Rob Wallace, (Wimborne) Wimborne Road, Winton. Tel: 0202 512121

ESSEX
Colchester: D Salmon Cars Gosbecks Road Tel: 0206 46455
Southend: Thorpe Bay Autocentre Station Road Thorpe Bay. Tel: 0702 586200
Stansted: The Stansted Motor Co., Cemetery Road. (A11). Tel: 0279 812526
Theydon Bois: Wood & Kralling High Road Tel: Theydon 4 0 2331

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Cheltenham: Swindon Road Service Station, Swindon Road. Tel: 0242 32197

HAMPSHIRE
Basingstoke: Cloverleaf Cars, London Road, Basing. Tel: 0256 3590
Fareham: Hurford Newgate Lane. Tel: 0329 82511
Fleet: M. H. Gilbey, Glenland Service Station, Reading Road South. Tel: 02514 5425
Romsey: Relies of Romsey, Winchester Hill. Tel: 0794 513165

HEREFORDSHIRE
Hereford: Whitestone Service Station, Whitestone. Tel: 043 276 464

HERTFORDSHIRE
Hatfield: C. Way Autos, Barnet Road. Tel: 30 71235

HUMBERSIDE-NORTH
Brough: Hessle Auto Engineers, Cross Roads, Elloughton. Tel: 0482 667225
Hull: The Minton Garage, Anlaby Road, Tel: 0482 25949

HUMBERSIDE-SOUTH
Cleethorpes: David Short Motors, Grimsby Road. Tel: 0472 63392

KENT
Bromley: Normand (Bromley) Ltd., Bromley Hill Corner. Tel: 01-460 1194
Canterbury: Pride Motor Co., The Friars. Tel: 0227 66277
Chatham: Lee Dorrie (Leisure Cars), School Road. Tel: 023 371 2141
Folkestone: J. D. Rose, Etchinghill. Tel: 0303 892117
Gillingham: Autosynchs, Pier Road. Tel: 0634 52575
Tunbridge Wells: G. E. Turbefield, St. Johns Road. Tel: 0892 36111

LANCASHIRE
Bolton: Parkers of Bolton, Bradshawgate. Tel: 0204 21323
Carnforth: C. Cain, Gulf Service Station, Lancaster Road. Tel: 052 473 2469
Oldham: [illegible] Tel: [illegible] 3027
St. Annes-on-Sea: Chapel Road Garage, Church Road. Tel: 0253 726679

LEICESTERSHIRE
Thurnby: Thurnby Motors, Uppingham Road. Tel: 0533 412143

LINCOLNSHIRE
Lincoln: Ricardo Embury, St. Andrews Service Station, Boultham Park Road. Tel: 0522 31735

LONDON
N.W.7: Maurice Frais, Hartley Avenue, Mill Hill. Tel: 01-959 5931
S.E.1: Waterloo Garages, Great Suffolk St. Tel: 01-928 1922
S.W.1: Pall Mall Motors, Haselton Road, Westminster. Tel: 01-828 7918
S.W.2: Brixton Cars, Queenstown Road. Tel: 01-720 4231
W.1: Portman Garages, George Street, Baker Street. Tel: 01-935 5415
W.4: The Chequered Flag, High Road, Chiswick. Tel: 01-995 0022

MERSEYSIDE
Liverpool: Bolton & Sons, Park Lane Service Station. Tel: 051 709 4433
Wallasey: Wallasey Motors, Seaview Rd, Waterloo Road, New Brighton. Tel: 051 653 6946

MIDDLESEX
Ashford: Lakeham Garage, Staines Road West. Tel: 69 24781

NORFOLK
Kings Lynn: Hall & Osborn, Pride Depot, St. Germains. Tel: 0553 60255
Norwich: Pointer Motor Co., Aylsham Road. Tel: 0603 40825

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Kettering: Bellamphon Motors, Northampton Road, Broughton. Tel: 0536 790224

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Nottingham: Clarkes Motors, Lady Bay Garage, Melton Road, Tollerton. Tel: 060 77 4021
Mansfield: Rex Motors, The Garage, Pleasley Green. Tel: 0623 810330

OXFORDSHIRE
Oxford: J. D. Bartley, Belsher House, Banbury Road. Tel: 0865 59944

SALOP
Telford: V. G. Vehicles, Holyhead Road, Ketton. Tel: 0952 613545

SOMERSET
Taunton: P. Sparks, Blagdon Hill Garage. Tel: 0823 242254

STAFFORDSHIRE
Stoke-on-Trent: Auto-Motive (S.E.), Uttoxeter Road, Longton. Tel: 0782 311411

SUFFOLK
Bury St. Edmunds: Minden Motor Co., Newmarket Road. Tel: 0284 2412
Ipswich: Golf Garage, Foxhall Road. Tel: 0473 78577

SURREY
Caterham: Chaseman & Edwards, High Street. Tel: 42 [illegible]
Guildford: Purrocks Landmead Tel: 0483 60761
Wallington: Jack Rose, Stafford Road. Tel: 01-647 4473
Weybridge: Tony Scott, Broadlands Road. Tel: Byfleet 1 (911) 4921

SUSSEX-EAST
Bexhill-on-Sea: Cooden Motor Co., Cooden Sea Road. Tel: 04 24 2233
Brighton: Wood & Allen, Ditchling Road. Tel: 0273 [illegible]

Eastbourne, Cornfield Garage, Cornfield Road. Tel: 0323 [illegible]
Forest Row: Walsh Cars, Motors, Wych Cross, Forest Road.

SUSSEX-WEST
Burgess Hill: Freeman Motors, London Road. Tel: 04 82 4 [illegible]
Chichester: S. [illegible] Motor Co., Broyle Road. Tel: 0243 [illegible]
Worthing: H. D. Day & Son, Heene Place. Tel: 0903 [illegible]

TYNE & WEAR
Newcastle upon Tyne: [illegible] Motors, Coast Road. Tel: [illegible]

WARWICKSHIRE
Kenilworth: Manor Motors, Station Road. Tel: 0926 [illegible]
Stratford-on-Avon: Avon Motors, Warwick Road. Tel: 0789 [illegible]

WEST MIDLANDS
Birmingham: Cubrose Depot, Station Street. Tel: 021 [illegible]
Wolverhampton: Crook Motors, Penn Road, (near Penn Road). Tel: 0902 27837

WILTSHIRE
Warminster: Rob Walker & Co (Sales), Frome Road. Tel: 0985 [illegible]
Wroughton: Dick Lovell Motors, Orchard Close, High Street. Tel: 0793 [illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE
Kidderminster: Coliseum Depot (Fulco Park), Stourport Road. Tel: 0562 [illegible]
Worcester: Chas Hallam Motors, Spetchley Road. Tel: 0905 [illegible]

YORKSHIRE-NORTH
Harrogate: Alpha Motors, Wetherby Road. Tel: 0423 [illegible]
Scarborough: Beechey, Garage, Falsgrave Road. Tel: 0723 [illegible]

YORKSHIRE-SOUTH
Doncaster: Skelton Motors, Sprotbrough Road. Tel: [illegible]
Sheffield: [illegible] Motors, Meadow Bank Road. Tel: 0742 [illegible]

YORKSHIRE-WEST
Bingley: [illegible] Motors, Park Road. Tel: 0274 [illegible]
Huddersfield: Leadwood Motor Garage, Leadwood Road. Tel: 0484 [illegible]
Keighley: Keighley Motor Co., Victoria Road. Tel: 0535 [illegible]

SCOTLAND
Aberdeen: Clark Motors, Queen's Cross, Albyn Place. Tel: [illegible]
Ayr: Clark Motors, Barns Street. Tel: [illegible]
Dundee: Pullar, Carr & Simpson, Tel: [illegible]
Edinburgh: Middleton's Garage, Telford Road. Tel: [illegible]
Glasgow: Glen Hamilton Motors, Kingsway, Dunswood. Tel: 041 945 [illegible]
Moray: P. S. Reid, Elgin, Lesmurdie House, Lesmurdie Road. Tel: [illegible]

WALES
Cardiff: Sovereign Motors, Tudor Road, Llandaff. Tel: [illegible]
Llandudno: L. & P. [illegible], The Grove, Craig-y-don. Tel: 0492 [illegible]
Pontypridd: Silver Cars, Court Road, Treforest Estate. Tel: [illegible]
Swansea: Glanmor Motors, Rutland Street. Tel: [illegible]

NORTHERN IRELAND
Belfast: Sinclair Motors, Clonard Street. Tel: [illegible]

CHANNEL ISLANDS
Guernsey: [illegible]
Jersey: [illegible]

OVERSEAS

Reporters seek questions to reveal candidates

How American newspapers earn their right to freedom

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 22

The next American presidential election falls on November 2 this year, and American papers and television are already giving it as much space as *The Times* gives to a British election in the last week of a three-week campaign.

There will be about 30 primary elections. There will be delegate selection conventions in other states, some of them preceded by precinct caucus meetings. The party conventions are in July and August, and ceaseless activity, endlessly reported will continue until the very last moment.

At the same time there will be elections for the whole House of Representatives, together with a third of the Senate, more than half the governors and most of the state legislators.

It is a daunting prospect for candidates, reporters and readers of newspapers. Finding consolation where we may, we observe that the candidates are not obliged to stand, the reporters are paid to report them, and the readers of newspapers know when to turn the page.

The American press thinks highly of its freedom, and election year is when it earns it. Its tasks are to report faithfully what the candidates do and say, to analyse their programmes and examine their qualifications for the jobs they are seeking, and to judge how well they are doing.



These three duties should be rated in that order but, of course, the last tends to come first. Who is up this week (Jimmy Carter) and who is down (Morris Udall, Sargent Shriver) and who is out (Terry Sanford)? This is a cruel business, but if the newspapers keep up with their two first duties, calculating the odds from day to day can be forgiven.

It should be remembered, however, that if all reporters rate a particular candidate in much the same way, it may be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Mr Udall seems to have done badly in Iowa on Monday. He got less than 6 per cent of the delegates, but it is a small state, only a few thousand turned out to vote, and their votes are not binding, anyway.

But the press says he did badly and he apparently believes it. If he does not do better in the New Hampshire primary on February 24, the press will write him off.

Ever since 1968 the press has been blaming itself for not asking Mr Nixon the right questions. The received wisdom is that if it had, it might have discovered, and through it the American people might have discovered, that his Vietnam "plan" was a sham and that he had no political principles and no qualification besides a lust for power.

Reporters asked Mr McGovern the right questions in 1972 and discovered that he was a sham. They are now busy analysing Mr Reagan's "plan" for curing the federal budget by $90,000m (£45,000m). His supporters say that it is the "germ of a good idea". His detractors say that a man with no more than a few germs of ideas has no business standing for the presidency.

The reporters are also turning their attention to Mr Carter, asking him about abortion and his "plan" to break up the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He says that he has not had the time to decide which parts of that enormous bureaucracy could be cut and his critics say that in that case he should go back to peanut farming.

The constitutional theory is that America is so diverse that it cannot have ideological parties and must instead have regional coalitions, or alliances of interests, which submit to the electorate a name not a programme.

In any event the electoral process will expose whoever wins the Democratic nomination to as thorough a scrutiny as democratic politics can ever provide and the reporters and commentators are out in their hundreds to do it.

River Kwai survivors remember the dead

From Bruce Palling
River Kwae Noi, Thailand
Jan 22

More than 30 years after their release from prisoner-of-war camps, a group of Britons attended memorial services here for the thousands of others who remain buried next to the infamous Burma railway.

Many in the group were quick to deny earlier reports from Tokyo that some of their former Japanese guards would be holding a reunion on the bridge of the "River Kwai" to ask for forgiveness later this year.

Mr Peter Dunston, the leader of the 34 prisoners and 12 war widows who flew from Britain, Hongkong and Canada to attend the service, described the reports as completely false.

Mr Dunston, who now weighs 17 stones and said he weighed less than 8 stones when he was released 30 years ago, was quick to sidestep his earlier threat in London to throw any Japanese at the bridge into the murky river Kwae Noi. "We have got to keep our cool and while we have asked that the Japanese should not be here, we respect the presence here of the British Ambassador (Sir David Cole), like our Queen", he said.

No Japanese attended today's services at the two cemeteries, where some 14,000 allied Servicemen are buried, but a group of curious Germans from a tour group stood around without attracting any attention.

Last Monday a lone Japanese television cameraman waited to film the arrival of the group here. However, when the Britons spotted him they refused to alight from their bus until he went away, which he did without protest.

The group harboured mixed feelings concerning any contact with their former guards, some of whom were executed by the war crimes tribunal after the Second World War.

Mr Jack Edwards, a former signals sergeant, from Hongkong, who gave evidence at the war crimes tribunal against the guards he could recognize, said he still felt bitter. "I know we all have to live together in this world, but when you look at these cemeteries, how can you forgive and forget?"

Other men in the party said they did not want to remember anything at all about their treatment while one said he thought it was best to forget about recriminations as it was so long ago.

Because of the film *Bridge on the River Kwai* it is generally forgotten by outsiders that more Indians, Malayans, Chinese and Thai coolies perished constructing the railway than the estimated 24,000 allied prisoners who died of exhaustion and ill treatment.

The name "river Kwai" is stuck in the popular consciousness whereas it is in fact the Kwae Noi, which means the smaller of two rivers.

Nearly half of the original 180 miles of single track laid by the prisoners and coolies is still in use and twice a day a train still crosses the steel bridge built across the Kwae Noi after the war.

Despite the almost unrecognizable surroundings at the bridge, with its postcard souvenir displays and Thai noodle shops, today's return will not be the last. "It is a queer emotional experience", Mr Jack Edwards remarked. "People say 'Why come back?' It was a colossal waste. They died in degradation and not in battle but we owe it to them to stick together."



Former prisoners and war widows at the river they know as the Kwai.

Angola war has turned in MPLA's favour

Continued from page 1

But if Unita's resistance is being reinforced by South African regulars, it is also a fact that the Forças Armadas of the MPLA are receiving massive assistance from the Cubans.

The Cubans are everywhere. Convoys of them can be seen moving towards the battle zone, and in the towns behind the frontline they stroll around chatting to each other in Spanish and puffing on large Havana cigars.

Although Commander Traca insists that the Cubans are mainly there as advisers and instructors, he admits they also have a combat role.

"But we stopped the South African advance by ourselves. The Cubans did not come here until after independence."

No one in the Forças Armadas will hazard a guess as to how long it will take before they are marching into Huambo. But their morale is high, they appear to be well-equipped, and their leaders reckon the war is now moving in their favour.

Nevertheless, there is still a lot of territory to be captured before the MPLA can claim victory in the south—and there is no sign that Unita will collapse as quickly as the FNLA did in the north.

Johannesburg: The MPLA today announced the formation of an air force with Russian-built MiG 21 jets, according to Luanda radio monitored here.—Reuter.

US journalist admits working for FBI

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 22

The name of an American journalist who also worked as an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation has become known here.

He is Mr Sam Jaffe, who was United Nations correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) from 1955 until 1961 and the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) correspondent in Moscow from 1961 until 1965.

Mr Jaffe has told his story to the Senate select committee on intelligence, which has a list of American reporters who have worked for the CIA.

He confirmed it to *The New York Times*, admitting that he used to see agents from the FBI regularly while he was working for CBS, and that he passed on information concerning Communist diplomats and presumably anything else they might be interested in. He said he was not paid for it.

He first went to Russia in 1960 for CBS to cover the trial of Garry Powers, the pilot of the U-2 spy aircraft shot down over the Soviet Union. He was "de-briefed" by the FBI, he said, on returning.

He claims that he never knowingly worked for the CIA.

The FBI deals with domestic counter-intelligence and the CIA with foreign intelligence. Whenever Mr Jaffe returned to New York during his time as ABC correspondent in Moscow, he saw men whom he believed to be FBI agents, and answered their questions.

Mr Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, said yesterday that the Bureau had no agents masquerading as reporters, but admitted that "friendly reporters" occasionally helped it. Mr William Colby, director of the CIA has said that the agency does not employ any full-time American correspondents as agents but does sometimes use part-time correspondents, or "stringers".

Mr Jaffe told *The New York Times* that part of his expenses may have been paid by the Government without him or ABC being aware of it.

He had a bank account in New York into which, he believed, ABC paid money for his use in Moscow. When he returned in 1965 his office told him that it had never paid any money into the account, in which there remained a balance of $2,000.

Lebanon gets peace at cost of independence

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Jan 22

The cost of the civil war in Lebanon has been assessed until today in terms of human life and destruction—in 10 months of bloodletting more than 9,000 people have been killed and twice that number wounded, and the economy is in ruins. Today Lebanon paid a higher price—independence itself, the luxury it misused.

In effect, that is what the imposed Syrian solution amounts to. There will be no running down of the flag and it is unlikely that Lebanon will ever be anything else than Lebanon, but the joint commission of Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians, is tantamount to rule from Damascus.

The partition line drawn by communal war was all but complete when the Syrians acted this week, but the introduction of the Palestine Liberation Army regulars added the finishing touches.

Within three days, two thirds to three quarters of the country was in the hands of the Palestinians and their left-wing Muslim allies and the border between Syria and Lebanon lost its relevance.

Recently Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, declared that, if partition was behind the war in Lebanon, then Syria would annex the country. That it has now done this, albeit in a gradual way, has caused many Lebanese to feel hard done by.

The fact remains that the only thing that could solve the Lebanese problem was intervention by some force able to exercise the power of ultimate arbiter. Weakened by its confessional make-up and the suspected bias of its command, the Lebanese Army was no candidate for this job.

For the Syrians, this situation (partly of their own making) had reached a point where Lebanon had become a dangerous spark in the Middle East. Syria could not but act, and what followed was intervention by proxy.

Saiqa, the guerrilla group which is the arm of the Damascus regime, had earlier pacified Tripoli and its units maintained a high profile in Beirut and its suburban battles.

On top of this, Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine guerrilla leader, is now so closely tied to the Syrians that a decision contrary to their wishes would seem inconceivable. It is not unreasonable to conclude, as the Syrians have, that Syria will be able to plot the course for the Muslims in Lebanon and ensure agreement from all factions.

Israel frees nine Arabs held without trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Jan 22

Nine detainees have been quietly released by the Israeli authorities during the past few days, reducing the number of Arabs held without trial to 37. Mr Peres, the Minister of Defence, told the Knesset that this figure was "ridiculously small in the light of constant incidents of terrorism".

The House last night struck off its agenda a motion by Mr Meir Wilner, the New Communist member demanding the release of the remaining detainees. He alleged that they were being kept in prison to ensure that supporters of King Husain of Jordan, rather than those of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be elected to West Bank municipal councils in April.

Among those released was Mr Adbul Hak, the former town engineer of Nablus, and member of the Jordan Communist Party. While still in prison he announced his intention to stand for election to the Nablus town council.

Opinions are divided on the West Bank over the Israeli plan to extend the franchise for the first time to Arab women, aged over 21. Jordanian law still bars women from voting in municipal elections. Petitions opposing the reform have been raised by some councillors, but others and most women's organizations have welcomed it.

The women's vote is expected to improve the chances of the Palestinian nationalist groups who will have the secret support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The strong public sentiment in favour of the PLO is causing concern among older politicians loyal to King Husain.

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, who visits Washington next week, is expected to discuss the possibilities for Israeli-Jordanian negotiations with President Ford.

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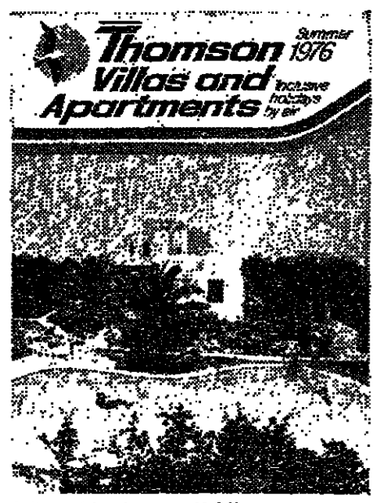
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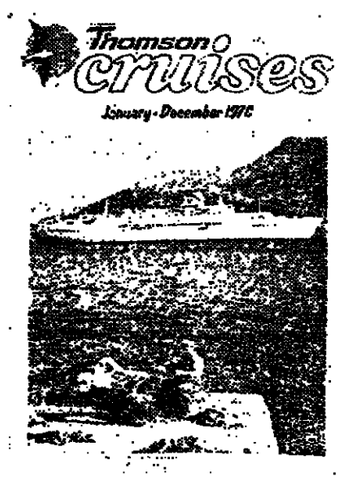
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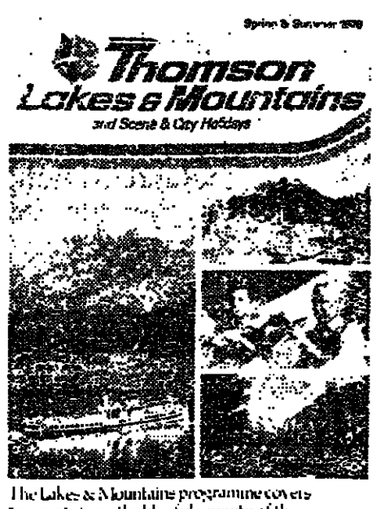
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e definition is sitive result -Soviet talks

2.—Dr Kissin- Secretary of his strategic Mr Brezhnev, eader, tonight States side lerable degree ookesmen ad- that the two ched an agree- rms treaty. said that one an agreed constitutes a d been solved rred to United negotiators in drafting. this issue is the effect of hole in the arms limita- which had ican charges Union was t and Dr Kis- ing this up. m pact, while heavy missile, the number of siles were kept eased by more

to intelligence et Union began t SS11 missiles y heavier SS19 o managed to size by 40 per ng the increase r cent. rease in missile essional critics emdin of viola- nt. official said lks also con- orce reductions in Europe and the situation in Angola, but gave no details.

The official said the United States negotiating team now had to return to Washington for consultations on the Soviet proposals. He said it was not yet clear whether another meeting with Mr Brezhnev would be required.

The two issues that Dr Kissinger had hoped to resolve, and failed to, concerned the American subsonic Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber, neither of which was included in the ceiling of 2,400 missiles and bombers agreed for each side in the 1974 negotiations at Vladivostok.

The American official said that progress had been made in resolving parts of each of the two difficulties, but more work remained to be done.

At a luncheon given at the American Ambassador's residence in his honour today, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister voiced his concern that critics of improved Soviet-American relations might influence official American thinking.

"There are those who are up in arms against the line of relaxation of tensions and are not adverse to lecturing others on this score," he said. "This has not influenced the Soviet Union against improving international relations and deepening détente.

"I should like to believe the United States, too, will follow that path in implementing Soviet-American agreements," he said.—Reuter, AP and UPI.

opposition MP says ent is growing

ris med for India's ency—a fall in se of discipline, ficient and un- racy—now look ccording to Dr vamy, a member ion Jan Sangh uring Britain. the urgent eco- s that promised the peasants in are nowhere in it in the country- nly alleviated by illent harvest but imposed by the steadily added uly really affect . It is the urban t is discontented. an economist and ritain addressing the Indian com- s sent to repre- Sangha Samiti— nderground oppo- is here "quite g arranged his gh the proper

erground" in Dr ellectual circles an not being at ould have been n the emergency had he not self on the advice official. claims that the growing steadily g its campaign of *satygraha* [non-violent demonstration] in traditional Indian style. One may court arrest simply by gathering a knot of people at a street corner and addressing them until the police come.

Dr Swamy regards the Jan Sangh party as the core of the opposition movement. He is frank about the role of the RSS, the militarized and allegedly fascist-style movement linked to the Jan Sangh. "They have the cadres", he says. "We could not do without them."

When the Prime Minister decided to postpone the elections for a year—the most the existing constitution allows—she made no mention of when they would be held. The Congress leadership is now considering a new draft constitution which would give India a presidential system.

Delhi, Jan 22.—Opposition parties in India's Lower House of Parliament bitterly attacked a Government Bill to formalize drastic emergency powers of arrest, while their colleagues in the Upper House walked out over plans to stop bonus payments to industrial workers.

The Bill in the Lower House which will remove the rights of individuals and courts to question the grounds for detention was accepted for debate by the ruling Congress Party members.—Reuter.

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ıtral Government dian state of Uttar d yesterday with in of a govern- by Mr Narain a former state ister, All India nced yesterday. cast monitored in Mr Tiwari, aged en named Chief the leadership of Congress Party. Bahuguna resigned nister last Novem- year-long power hin the Congress state, and Delhi ect rule.—Reuter.

journalists Australian'

an 22.—Production *Australian*, the ly newspaper owned ert Murdoch, was oday by a 24-hour ditorial staff. tralian Journalists' said about 120 n Sydney and other on strike over the f three journalists.

Lord Thomson hits at socialism and Mr Trudeau

Toronto, Jan 22.—Lord Thomson of Fleet thinks that the main factors discouraging private enterprise in Canada are Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, his Government and growing socialism.

"Trudeau and his men in Ottawa are holding back development in this country", he said in an interview today. "I don't think he, or any of his men in Ottawa, have any experience in business, and I feel any Canadian Prime Minister should have that sort of experience.

"He and the creeping socialism are leading this country astray. Unfortunately, my party, the Conservative Party, is not strong enough yet to step in."

Lord Thomson blamed French-Canadian management for problems with the Olympic Games at Montreal. "Have you ever seen such a mess? It's a farce. I don't think it would have happened here in Ontario." There had been "too many kickbacks and grafts down there."—AP.

s for emigration Russia eased

Jan 22.—The Soviet recently amended its rules to simplify for those seeking to country, a Soviet id today.

s Shumilin, Deputy the Interior, quoted ave no details of the it said that, up to the of this year, permis- ve had been refused 5 per cent of Jewish who represent the f would-be emigrants. of 122,000 Soviet citi- gone to live in Israel , but last year the aving was 11,700, half s in 1974. in reason given by for wanting to leave join relatives abroad, lost of such applica- made by Jews whose ere separated by the orld War. to a possible reason rop in Jewish emigra- Shumilin said former tizens in Israel had written complaining that they were not guaranteed the right to a job, there was no free medical aid or free education, and they missed the low rents they paid in the Soviet Union.

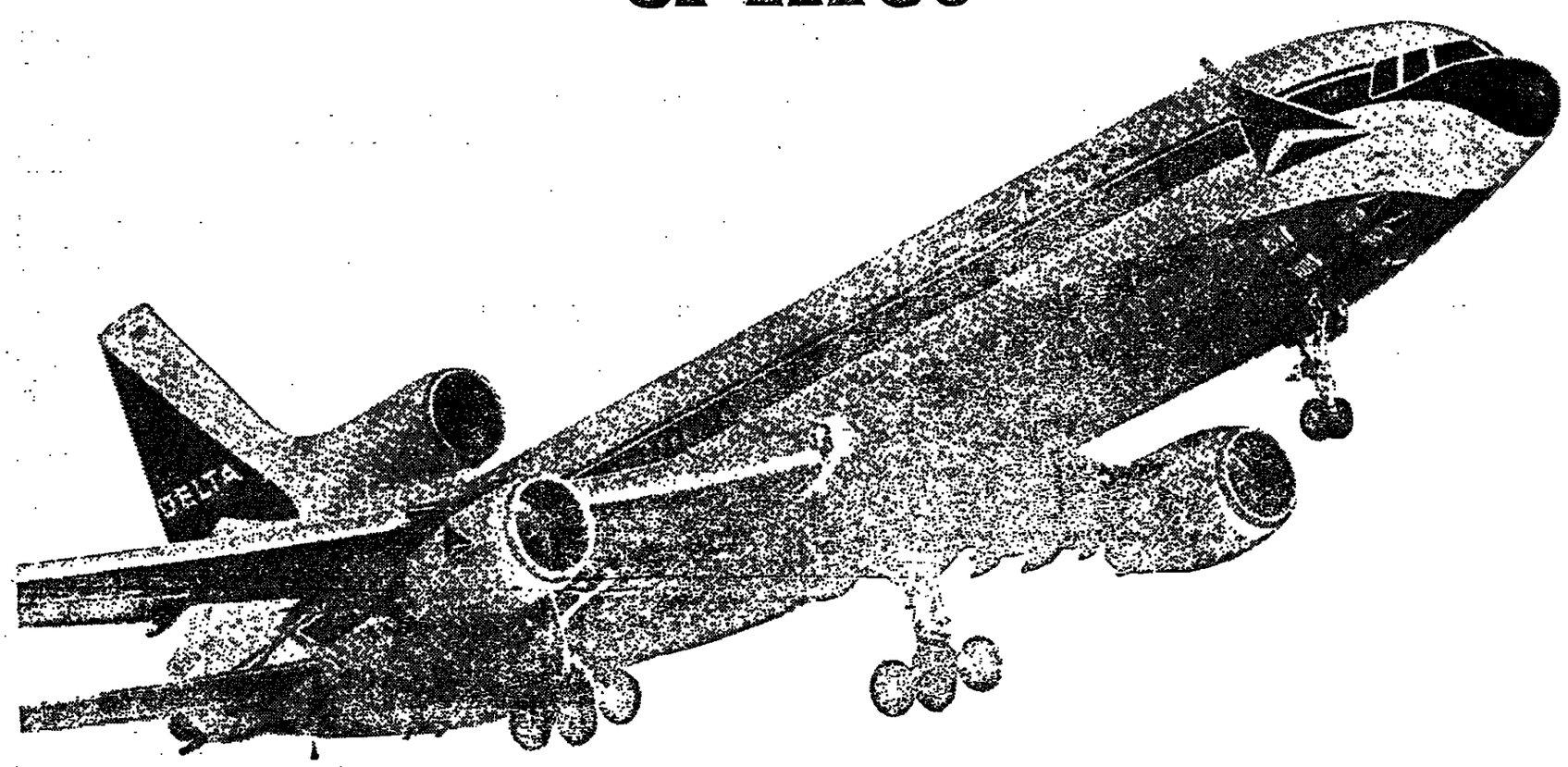
Western diplomatic sources said yesterday that exist visa fees for recent Soviet emigrants had been reduced from 400 roubles (£250) to 300 roubles (£190).

Earlier, the Supreme Soviet published an amendment to passport rules guaranteeing that would-be emigrants refused a passport would be refunded the 40 roubles paid for it in advance. That has not always happened in the past.

Mr Shumilin made clear that some applicants would still be refused if there were objections on security grounds.

Several Jewish scientists seeking to leave say they have been told that their applications were refused because they had access to classified information.—Reuter.

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OVERSEAS

Vorster reshuffle may signal return to hardline apartheid

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Jan 22

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, reshuffled his Cabinet today with a distinct move to the right.

The reshuffle bears out forecasts that the coming session of Parliament will see South African internal policy reverting to the hardline apartheid of the past instead of coming up with changes that will aid Mr Vorster's détente initiative.

The most significant of Mr Vorster's changes is the appointment of Dr Andries Treurnicht as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, one of the most sensitive cabinet posts.

Dr Treurnicht is Parliamentary spokesman of the Nationalist Party's far right, filling the void left since Dr Albert Hertzog was dismissed from the Cabinet in 1972. He replaces Mr Punt Jansen, generally considered to be one of the government's leading *verligtes* (moderates) who moves to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Dr Treurnicht's appointment appears to be a bid by Mr Vorster to win back the waning support of the right-wing of his party. Dr Treurnicht is a former head of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner movement.

The other significant appointment was that of Mr A. L. Schlebusch, at present Speaker of the House of Assembly, as Minister of Public Works and Immigration.

Mr Schlebusch was chairman of the controversial government commission set up by Mr Vorster two years ago to probe the affairs of the Christian Institute, the National Union of South African Students

Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition, said some of the changes were not easy to understand: he doubted if the Cabinet would be strengthened

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the anti-apartheid Progressive Reform Party, said the replacement of Mr Jansen was "specially disappointing when the country needs bold *verligte* moves in relation to the urban African".

Cape Town, Jan 22.—Apart from the appointments involving Dr Treurnicht, Mr Jansen and Mr Schlebusch, the other changes are:

Mr H. H. Smit becomes Minister of Coloured and Rehoboth Relations. He was formerly Deputy Minister;

Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, becomes Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry;

Dr F. Hertzenberg becomes Deputy Minister of Bantu Development;

Dr Piet Koornhof, previously Minister of Mines, Immigration and Sports and Recreation, becomes Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation;

Mr Stephanus Botha, former Miniser of Water Affairs and Forestry, takes over the Ministry of Labour from the President-elect of the Senate, Mr Marais Viljoen, and the Mines portfolio from Dr Koornhof;

Mr Viljoen's other portfolio, Posts and Telecommunications, goes to Mr Johannes van der Spuy, former Minister of National Education, who retains Social Welfare and Pensions;

Community Development goes to Mr S. J. Marais Steyn, who retains Indian Affairs and Tourism;

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Health Minister, also takes on Planning, Environment and Statistics;

Mr Jan Loots, former Minister of Planning and Environment, is nominated for Speaker.—Reuter.

WHO proposes use of 'traditional healers'

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 22

The World Health Organization, which has hitherto kept its distance from "traditional healers", is now proposing to bring them, where possible, into regular health services.

In proposals now being considered by the meeting of its executive board, WHO recognizes that governments have erred in their reluctance "to recognize and evaluate the contribution traditional healers are making to the physical, and particularly the psychological, welfare of populations and have tended to disparage rather than cooperate with the traditional systems".

It points out, also, that in many rural areas of developing countries, existing local health services are poorly used, the population preferring the services of "traditional healers" whom they can frequently communicate more easily than they can with the personnel of the health services.

"People often turn to them first in times of sickness", WHO adds, "and upon their advice will depend further action regarding treatment. They also act as counsellors for marital and other domestic problems."

Crisis failed to hold up Japanese entertaining

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 22

In spite of the recession, Japanese businessmen went on a splurge after the oil crisis—wining, dining and entertaining each other at a staggering cost of £3,102m a year. This figure exceeds the aid now being paid by the United States to the entire underdeveloped world.

According to statistics released by the National Tax Agency for 1974 the entertainment expenses of a business world long bemoaning its plight shot up by 17 per cent over the pre-recession boom level and is now equivalent to 10 per cent of the country's entire budget.

The survey of entertainment expenses of 1,300,000 companies (including small enterprises with little or no outlay under this heading) show that in spite of an overall decline in profits, Japanese companies are spending from 4 to 10 per cent of their income on entertainment, although close to a third of businesses recorded losses in the period.

Most lavish of them all is Mitsui and Co, the huge trading conglomerate, which is spending £6m a year on entertainment.

In addition to entertainment allowances, tax deductible donations to industry, charity, political parties, research and welfare organizations amounted to £270m. The bulk of this amount went to the ruling conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

While the average Japanese appeared to be shocked by the knowledge that the entertainment expenses of the business world are almost equivalent to the 1976 budgetary outlay for social welfare, a company director brushed complaints aside, maintaining that inflation had pushed up the prices of geisha houses.

In fact, while the exorbitant figure might astound Japanese businessmen's foreign counterparts, it is not surprising when one considers the manner in which hospitality is lavished on business clients.

Little or no entertainment is done in the home and it is unusual for a Japanese to invite a colleague or client home for dinner. Instead, clients are taken to geisha houses, restaurants, clubs and bars, usually at night.

Considering that Tokyo is considered the most expensive city in the world this can cost a fortune. According to their rank, executives are allotted a set amount for expenses. They simply sign the bill and the company picks it up.

Prestige is attached to high prices and such an evening out can shake even the most hardened foreign entrepreneur. The bill for a few drinks for three persons at a fashionable bar or nightclub in Tokyo's glittering and ostentatious Ginza area can amount to £50 within two hours.

The entrance fee to leading golf clubs—also paid up by industry—has shot up to £70,000. A night out at a wellknown restaurant (without entertainment of geishas) can amount to nearly £100 a person for food and drinks. The ultimate in prestige—the traditional geisha houses—are more prohibitive.

In general the high level of expense accounts appeared to astonish the average man in the street today. "Business has been laying off workers and complaining about a recession, losses and increases in wages. If I spent one night out entertaining myself in a Ginza restaurant I would lose a month's salary", one company clerk said.

Boston school closed after riot by students

Boston, Jan 22.—A Boston high school was ordered shut today after white and black students went on one of the worst rampages inside a city school since the start of court-ordered desegregation 18 months ago.

Teachers at Hyde Park high school, which had been considered a successful example of desegregation, refused to take classes after teenagers destroyed classrooms, smashing tables and chairs to use as clubs.

Five pupils were injured and eight others arrested. The riot was said to have its origin in an incident on Monday in which black students burnt an American flag.

Meanwhile, at East Boston high school 300 white pupils boycotted classes for the second day in protest at their inclusion in next September's phase of desegregation. Angry students turned over cars and threw bottles and chunks of ice at police.—Reuter.

Correction

In a report on the Pakistan press on January 20, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, the Pakistan Attorney-General, was incorrectly referred to as General Bakhtiar.

Plea by EEC for genuine effort at Cyprus talks

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Jan 22

The European Community sent Notes to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus today, urging them to do their utmost for the success of the intercommunal negotiations on the future of the island due to be resumed next month. The Note appealed to all sides to avoid any action that could endanger the resumption of talks.

This appeal from the Nine's Foreign Ministers seems to have been prompted by the fact that, while Turkey and Greece are now showing eagerness for a settlement, there have been fresh difficulties with Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot side, for instance, tends to overemphasize questions of semantics which have an emotional rather than practical value. This gives the Turkish Cypriots an excuse to temporize.

In fact the Turkish Cypriot leadership, which has been taking advantage of political difficulties in Ankara to emancipate itself from the tutelage of the Turkish Government, is now resisting a settlement.

The two negotiators, Mr Glafkos Clerides and Mr Rauf Denktash, are to meet under the chairmanship of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in Vienna on February 17, for about two weeks.

There will be an open agenda and all topics will be broached: the nature of the federation, the boundaries of the ethnic administrations, and the structure and powers of the central government. Failure to agree on one topic will annul any agreement already reached on others.

After Dr Waldheim leaves two subcommittees will be set up—one for territorial questions, one for other issues. Greek officials are confident that, once talks begin, significant progress can be achieved. Our Ankara Correspondent writes: Disciplinary action will be taken against Mr Mahmut Dikerdem, one of the Turkish Foreign Minister's 12 "supreme advisers", because of an article he wrote for an Istanbul newspaper, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The official statement said the article in the left-wing daily *Cumhuriyet* "not only fails to represent the Government's viewpoint, but is in total contradiction with Turkey's policy concerning Cyprus". In the article Mr Dikerdem called for an independent, base-free Cyprus.

Mr Dikerdem criticized the second Turkish military operation in Cyprus. He said Mr Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, who "expects nothing from the inter-communal talks, sees Turkish military presence on Cyprus as the only form of security, and makes no mention whatever of an 'independent Cyprus, free of all foreign bases'".

Ankara, Jan 22.—Mr Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, will visit Washington next month to discuss reopening the American bases in Turkey, informed sources said today. He will meet Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, between February 11 and 13 to discuss the conditions under which the 26 installations could be reactivated, the sources said.

Turkey closed the bases last July in retaliation for the American arms embargo imposed by Congress because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.—Reuter.

Power to the People



"It is an indisputable fact that direct democracy is the only ideal form that is practical."
Muammar Gadaffi.

IN RECENT weeks Libyans have been forming 'people's congresses' as a first step towards the formation of a National Assembly. The aim is the devolution of power from central government and the creation of a new system of political democracy at community level throughout the Libyan Arab Republic.

These recent events are the latest in a challenging process taking place since the Libyan Revolution in September 1969, which have included the creation of popular committees in factories and universities as well as towns and villages.

To explain the philosophy of the Libyan Revolution Col. Muammar Gadaffi, Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, devoted the past year to travelling throughout the country discussing political aspirations with the people, and writing *The Green Book*.

The first chapter of *The Green Book* has now been published in which Col. Gadaffi discusses the problems of democracy as it is practised in the East and the West, as well as the Third World.

Col. Gadaffi states: *"A Parliament is basically formed to represent the people, but its very basis is undemocratic as democracy means the authority of the people and not the authority of a body acting on the people's behalf."*

"The system of democracy that is prevalent in the World today endows the member of Parliament with a prestige and immunity which is denied to the general public. The people therefore, have been robbed of their authority – an authority which is now being wielded and exploited by Parliaments."

"No matter how many parties there are, only one policy is pursued. The existance of many parties precipitates a vicious power struggle, which results in the destruction of any positive achievements and socially beneficial plans undertaken by the people. Such destruction is seized upon by the opposition party as a justification for ousting the ruling party so that they may take over."

Proposing a system based on People's Congresses and Popular Committees, the Libyan leader asserts: *"It is an indisputable fact that direct democracy is the only ideal form that is practical."*

"The definition of democracy which stipulates that democracy is the people's supervision of the government, should be replaced with the following definition: Democracy is the people's supervision of itself."

An analysis of the philosophy of the Libyan Revolution and Gadaffi's Green Book appears in the February issue of Arab Dawn.
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ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight & Tue. 7.30 La Boheme. Tomor. 2 & Wed. 7 Le nozze di Figaro. Thur. 7.30 Benvenuto Cellini. Seats avail. Tomor. 2 Wed. & Thur.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor. 7.30 Les Sylphides, Rituals, Pelleas. Mon. 7.30 Swan Lake.

COLISEUM (01-836 3161)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor. 4.30 Twilight of the Gods. Tue. & Thur. 7.30 La Belle Helene. Wed. 7.30 The Merry Widow

SADLER'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave. (E.C.1. 837 1672 (recorded recs. inf: 278 5465). Until March 200 Eve. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30. D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT & SULLIVAN. Tonight. Tomorrow. Mon., Tues. & Wed.: Patience. Seats available 50p-£2.50.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Sunday 3. MICHAEL BERKOFF piano. Works by Bach, Schumann, Debussy, Messiaen.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Sunday 4.15. Colin Davis conducts Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 and Stravinsky: Pulcinella (complete). Mozart: Piano Concerto K.491. Prokofiev: Scythian Suite.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE 01-836 7611
Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0
VIRGINIA MCKENNA ANGELA BADDELEY
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
Plays & Players Award—Best Musical of 1975

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ROOM WITH A VIEW
"AN ENCHANTING EVENING." Punch
TOMORROW at 8.15. Mon., Tues. and Wed. at 8. Mat. Thurs. at 3.
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info 836 8339. Royal Shakespeare Theatre
Tonight 7.30. Tomor. 2.0. 7.30
HENRY V
Prev. Tues. 7.30 Henry IV Pt. 1. Prev. Wed. 7.30 Henry IV Pt. 2. RSC also at ROUNDHOUSE—See R.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 5.30., 8.30.
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THE WONDERFUL MIT MUSICAL
"All the fun of the Fortes ... Sweet, hilarious, delightful."—D. Exp.

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Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
Best musical 76 & probably 77. 3 Tms.

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"A lot of fun." Daily Mirror

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"Two of the funniest men on the British stage. Laughs come thick and fast."
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By Bernard Shaw

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Stars of TV's "Black Beauty"
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£3.00, £1.75, 80p.

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Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL
"You should rush to see it." D. Tel. "It got my approval." E. News. "An evening of comic delight." Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

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The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"Finest dancing in London." D. Mail.
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"... raucous, cheerful, gaiety." Gdn.
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"Exuberant & invigorating." D. Ex.
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"Packed with variety." D. Mirror.
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"Pulsating musical." Evg. News.
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"Stunning." Sunday Mirror.
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"... thrilling production, presented with a verve, an elan, a technical brilliance, a richness of voice, in the singing, an excitement and precision in the dancing which I do not believe that even the best American musical could rival. It is a riot of colour and movement. Every member of THE HUGE CAST IS SUPERB." Sun. Times.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. THE BROWNING VERSION by Terence Rattigan & CAROL'S KITCHEN by Frank Marcus. Evs. 8. Dinr. Oct. 7. 1.15 p.m. NORM AND AHMED

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri.-Sat. 7.30 & 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"Best MUSICAL OF THE YEAR."—Evening Standard Drama Award.

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14 Dagmar Passage, N.1.
01-226 1787
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SINBAD
Sunday, Jan. 25th, 3 p.m.

LYRIC IN REPERTORY. 437 3686. Tonight, Mon., Tues., Wed. 8.0 tomor. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0
JOAN PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, JOHN MOFFAT, FRANK GRIVES.
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY
Thurs. Jan. 29 to Wed. Feb. 4.
THE SEA GULL

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Evgs. 8.15. Matinee Sat. 5.15.
RICHARD ECKINGSALE IN
FUNNY PECULIAR
An outrageous new comedy by MIKE STOTT

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Last week Today 2.30, 5.30, tomor. 2.0 & 5.0
SPIKE MILLIGAN, BERNARD MILES in the Mermaid Theatre's Award Winning Production of
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NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072
Tonight & tomorrow at 8.30
January 31 and Feb. 7 at 8.0
BRUCE FORSYTH
in his own "one man" laughter show.

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All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.
THE TIMES

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PHAEDRA BRITANNICA
by Tony Harrison after Racine's Phedre
Wed. at 7. Thurs. at 2.
HAMLET
Thurs. at 2. HARRY DAVIS
Seats still held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

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A new play by SIMON GRAY
Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUE BAR THEATRE 734 1593. 11 p.m. inc. Sundays!
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LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment!"—D. News.
100 tickets held for sale at door.

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COLIN BLAKELY in
JUDGEMENT
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A National Theatre Production
Directed by PETER HALL
"a play you must not miss"—Mail.
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WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN
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STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs 8.0 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Doris Hare McDonald Hobley
Arthur Howard Sally McCann
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DOUBLE EDGE
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Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Wed. & Thurs. at 3. Sats. at 2, 5, and 8.
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Children and OAPs half price except Sats. Ample parking. Pay at doors.

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Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol
FIONA RICHMOND in
COME INTO MY BED

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2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR
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National Theatre Production
HAROLD PINTER'S
NO MAN'S LAND
Directed by PETER HALL
"Great acting at its highest pitch."—EN
Tues. next at 8. Wed. at 7.
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COMEDIANS
By Trevor Griffiths
"The most exciting Play in London."—Sun. Times.

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TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dnr. & Dncs. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.
DIANE SOLOMON

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1. BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 7.45. Late show Sat. 11.35.
2. THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE. 437 4561. Jean Renoir's PICNIC AT SWEETHEART STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Jan. (A) THE MIRACULOUS MANDARIN (A). 3.40, 4.45, 6.50, 9.0. Lst. 6 Dys.
ACADEMY THREE. 437 6015. Carnal Carres LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 2.45, 5.0.
CINECENTA. Bkg. Sec. 930 0631 (1) SHAMPOO (X).
COLLEGIATE, 18 Gordon Street, W.C.1. 728 8508. Sunday, 25th Jan. only 6 p.m. PROMISED LANDS, 8.30 p.m. A SENSE OF LOSS.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5181. THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.0, 5.00, 8.00. Sun. 2.40, 5.00, 7.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Peter Fonda, Gena Rowlands in John Cassavetes' A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AA). Film at 2.30, 5.30, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11 p.m. "Cassavetes' most important movie to date." Sunday Telegraph. "Rowlands' performance is worthy of an Oscar."—Daily Express.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. THE RAWDY ADVENTURES OF TOM JONES (X). Progs. daily 2.20, 5.20, 8.20. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.50 p.m. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone booking.
GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 8750. FASSBINDER'S FOX (X). 1.30, 5.45, 8.25, 9. SUNSET BLVD. (A) & DESIRE (A) 11.15 p.m.
ICA Mall, 930 6393. 7.0 Chabrol's LES BICHES (X) 9.0 Celia's MEMORIES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT (X).
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 6252). THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Cont. progs. Mon.-Fri. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. Sat. 12.30, 3.00, 5.30, 8.10. Sun. 3.00, 5.35, 8.10. Circle seats may be booked.
ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771). Dustin Hoffman in LENNY (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.10, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). Charles Bronson in Alistair Maclean's BREAKHEART PASS (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.35. Sun. 3.30, 5.35, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011/2). GREAT EXPECTATIONS (U). Sep. Progs. Wks. 12.45, 4.15, 8.00. Sun. 4.15, 8.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.45. All seats may be booked.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 6071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sat. progs. 11.15 a.m. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.35, 8.45. Bkble.
PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Prs 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.
PHOENIX, Cpp East Finchley Station. 883 2525. CONFRONTATION: Assassination in Dakota (A). Prs. 2.05, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30.
PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Sun.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00 2nd perf. 3.30, 3rd perf. 6.00, 4th perf. 8.30. Late night show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 2.00 2nd perf. 4.50, 3rd perf. 7.00, 4th perf. 9.30. Late night show Fri. & Sat. 12.15.
PRINCE CHARLES, Lstr. Sq. 437 8181. 2nd Great Year.
EMMANUELLE (X)
Sun. next. 4W. (Tec. Sun.), 2.45, 4.15, 6.20, 8.25, 10.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic. Bar.

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dream factory of the East

David Robinson

'he sunset ime Minis- y on the h film in- ed activity a is some- keep pace stars—ven- the gods enties Hol- to work in y one time, to studio, in a day. t, and even ited: there cinema out- n of more ple.

currently f on two office suc- antoshi Ma, thological" part of the in a heaven , where the ses disport le, despatch thunderbolt, and watch l protégés. , a girl of and decent ply in love boy. Their is harassed ons of the orrible ugly cognition of tion in fast- ed guardian erything to

colours are ude religious ic idols sold g the pave- y; and the represented

by animation and special effects work of the most primitive variety; yet the film has become an object of popular veneration. Members of the audience fanatically press to kiss the edges of the cinema screen. Outside cinemas the posters are hung with garlands by the devout; the rough Bombay ticket touts would not risk the sacrilege of profiting from such a holy object, despite the insatiable demand for seats. The film has resulted in an epidemic of Friday fastings.

This is only an extreme instance of the power of the film over the Indian audience—a power graphically symbolized in a scene that confronts you on the approach to Bombay from the airport. Out of the shadowy, grey-brown jumble of one of the city's innumerable shanty slums rear up two pylons, bearing aloft a vast hoarding advertising the latest screen success. Enshrined in tinsel and bizarre hues, the fat and smiling faces seem like guardian deities floating above the real world. The escapist fantasies projected by the Indian commercial cinema perform an essential social role in providing dreams as solace from realities that might otherwise be unbearable. Peasants in rural areas, surviving below ordinary subsistence level, will nevertheless save and scrape so that they and their families may trek as many miles as need be to see a movie.

The other box-office record-breaker of the moment is *Sholay*, India's first 70mm epic, directed by the son of the producer and a leader of the industry, G. P. Sippy. There is a wealth of legend about the vast prices demanded by ticket touts for the film. It is a fairly traditional tale of villainous brigands menacing a community, of revenge and reprisal, of abducted maidens, amputated limbs and final retribution.

The influence of the cinema in India is vast; but it is employed almost wholly in a negative manner. Critics point out that it was not always so. Between the Thirties and the Fifties the public flocked no less eagerly to films that dealt realistically with real contemporary themes. Mrs Gandhi told the Calcutta Festival that the wide appreciation of quality films proves "that the public is not impervious to quality as is sometimes made out". One of the factors that have influenced the industry's insistent appeal to the safest and lowest common denominators in recent years has been the increased cost of film-making since colour became practically obligatory.

The Government showed its concern over the problem, when Mrs Gandhi was Minister of Information and Broadcasting, by setting up the Film Finance Corporation with the brief of sponsoring films "which are not dependent on the popular stars or on massive investment but on the main strength of truth and good taste".

The great problem for the new Indian film-makers—"The Parallel Cinema"—seems, however, to be one of strategy. Issues of principle, inability to agree on the best approach to give India the new cinema it deserves, have so far debilitatingly divided the young film-makers. There are the radicals who feel that the only hope is for a new cinema completely independent of the commercial establishment; and those who feel that the battle should be carried on from within the commercial industry itself. Reality is on the side of the latter, in a country practically without any art cinemas (despite the resolute efforts of the FFC) to permit distribution of an "alternative" cinema, and with a comparatively tiny film-society movement. The key factor is the audience, conditioned to and firmly hooked on a well-established idiom. The young film-makers ignore that idiom (and a lot of film-makers and critics try extremely hard to do so) at their peril.

Perhaps the most significant new film-makers are those who have realized the possibility of creating a bridge between the progressive and the commercial cinema. The most successful of these is Shyam Benegal, whose *Ankur*, seen in London last year, secured considerable commercial distribution. His new film, *Nishant*, is perhaps not so satisfying in aesthetic and narrative terms as *Ankur*, but a comparison with *Sholay* illuminatingly reveals the possibilities, while highlighting the way in which the commercial cinema, however unconsciously, perpetuates reactionary, laisser-faire and ultimately oppressive attitudes.

The films have roughly parallel stories of abducted ladies of communities terrorized by powerful and ruthless villains. But while *Sholay* shows the villains brought to book by the unaided efforts of the heroes, the community saved by the incursion of strong-arm men, the point of *Nishant* is that the community finds strength to throw off the yoke by its own efforts. *Nishant* is not a film without flaws, but it is a significant attempt to purvey aspiration rather than illusions.



How the West was won: Charles Bronson, friends and enemies, in Breakheart Pass

A Sense of Loss
The Other Cinema

Breakheart Pass (a)
Odeon, Leicester Square

Just 20 years ago Max Ophuls's last masterpiece *Lola Montez* was dismembered and crippled by its producers; and Ophuls, it was said, died of a broken heart. Now history seems likely to repeat itself in the case of his son. Marcel Ophuls's gigantic study of the nature of national guilt, *The Memory of Justice*. For more than a year Ophuls has been engaged in desperate wrangles with his producers, the British Broadcasting Corporation and VPS in Britain and Polytel in Germany, for the right to have his film seen uncut and uncompromised.

The full story of this sorry affair remains to be told. For the moment it is enough to say that Ophuls looks like a David fatally outnumbered by the Goliaths. Having now seen Ophuls's own final version of the film, I can only plead that if the film is spoilt—a far more remarkable achievement even than *The Sorrow and the Pity*, which had its own problems with the television establishment—it will be one of the cinema's most tragic losses and an ineradicable shame to the BBC and its partners.

Meanwhile there is an opportunity to see Ophuls's film on Ireland, *A Sense of Loss*, also rejected by the BBC, on the grounds that it is "pro-Irish". It is not; but then it is not pro-British either, or in any other sense a comforting film to see. Ophuls presents a terrible and overpowering accumulation of material: death and murder and interminable talk and diatribe from each and every side. If the material refuses to be led and moulded into the sort of reflective essay Ophuls has achieved in his major films, it is largely due to the nature of the conflict. It emerges as an affair not based on political or economic reality, but fuelled by bigotry, ignorance, prejudice, principle, patriotism, senseless hatred, mindless loyalties, social deprivation.

Ophuls has made his focus the individual and personal tragedies. Questioning, probing, hurting, he shows what it is like to lose a child or husband. He has a sense of the illuminating incidental; and his final shot is not of the hideous no-man's-land of the Belfast streets, but a neat pink bed in a suburban semi, that once belonged to a teenage girl, one of the most needless victims of the whole senseless mess.

The film will be shown on Sunday night at the Collegiate Theatre, in aid of the Other Cinema's fund-raising campaign to establish its own permanent cinema.

Alistair Maclean's *Breakheart Pass*, as adapted in Tom Gries's screen version, turns out as an unlikely amalgam of *Ten Little What-You-May-Call-'Ems*, *Murder on the Orient Express* and *Stagecoach*, as a military train hurtles across the prairies into a trap laid by Indians and renegades, while aboard passengers die mysteriously and violently like flies.

Charles Bronson stars as one of those remarkable polymaths by whom the movie West was understandably won: gambler, arsonist, murderer, and Government agent with a handy educational background of medicine and engine driving. The spectacle (notably a well-tricked train crash), action and stunt work are lively, but the dialogue—especially when delivered by Jill Ireland (Mrs Bronson), who is rarely given a better line than a shrilly whimpered "Oh my Gawad!"—could have done with a lot more attention.

BBC SO/Atherton
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Max Harrison

It has been suggested that the more costumes we put on the more we reveal of ourselves, and certainly the cool, late-1920s colours in which Stravinsky dressed Tchaikovsky's melodies in his *The Fairy's Kiss* tell us something new and unexpected about each composer. According to Wednesday's programme notes, this is a ballet which ballet lovers have never loved, yet Stravinsky, taking his thematic material from a variety of Tchaikovsky's lesser works, intended it as a tribute to the greatest nineteenth century composer of ballet music.

His love of Tchaikovsky has been well-publicized but, to judge by the brusqueness with which the melodies, in some cases very familiar, are reshaped, it was of a rather dispassionate nature, and that is a contradiction in terms. One can still enjoy Tchaikovsky's tunes, of course, and one admires the skill of Stravinsky's orchestral technique, but the two often seem not to belong together, and one listens to each, as it were, with a separate ear. One listened with both ears, however, to Wednesday's poised and resolutely accurate performance by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under David Atherton; it was distinguished by some especially fine solo woodwind playing.

In comparison, the orchestration of Rachmaninov's Symphonic Dances seems conventional, if quite personal. Yet some forthright saxophone playing reminded us, as did certain of the syncopations, that the personality revealed in this last of the composer's works is not quite the one expected. Essentially, these three large movements are symphonic idealizations of the dance, but a feeling of strongly motivated bodily movements is conveyed more sharply than in any of Rachmaninov's earlier pieces. Perhaps No 2, suave, yet deeply felt, is best; yet Mr Atherton and the BBC SO gave a brilliantly convincing account of the whole set.

Needless to say, Mozart's Piano Concerto K503 is a far more passionate and complex work than either of these, particularly in its first movement. Murray Perahia's reading of the solo parts showed much refinement and sensitivity, but was rather too monochrome to represent a full response to this music's singular virtuosity of expression.

Romaine Brooks
Fine Arts Society

Mario Amaya

Militant Gay Libbers will surely claim yet another victory in the emergence from obscurity of Romaine Brooks, whose paintings and drawings are now on view at the Fine Arts Society, Bond Street.

However, Miss Brooks must smile disdainfully down from heaven at today's champions of the Sapphic cause. Although she never hid her lesbian tastes, she also never made them a political issue. Unlike many of the intellectual swells who surrounded her, she was content to document coolly and with perceptive insight the recherché world of London, Paris and Capri in which she existed from the turn of the century until the Second World War. Her brush was not a banner, but the necessary conveyor of her feelings and thoughts.

Among the brahmans of the *salons* Miss Brooks portrayed were Ida Rubenstein, the English painter Gluck, London hostess the Baronne Emile d'Erlanger, Radclyffe Hall's girl-friend Una, Lady Troubridge, Jean Cocteau, Robert de Montesquiou, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Elsie de Wolfe and Romaine's life-long lover and friend, the poet Natalie Barney. Most of them can be seen at the Fine Arts Society.

Montesquiou called her "the thief of souls" with good reason, for she had a deft ability to capture in her "harmonies" of blacks and leaden greys both the sexual ambiguities of her world and the inner personalities of those who populated it. Examine her self-portrait at the age of 49 done in 1923. This American expatriate millionaire, after a tortured childhood and an unhappy early marriage, finds herself with eyes half-shaded by a top hat, mouth determined and yet marked with an inescapable sadness, her figure staunch but not defiant, her gloved hands in readiness. The bright red *Legion d'honneur* provides the only note of colour among these sombre tones.

Then there is the androgynous Ida Rubinstein, stolen from d'Annunzio by Romaine who loved and was loved by both, now languishing on a divan as the ultimate personification of the Symbolist ideal of that third sex so fashionable in the first decades of this century.



Una, Lady Troubridge, 1924

The portrait of Natalie Barney is more gentle and giving, but a sculpture in the foreground of a prancing horse reminds us that the "Amazone", as she was called, had a spirited nature and, between breaking hearts and holding salons, rode every morning through the Bois de Boulogne in bowler hat and black tie. In spite of the affectionate brushwork and muted colours that outline this dashing heiress from Dayton, Ohio, one discerns the lively mind that wrote only in French and whose hand Anatole France kissed, "with a sacred terror".

Mounted by the Smithsonian Institution and first seen in Washington and New York in 1971, the exhibition is missing the portrait of Cocteau, whom Romaine Brooks hated, as well as that of d'Annunzio, who remained her close friend and sometime dependent for over 30 years. The Italian poet saw in her work "a certain ironic melancholy, a certain sad cruelty, a certain discreet play of mysterious allusion." What better judge than the only man she probably ever loved completely.

Television opera

Murder, the Magician, a 30-minute opera by Alun Hoddinott specially commissioned for television by HTV Cymru/Wales, will be shown on the Independent network on February 11, at 10.30 pm. The libretto is by John Morgan.

The opera stars Sir Geraint Evans, as Sesto the Magician, Elizabeth Gale, as Adrianna his wife and stage assistant, and Ian Caley as Angelo, stage assistant.

A revival best left unrevived

I do! I do!
Phoenix

Irving Wardle

This is the two-character marriage musical last seen in the West End in 1968 with Ian Carmichael and Anne Rogers having their ups and downs and then coming out with a hard sell for the wedded state.

The new Mr and Mrs Average are Rock Hudson and Juliet Prowse, thanks to whom Starchoice Season Limited have already packed out the eight-week run, thus leaving the reviewer in the happy situation of being able to do his worst without endangering anybody's livelihood.

Jan de Hartog's *The Fourposter*, the source of the show, was a mild enough play; but, true to the Broadway pattern, Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt have adapted it into something mealy-mouthed beyond belief. The setting is still the bedroom where, as intimacy blossoms over the years, we observe the couple bonking each other with balloons. The treatment has as much relation to the facts of marriage as a woodland stream advertisement for lavatory paper. True to the advertising formula, the couple tentatively sample the product, test it out, and finally announce themselves satisfied customers.

En route to that conclusion we see the groom fumbling for the ring, suffering wedding night embarrassment, pacing the hospital corridor while awaiting his first-born, undergoing the seven-year itch, and thundering disapproval of his daughter's fiancé. The manners and dress of the piece are now so antiquated that no one is liable to identify with them. But even if they had been updated, the aim would still be to reconcile spectators to the pair-bonding habit by reducing it to something as anonymous and predictable as the spinning of a mouse-wheel.

It will be noticed from that synopsis that most of the events are instigated by the husband; which, in the circumstances, gives the woman who reacts to them the stronger role. That is certainly the effect in Lowell Purvis's production. Juliet Prowse, an athletic all-rounder, keeps a bit of air between herself and the text. As a singer she can switch to a cold professionalism that drains some of the excess sugar out of the numbers; and she possesses a strong line in domestic mutiny and sheer fun which periodically give the evening a much-needed lift.

Mr Hudson, by contrast, capitulates entirely to the beefcake nonentity of his script. Musically he gets through the routines with graceless accuracy. As a character, he offers a generalized and ingratiating portrait of a regular guy, decent at heart, but full of all the little male foibles with which he invites the spectator to identify. No thanks.

Richard Hickox Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Walsh

In a programme of almost defiant normality on Wednesday, this orchestra of young but experienced players took some time to find their normal form. They may have been put off in the early stages by Richard Hickox's annoyingly mannered view of Bach's third suite. Then they had to accompany Maureen Smith, herself in variable form in two violin concertos (Mozart in A, K219, and Mendelssohn in E minor). Only in the last item, Mozart's A major Symphony, did they settle into a rhythm of their own. We then heard, in a neatly styled performance, some excellent and refined string playing in particular, but also a standard of ensemble and musical response which, for the first time in the evening, did the conductor credit.

Many details of the Bach seemed inexplicable. How can a musician of Mr Hickox's intelligence play the overture Fugue of this suite so fast that to articulate the violin and oboe semi-quavers becomes a bravura exercise of no musical interest? How, in the *bourrée*, can he leave the trumpet parts out of the first statement of each half, when those parts are musically essential? Such solecisms have an air of spurious scholarship, or of mere whimsicality, particularly when aberted by a dubious and obtrusive style of ornamentation: with, for instance, a heavily loaded appoggiatura on each stress of the Gavotte, trumpets as well as strings.

Of the concertos, much the better played was the Mendelssohn. That might seem surprising. But of course Mozart's violin concertos are musically (as opposed to technically) difficult, calling for a purity and subtlety of line which eluded Maureen Smith on Wednesday. Her playing was heavy, rather steely, and quite often out of tune.

The Mendelssohn improved after an erratic start. The Andante, that touchstone of a violinist's ability to make the instrument sing, went beautifully until the double-stopped episode where intonation again went awry. In the finale Miss Smith found her best control, making the tricky passage work dance brightly. She should, at this point, have tried the Mozart again.

Vidom Trio
Purcell Room

Joan Chissell

The Vidom Trio, who made their London debut on Wednesday, recently left Russia to live in Israel. But all three studied at the Moscow Conservatoire under teachers including Neuhaus and Rostropovich. Their successes include first prize in the 1969 Munich Competition.

To Haydn, Schubert and Shostakovich alike they responded with tone and attack sturdy and forthright enough to win them encouraging applause. But there was not enough differentiation between the three composers in terms of style or sound-world. Nor could it be pretended that the team's corporate tone was always ingratiating.

Part of the trouble, as so often with newcomers, was the resonance of the Purcell Room itself. The pianist, Victor Derevenko, notably underestimated his strength: if he could have heard himself from the back of the hall he would surely have closed the instrument's lid, especially in the outer movements of Haydn's C major trio, HobXV/27. His fingers were unfailingly stable and assured but his insistence in climaxes was more suited to Beethoven than Haydn.

Schubert's E flat trio likewise emerged uncommonly like Beethoven in its bigger challenges. But here there was more chance to enjoy the burnished lyricism of the cellist, Mark Drobinsky. There was also some evidence of a personal touch in the phrasing of the violinist, Dora Schwarzberg. The Scherzo flowed happily, though fast tempo in the finale sometimes detracted from tonal refinement.

Response to the disturbed undertones of Shostakovich's E minor trio, Op 67, written in memory of a close friend, was vivid, though dramatic tension was not achieved without some coarsening of sound. The piano's solemn chords at the start of the elegiac Largo were fortissimo instead of the requested forte. The work itself seemed far more intense and profound to me when I heard it last year in Budapest from the splendid young Moscow Piano Trio. May we not have to wait too long for their London debut.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

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SPORT

Tennis

Circuit embracing the world is to hold five events in Britain

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The 1976 grand prix circuit is expected to pour about £2½ million in prize money to men's tennis. The fixtures list 48 tournaments, six more than last year, in 21 countries. Europe will have 21 of the tournaments and about 43 per cent of the prize money, the United States 13 tournaments and 32 per cent of the prize money.

Geoffrey Mullis, of Commercial Union who run the competition under the authority of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (a joint committee of players, the International Lawn Tennis Federation and tournament representatives), said yesterday: "The grand prix is doing what it set out to do—keeping tennis world-wide." Referring to the continued exclusion of women ("We tried hard to keep them in the fold"), he asserted: "There is little women's tennis outside America and if it had not been for the grand prix, the same could have happened to the men."

The grand prix, now in its seventh year, is a loosely co-ordinated series of tournaments from May to November. They share a common framework of rules and a common points system which means that, as the season progresses, players accumulate points as well as prize money. Every tournament is individually sponsored and contributes to a bonus pool which is also heavily subsidized by Commercial Union.

According to their points totals, at least 35 singles players and 20 doubles players will benefit from the bonus pool, which this year is expected to amount to £500,000. Commercial Union also sponsor the climactic Masters tournament to be contested by the eight leading points scorers in the United States from December 6 to 12.

Competitions outside the grand prix include the early World Championship Tennis and Independent Players Association circuits, the World Team Tennis inter-city league competition, all team events (the Davis Cup competition, previously included, has been dropped because the players dislike its format) and all women's events.

Britain is to have grand prix tournaments at Bournemouth, Nottingham, Wimbledon, the Albert Hall and Wembley in turn. Only the United States, with 13, has more grand prix fixtures. Wembley is among the new events.

The grand prix points system has six grades, two more than last year. The Wimbledon, French and United States championships are in a class of their own. The five others are graded with the total of men's prize money. They must offer a minimum of £75,000, £52,500, £50,000, £37,500 and £25,000 respectively.

For the purposes of classification these prize money totals include bonus pool contributions. This is a misleading anomaly because it means that part of a tournament's advertised "prize money" will probably go to men who do not compete in it. But that kind of sophistry is not peculiar to the grand prix. It bedevils much of modern tennis.

ZAGREB: King's Cup: Yugoslavia 1, Great Britain 2. Results: 2. Franulovic beat R. Taylor, 6—4, 6—2; C. Mottram beat N. Pilic, 7—5, 6—4; Mottram and Taylor beat Pilic and Franulovic, 6—3, 6—3.
BALTIMORE: 1. Nastase (Romania) beat A. Stone (Australia), 6—3, 7—5; R. Case (Australia) beat F. McMillan (S Africa), 6—3, 6—1; P. Dent (US) beat R. Stockton (US), 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA: Miss S. V. Wade (GB) beat Miss B. Cuypers (S Africa), 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Miss C. Doerner (Australia).

Squash rackets

Festival that carries faint echoes of Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The six-day squash rackets festival, which begins this evening at Chichester, is an ambitiously diversified event with a special appeal that carries faint echoes of Wimbledon. Including the plate competitions, there will be no fewer than seven events featuring 72 men and 40 women.

It is unusual for a single squash tournament to provide for both sexes on such a comprehensive scale. The main event of the festival, sponsored by Slazenger, will be a professional series with £1,800 in prize money between eight men. At first the players will compete in two groups of four on an all-play-all basis.

A system of play-off matches will then produce a final order from one to eight, with prize money (ranging from £300 to £100) ... competitors are all among the world's 12 leading players. They are Zaman, Alauddin, Mohibullah, Jahan, Nancarrow and Watson, who move on to Chichester from a grand prix tournament in the Netherlands, and Safwat Rehmat.

The field of 32 for the men's amateur A event includes 11 of Britain's 30 most highly ranked players. The seedings suggest that the last eight will be Saleem (Pakistan) v Pearson, Williams (Australia) v Blackwood (New Zealand), Richards (Australia) v O'Connor (South Africa), and Kenyon v Verow. The field of 16 for the corresponding women's event includes 13 of Britain's ranked players. The leading Australian amateur, Susanne Newman, is seeded to play the British No 1, Susan Cogswell, in the final.

There will also be amateur B events for 32 men and 24 women, together with plate competitions for those whose active interest in the main programme is of short duration. Chichester offers something for everyone, but for the leading men it assumes particular importance as their last competitive outing before the inaugural world open championship, to be sponsored by Lucas Industries, at Wembley. With eight days to go, this is already a sell-out.

The professionals have acquired a new fixture at a new club: an international tournament sponsored by Sun Life, at Bristol from March 19 to 23. The sponsors have given the tournament director a cheque for £5,000, and £3,450 of this will be awarded in prize money, the winner taking £750. Jonah Barrington, the chairman of the International Squash Professionals Association expects at least 12 of the 16 leading men to enter.

Zaman wins in 13 minutes

Westervoort, Jan 22.—Qamar Zaman, the world champion from Pakistan, thrashed Kenneth Hiscoe, of Australia, 9—0, 9—1, 9—2 in their first round match of the international squash grand prix tournament here last night.

Zaman was at his brilliant best and only took 13 minutes to beat Hiscoe. Geoffrey Hunt, of Australia, who won the first leg of the grand prix tournament in Newcastle last week, produced dazzling shots to beat John Easter, of Britain, 9—8, 9—2, 9—2.

In another first round match, Gogi Alauddin, of Pakistan, beat his compatriot, Hiddy Jahan, 7—9, 10—8, 9—3, 9—6. After taking the first game, Jahan was 8—5 up in the second and looked certain to win the match. But Alauddin increased the pressure and took command.—Reuter.

Rugby Union

McLean out of match with Barbarians

Paul McLean, the Australians' rugby full-back, will not play against the Barbarians at Cardiff tomorrow. He has not recovered from damaged rib cartilages received in the match against Ireland last Saturday.

McLean's place is taken by Hindmarsh who will also take over the goal kicking duties. Hindmarsh played an important part in the defeat of Gwent in midweek with four penalties and a conversion. He is the only change from the side who defeated Ireland.

AUSTRALIA: J. C. Hindmarsh; J. R. Ryan, R. D. L'Estrange, G. A. Shaw, ..., L. E. Monaghan, ..., R. G. Hauser; ..., G. M. Cornelsen, R. Graham, R. A. Smith, G. Fay, G. K. Pearse, M. E. Loane, A. A. Shaw.

Alan Old comes back for Middlesbrough

Middlesbrough, who visit Gala on Saturday, are strengthened by the return of the British Lion, Alan Old, an England replacement last week, at fly half in place of Tindale.

Ken Mackay, the club's vice-captain, has now gone to Canada and his place in the centre is taken by Sturman who switches from the wing where Foster is recalled.

In the pack McConnell, the Army and Yorkshire hooker, is preferred to Jim Wild and Tom Jones displaces Andy Hickling, unavailable at lock.

Northampton make one change for Saturday's match at Bristol. Ian George, who has missed two matches while leading a school skiing party, returns at centre three-quarter in place of Trevor Savins.

Green meets Waith

Dave Green, 22-year-old hard-punching light welterweight from Chatteris with 11 inside-the-distance victories to his name, meets Billy Waith (Cardiff) over 12 rounds at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on February 17. The contest will be chief supporting bout to the Chris Finnegan-Roy John title contest.

Women's hockey

East improve but fail to convince

By Joyce Whitehead

The second half of the women's hockey territorial series started yesterday. As each territory has already played twice, better hockey is expected and this was certainly true of the East team. They beat South 1—0 on a lovely ground belonging to London University at Motspur Park.

This was not a convincing win but East had much more of the game and South's goalkeeper, Pauline Gibbon, was kept busy. She saved well, even at times when she was not on her feet. Celia Sinclair ended a clever first half move to score the East's only goal.

There was one player in each team whose ability was well-known. In the South it was the captain, England's captain, Anita White, on the left wing, and the East's young right half, Sandy Inglis, obviously had instructions to see that she never got away and very well she did her job. In the East it was the well known, skilful player, Valerie Robinson. At right inner, she was in a more vulnerable position and it looked as though all the South defence had been told to prevent her reaching the circle. This they did but their efforts led to some clumsy fouls. Perhaps it was for this reason that the East's shots at goal lacked variety.

Towards the end of the match, on the few occasions when the South raided the East's circle, they showed more ingenuity. Even so, they could not get the ball past the East's goalkeeper, Shirley Freeth.

This was a fast, attractive game with emphasis on wing play. Sheila Borrow, East's right wing, played well and her hard centres turned the South defence on many occasions. But a crowded circle made scoring very difficult.

Tomorrow North play Midlands on the ICI ground at Billingham (2.0).

SOUTH: P. Gibbon (Berkshire); S. Batten (Essex), C. Tullett (Surrey), C. Craggs (Surrey), S. Dodd (Surrey), A. Baker (Sussex), R. Shepherd (Surrey), L. Randolph (Berkshire), V. Chadd (Surrey), S. Harding (Middlesex), A. White (Buckinghamshire, captain).
EAST: S. Freeth (Hertfordshire); C. Clarke (Suffolk), T. Abel (Hertfordshire), S. Inglis (Kent), R. Sykes (Kent), S. Lee (Kent), S. Borrow (Kent), V. Robinson (Hertfordshire, captain), C. Sinclair (Suffolk), J. Jurischka (Kent), P. Carter (Essex). Umpires: D. Turner and C. Bryant.

Two old campaigners are the new tacticians

Lieutenants as generals

By Norman Fox

Had Leeds United and Crystal Palace met in an FA Cup match this time last year, the respective managers, Jimmy Armfield and Malcolm Allison, would probably not have looked quite as composed as they will before tomorrow's fourth round meeting at Elland Road. Both are now enjoying the reassurance of having gained two of the best lieutenants in the game.

Mr Allison has sometimes made it known that his idea of football glory is not to take Crystal Palace to places like Walsall or Halifax. The third division is not quite his scene and recently he has made a point of telling people that being told what a good coach he is no longer impresses or flatters him. He wants to be known as a good manager, which is why the appointment as coach of that agreeable former Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspur and Queen's Park Rangers player and part-time author, Terry Venables, is not considered a duplication of talents at Selhurst Park.

But though Venables has shown his ability to extract the best from Palace's players—notably Whittle, who seemed to have lost his way entirely until he sat with Venables on the substitutes' bench and listened to some constructive comments—the more dramatic influence over the outcome of tomorrow's game will probably be that of Don Howe, coach to Leeds for less than three months.

Mr Howe was one of the engineers of Arsenal's League and Cup winning team of 1971. At the end of that memorable season I can remember asking him where he, and Arsenal, would go from there. His suggestion that it was as testing and interesting to attempt to stay at the top seemed to lack conviction. It was obvious that he felt qualified for a managerial position, but when West Bromwich Albion gave him that chance his much publicised ambition to "make this club the best in the country" soon haunted him. West Bromwich were relegated from the first division and when it became obvious they would not be promoted last season, Mr Howe was dismissed.

Like many a fallen British manager, Mr Howe looked for work abroad and attempted the near impossible task of being adviser to a Turkish club while living in England—commuting was not easy. When Mr Armfield asked him to replace Syd Owen as coach at Leeds, Mr Howe accepted with the knowledge that despite joining the most successful Football League club of the decade, he had a lot of problems to overcome, including the theory that Leeds had shown themselves to be in decline by losing the European Cup final to Bayern Munich.

Everyone still gave Leeds a high rating, but felt it would not be long before the older men would become feeble. Giles left, Bremner was playing poorly and was no inspiration, and it was obvious that there was trouble with the "star" signing from Nottingham Forest, Duncan McKenzie. Mr Howe tackled the McKenzie problem immediately and only just in time to stop an exciting, refreshingly individualistic goal-scorer from trying to leave Leeds. McKenzie explains: "He told me my job was getting into scoring positions in the box. If I didn't get the ball he said he would want to know why from the others. Now I'm enjoying my football again." He also makes the allegation that Mr Owen was never convinced that he was as good as so many other people insisted.

McKenzie was quickly impressed by Mr Howe's coaching methods. ("We worked harder in the first month he was here than we had in the previous 12.") Mr Howe believes that training should hurt, but his single most important contribution during his short ... at Leeds has been the blending of McKenzie's breathtaking skills into the well-known club formula of disciplined teamwork. According to other Leeds players, McKenzie still does things in training that would astonish spectators.

Leeds remain the team that most first division players consider the best. Crystal Palace know that their main hope is to deny them as much of the possession as possible. *Venables wants* to see his team stopping Leeds seeming to control time and space. While training at Brighton this week, the Palace players have been trying to sharpen their reactions in order to carry out what Mr Allison hopes will be a new style of play that will not only surprise Leeds, but enable Palace to have an easy run-in to the second division. Whether this is all the product of Mr Allison's likely instinct for publicity and a spot of gamesmanship or a revolution in Palace's tactical play we must discover on the morrow.

The fact that Leeds are famous for playing an almost comical numbers game, having Hunter as No 11, for instance, is something not lost on Mr Allison or Venables, whose humour is welcome in a game that takes itself so seriously. Peter Taylor, the captain, about whom Mr Allison will rave at the drop of a large felt hat, completes Palace's trio of organizers. He is yet another player who says there is no doubt Leeds are the best team in the country, only adding that Palace will be their equals on the day.



Terry Venables (left), who has shown that be can extract the best from Crystal Palace players, and Don Howe, the Leeds United coach, who is expected to have the more dramatic influence over tomorrow's game.

Nostalgia opposed by ambition

By Gerry Harrison

For more than a fortnight Peterborough United, of the third division, have been showing the red-faced symptoms of football pools winners. After their name came up in a national competition there was a party into the early hours to celebrate. In the best traditions of those of moderate means who suddenly land a surprise bonanza, the winnings have been spent before the cheque arrives.

Peterborough's stroke of fortune was to be pulled out of the Football Association's Cup bag immediately after Manchester United for a fourth round tie at Old Trafford tomorrow. The arithmetic is simple. Old Trafford reckons to average £1 a head profit these days. The crowd will be close to 60,000. The cut is three ways.

Add to this proceeds from a good League Cup run, two third round matches against Nottingham Forest which attracted 50,000 spectators and one has the reason why the Peterborough board took out the cigars last week. They also paid out £25,000, a club record, for Ernest Moss from Chesterfield.

Those are the sordid details of finance of a club with an overdraft of £100,000. Now for the romance and the nostalgia. "It's our Wembley," say the Peterborough players and here they are taking a lead from their manager, Noel Cantwell. Old Trafford was not so much *his Wembley*, more his home for eight years.

"The best years of my football career," he says. "... a club of that standing and to captain a side with genuinely great players in it was more than anyone can ask. Indeed, if I had a choice, Manchester is the area I would choose to live and work in football."

Cantwell was an established international with the Republic of Ireland and a first division left back with West Ham United when Manchester United paid £30,000, a record fee for a full back then, in 1960. "United were in the process of rebuilding after the Munich air crash. In the 60's we saw the best years of Bobby *Charlton, Pat Crerand, Denis Law,* Dennis Viollet, Harry Gregg and Bill Foulkes. I remember one Cup tie at Southampton when Matt Busby decided to introduce two 17-year-old wingers. Best and Anderson they were called.

"My personal highlight was captaining the 1963 FA Cup winning side against Leicester City. We hadn't done well in the League but the Cup seemed to bring out the best in us. Looking back on it, almost every week was a highlight at Old Trafford, although one didn't appreciate it *at the time. I learned so much* there, particularly from Matt Busby. Apart from coaching and ... playing, he taught me about attitude. I came from West Ham where we reckoned we were tactically aware. We plotted and planned."

"Matt Busby wanted good players who could sort matters out themselves on the field. He was criticized for this off-the-cuff attitude. At the time even I thought we could have planned it better. Now I see what he meant. Method and regimentation took the game over. Once again we're looking for players who can do the unorthodox, who can use skill to make an impact."

"But it's not for my pleasure that we're going to Old Trafford," says Cantwell. "We have players like Steele, Turner and Gregory who are interesting bigger clubs. There are experienced men like Murray, Eustace, Hughes and Robson who will relish the atmosphere and the challenge. This club is ambitious and I would'nt be surprised if we took something away from Old Trafford—apart from money and enjoyment."

An adventure in Bradford

By Norman de Mesquita

A visit to Valley Parade can hardly be described as every footballer's ambition, but for Tooting and Mitcham this weekend's trip to Bradford represents as much of an adventure as going to Yerevan did for West Ham.

Their most northerly league fixture is at Bishop's Stortford and, according to Laurie Hallard, who has been associated with the club for 35 years, the past 11 as secretary, this will be only the second time that the club have travelled to an away fixture overnight. The previous occasion was for an Amateur Cup tie at Bishop Auckland and was long before any of the present playing staff were associated with the club.

The Tooting manager, Roy Dwight, would have preferred opponents nearer home. Last Wednesday, he spent the best part of 10 hours sampling the untold delights of British Rail, just to see Bradford City play Workington in an undistinguished fourth division match. He saw enough, though, to be able to say that he did not consider Bradford as good an all-round side as Swindon Town, but they have two danger men in McGinley and Hutchins, whom he described as "flying machines". He was also impressed with Cooke, who is, it seems, being watched closely by several leading clubs.

Bradford City had three representatives at Sandy Lane for the third round replay and their first reaction after the game was to suggest that they will be the underdogs rather than their non-league opponents. Having beaten Swindon Town (a moderate third division side) in the third round, Tooting will surely be hopeful of beating Bradford City (a moderate fourth division side) in the fourth round.

"If we play as well as we did against Swindon, we must have a chance of at least taking them back to Mitcham", says Mr Dwight and the relative league positions of Swindon and Bradford City make it difficult to argue with him. But *I saw* Rochdale give Norwich City a *hard time of it last Tuesday and* would suggest that the fourth division is not far removed from the lower reaches of the third.

Some will suggest that the long journey and a night in a strange bed will work against Tooting, but a run of success such as Tooting have experienced during the past month and the attendant publicity it engenders work wonders for team spirit and help them to shrug off anything that would, in normal circumstances, contribute to a *below-par performance.*

They will not lack support. The Supporters' Club has chartered a train which will take a capacity of 550; there are at least three coaches and many cars, which means something approaching 1,000 Tooting followers travelling north. The Cup run has had a beneficial effect on attendances at home matches as well and the average during the past month has gone up from 450 to 700. All that is required now is the right result and a good fifth round draw.

Without wishing any disrespect to Bradford City, Tooting were not exactly jumping for joy when they heard the fourth round draw and, having got this far, they would now like to be drawn away to someone like Manchester *United and be able to show a* tangible increase in their bank balance. The publicity is all very nice and the club are truly grateful for the attention being paid to them, but in the hard world of commerce (and even in the Isthmian League a club has to live) there comes a time when glory has to give way to cash.

Football

When it is better to play away from home

By Gerry Harrison

As a result of the second legs *of two rousing League Cup semi*finals a growing modern trend is further established and the memories of two decades ago gently nudged.

In the past four years the teams who have played away from home in the first legs have eventually made their way to Wembley. This year Manchester City and Newcastle United restricted Middlesbrough and Tottenham Hotspur, respectively, to a one-goal lead in the first game and then on home territory quickly wiped out the deficit and raced on to breast the tape first.

Manchester City's 4—0 triumph at Maine Road was all the more remarkable because of the absence of established players like Bell, Watson, Tueart and Booth. Even while eyes still glistened and glasses were being raised young heroes like Keegan and Power were acknowledging that their chances of playing in the final were slight.

Newcastle, blown on by storm force winds and some of the most powerful supporting lungs in the *business, made heavy weather of* eliminating Spurs on a 3-2 aggregate. Better finishing should have accompanied that rip-roaring cup spirit and aggression which looks very much at home at St James' Park. The burning desire among the Newcastle players is to piece together a better performance on February 28 than when they were lost at Wembley two years ago in the FA Cup final. Then Liverpool won a moderate match 3-0 and a few Newcastle reputations, notably that of Malcolm Macdonald, suffered in the process.

Newcastle, 11 times FA cup finalists, will be making their first League Cup final appearance. Manchester City, seven FA cup finals in their book, have already won and lost at Wembley *in* League Cup finals in the last six years. With so many battle honours between them it is not surprising that these two old campaigners have clashed before. In the FA Cup final of 1955.

That day Newcastle won 3-1 and on the field then were such names as Scoular, Stokoe, Milburn and *Mitchell for United; Trautmann,* Barnes, Paul and Revie for City. On Wednesday night Jackie Milburn was a distinguished face in the St James' Park crowd of 51,000. Bob Stokoe manages just down the road at Roker Park. Don Revie was one of the Maine Road spectators. But none will relish more the repeat of the final of 21 years ago—apart from the result that is—than Ken Barnes, one of the best wing halves of his generation. He is Manchester's City's chief scout and his son, Peter, 18, is regarded, in the north at least, as probably the most exciting young first division player of the season.

Today's fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION: Crewe v Barnsley (7.30).
RUGBY UNION: Llanelli v Newport (7.15).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Castleford v Bradford Northern (7.30). Second division: Whitehaven v Blackpool (7.0).

Athletics

Miss Golden challenges Sassenach supremacy

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Even a 90-per-cent fit Andrea Lynch has good reason for believing that she can retain her national indoor 60 metres title at Cosford tomorrow. After all she won by a good two metres in 7.30sec in last year's championships—despite suffering from jet lag because of her arrival from New Zealand only two days earlier.

Miss Lynch's coach, Tom McNab, who accompanied her on a recent trip to the United States, admits: "Andrea still has to make up for the loss of training which she suffered this Christmas from a two-week virus. But she went well in the States without any serious opposition and for this week end I believe she may still have the psychological edge over Sonia Lannaman even though Sonia seems to be sprinting as well as she has ever done."

This weekend's AAA and WAAA championships (sponsored by Philips Electrical Ltd) should earn Miss Lynch, as well as other outstanding competitors, selection for the indoor match at Cosford between Britain and East Germany on January 31. After that Miss Lynch hopes to sharpen up in time to defend her European indoor 60 metres championship at Munich on February 21 and 22. She will be delighted if Miss Lannaman chases her more closely than ever tomorrow.

An addition to tomorrow's 60 metres field is Helen Golden, one of Britain's best but least recognised woman sprinters in recent years. Miss Golden is one of about 30 Scottish athletes making the trip down to the Midlands RAF arena to prove that the Sassenachs do not possess all the national leaders in track and field.

One of them is the 18-year-old Peter Hoffman, from Edinburgh, who, on January 10 at the Cosford Games, provided a *spirited* challenge to David Jenkins over 600 metres. Hoffman, a silver medal winner in last summer's European junior championships, will race in the 400 metres, where his chief rival could be Ainsley Bennett, who is hoping next outdoor season to combine the 200 metres with the 4x400 relay. Last year the AAA indoor 400 metres title was won by Joe Chivers in 48.4sec, which is just one second slower than the British indoor best performance by Colin Campbell, now a Winter Olympic bobsleigh selection.

The Gateshead Harriers team for the European club cross-country championships at Arlon, Belgium, on Sunday will be Brendan Foster, Christopher Garforth, John Myatt and Bill Robinson (replacing Dennis Coates). Foster told me: "At Cosford watch out for Jim Douglas in the 1500. He's been training with our lads at Gateshead. I ran with him on Tuesday and he's going well." Douglas, a former British 1500 metres record holder, gained a well-judged victory at the Cosford Games.

The only final for this evening's programme, which will open at 7 o'clock, is the men's high jump, for which the entry includes the versatile Scot, Angus McKenzie. What a much needed fillip it would be for this event if we saw seven feet cleared compared with last year's mediocre winning height of 6ft 6¾in.

Cycling

Prize values to increase by half next season

By Norman Fox

Prize values at next season's series of British amateur and professional cycling road races, sponsored by Pernod, are to be increased by about 50 per cent. The professionals will have 12 qualifying races with the overall winner receiving £150. The amateurs have 14 races with a prize to the value of £100 for the champion. Both winners will also receive trips to Paris to receive their trophies.

This season there will also be a bonus of £10, or, for the amateurs, prizes to that value, every time the current leader of the series competes. Another innovation for the professionals is that a rider can only count his 10 best results over the season. Thus, riders in teams who go to compete abroad will not be unduly penalized for their occasional absence.

The two competitions, first held last season, are an extension of the Pernod company's Continental Super Prestige Pernod competition in which riders receive points at the season's classic road races. Eddy Merckx, of Belgium, has won the trophy for the past eight years. Last season's British equivalent for professionals was won by Sid Barras, of the Bantel team, and the amateur trophy went to Phil Griffiths.

Last season all of the amateur events were held on open roads. But the coming season's last event will be the Critérium des Vainqueurs on September 26, which will be on a smaller closed circuit at Colchester Garrison. The British Cycling Federation have made a tentative approach to the organizers of the Tour de France asking whether there is any chance of a future Tour starting near London, probably on the east side, and having the first stage to Harwich from where the whole "caravan" could be transported to The Netherlands.

Morley turns down a move

Tony Morley, Preston North End's £100,000 winger, rejected a move to Arsenal yesterday. Twice he asked the Arsenal manager Bertie Mee for time to think over the move and after training at Preston phoned to say he was not interested in a move.

An Arsenal official said: "Although financial terms had been agreed between the clubs and player, Morley was reluctant to leave his family and friends in Lancashire."

Watkinson returns

Ian Watkinson, who injured his shoulder in a fall at Market Rasen on Wednesday, resumes on Jolly's Clump at Warwick tomorrow.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Black Hawks 3, New York Rangers 3; New York Islanders 5, Washington Capitals 2; Minnesota North Stars 3, Vancouver Canucks 1; St Louis Blues 4, Kansas City Scouts 2.
WORLD ASSOCIATION: Cincinnati Stingers 8, Cleveland Crusaders 2; Houston Aeros 9, New England Whalers 5; Winnipeg Jets 4, Calgary Cowboys 1; Minnesota Fighting Saints 6, San Diego Mariners 5; Quebec Nordiques 3, Indianapolis Racers 2.

Cricket

Umpires may well call no-ball law an ass

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Jan 22

So far in the present series between Australia and West Indies there have been 142 no-balls called for overstepping, and all but a few against the faster bowlers. There were 22 at Brisbane, 30 at Perth, 74 at Melbourne and 16 at Sydney. Mercifully, not least for the players, neither of the Melbourne umpires (Bailhache and Collins) will be clearing his throat in the fifth Test match here tomorrow. I am not saying that they were wrong to call as many as they did. If there were as many as that there were probably more. But it really was a bore.

It is hard to accept that the new law in which the front foot is the relevant one is less of an ass than the old one, in which it was the back foot that mattered. The umpires Sang Hue and Parris called a record 99 no-balls at Bridgetown in the third Test of the last MCC tour to West Indies. Carelessness, I know, has a lot to do with it, and the bowlers are entirely to blame for that. Even so, the umpires, or most of them, hate the law as it is now.

It allows them less time to make their judgment as to where the bowler's front foot is landing in relation to the popping crease, and then to switch to seeing what the ball is doing at the other end, than the old law did. The batsmen, too, have less time to let fly at a no-ball than they did when it was called marginally earlier.

In West Indies's second innings in Sydney there was not a single extra, which is almost unheard of these days. The innings lasted for only 40 overs, it is true; but it was unusual all the same. It was a result partly of Thomson's bowling from the Randwick End, which meant running to the wicket up a slight slope. Bowling down a slope, Thomson's stride tends to run away with him, and once that happens to a fast bowler his confidence is soon affected. Here in Adelaide one end looks as flat as the other on a ground which is 208yd from sightscreen to sightscreen, as against 147yd across at its widest point.

The oval is one of the most accessible of all Test match grounds. I walked there this morning through the shimmering heat. It is no more than a quarter of a mile from the crowded city pavements to the Victor Richardson gates, past the new arts centre, through the park over the river and you are there.

WEST INDIES (from): C. H. Lloyd (captain), K. D. Boyce, R. C. Fredericks, L. R. Gibbs, C. G. Greenidge, V. A. Holder, M. Holding, A. I. Kallicharran, D. A. Murray, I. V. A. Richards, M. E. Roberts, L. G. Rowe.
AUSTRALIA (from): G. S. Chappell (captain), I. R. Redpath, I. M. Chappell, G. J. Cosier, G. J. Gilmour, D. K. Lillee, A. A. Mallet, R. W. Marsh, J. R. Thomson, A. Turner, M. H. N. Walker, G. N. Yallop.

KANDY (Sri Lanka): Pakistan, 455 for 8 dec and 81 for 3; Sri Lanka Board XI, 172 and 365 (J. Wouters 100, R. Dias 74, A. Ranasinghe 70; Intikhab Alam 4 for 96). Pakistan won by 7 wkts.

Indians in their element as first Test looms

Hamilton, New Zealand, Jan 22.—The Indians warmed up for the first Test match against New Zealand, which starts on Saturday, with a heartening 141-run victory in their three-day match against Northern Districts here today. The spin bowlers, Chandrasekhar and Prasanna, made the most of the dry pitch to cause havoc among the Northern Districts batsmen, sharing seven wickets for 59 runs today.

Chandrasekhar, whose four for 43 included the dismissal of the New Zealand Test candidate, John Parker, the Northern Districts captain, was particularly effective. Prasanna provided valuable support with three for 16 off 9.1 overs to help dismiss Northern Districts for 125 in their second innings after the New Zealanders had been set a target of 265 runs in 190 minutes for victory.

The highlight of the Indians' second-innings total of 199 earlier in the day was a valuable 59 in 135 minutes, including eight fours, by Amarnath.

INDIANS: First innings 308 for 7 dec (S. Madan Lal 101 not out, B. P. Patel 71).

Second Innings

S. M. Gavaskar, c Parker, b Cunis	2
D. Vengsarkar, c M. Wright, b Cunis	44
S. Amarnath, c Cunis, b Dickeson	59
G. R. Vishwanath, c sub, b Unka	12
B. P. Patel, c M. Wright, b Unka	0
B. Dushakar Rao, st M. Wright, b Dickeson	26
S. Madan Lal, c Puna, b Unka	0
S. Venkataraghavan, c Roberts, b Dickeson	12
†P. Krishnamurthy, st M. Wright, b Penhearow	13
E. A. S. Prasanna, c Cunis, b Dickeson	28
B. S. Chandrasekhar, not out	0
Extras (b 1, n-b 2)	3
Total	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—73, 3—119, 4—119, 5—121, 6—121, 7—138, 8—107, 9—181.

BOWLING: Cunis, 12—1—56—2; Unka, 11—3—42—3; Dunning, 3—0—15—0; Dickeson, 13.7—1—80—4; Penhearow, 3—1—3—1.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS: First innings 240 for 6 dec (A. D. G. Roberts 104 not out).

Second Innings

R. W. Fulton, run out	9
J. G. Wright, run out	7
A. D. G. Roberts, c Rao, b Prasanna	36
*J. M. Parker, b Chandrasekhar	8
B. Dunning, l-b-w, b Chandrasekhar	4
K. N. Puna, c Rao, b Chandrasekhar	3
†M. J. E. Wright, c and b Prasanna	23
C. W. Dickeson, l-b-w, b Chandrasekhar	1
R. S. Cunis, c and b Venkataraghavan	17
R. S. Cunis, c and b Venkataraghavan	[illegible]
H. Unka, c and b Prasanna	0
A. C. Penhearow, not out	3
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, n-b 1)	15
Total	125

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—33, 3—56, 4—64, 5—66, 6—84, 7—85, 8—121, 9—121.

BOWLING: Madan Lal, 5—0—17—0; Gavaskar, 2—0—10—0; Venkataraghavan, 9—2—22—1; Chandrasekhar, 15—3—43—4; Prasanna, 9.1—1—16—3.—Reuter.

Triple testimonial at Worcester

Worcestershire County Cricket Club yesterday gave their blessing to a triple testimonial this year for Brian Brain, Jim Yardley and Rodney Cass, three of the players who were released at the end of last season.

Michael Vockins, the county secretary, said the club did not intend to stand in the way of the testimonial, although Worcestershire were running their own appeal this year. The appeal committee aims at raising at least £50,000 for the club.

Brain, a fast medium bowler has joined Gloucestershire, Yardley, a left-hander, has gone to Northamptonshire and Cass, a wicketkeeper, is coaching in South Africa.

Worcestershire have reported a deficit of £6,915 last year. Membership subscriptions rose by £6,000, gate receipts were up by more than £5,000, income from other sources increased by £3,500 and the county's share of TCCB income was £28,500. But total expenditure exceeded £87,000, a rise in two years of £30,000, with players' wages and expenses soaring to £48,600.

Skiing

Difference a day makes for Miss Mittermaier

Bad Gastein, Jan 22.—Rose Mittermaier, of West Germany, won her first World Cup race of the season today, wiping out the memory of yesterday's controversial downhill in which she came last. She finished the two legs of the slalom half a second ahead of Claudia Giordani, of Italy, and stretched her lead from 39 to 46 points.

"There has to be a variation sometime", she joked after her seventh win in 10 years of top-class skiing. Miss Mittermaier's win came after the favourite, Lise-Marie Morerod, of Switzerland, won the first leg but missed a gate on the second and was disqualified. Her failure, with victory almost in her grasp, gave further proof of her attacking approach.

Bernadette Zurbriggen, also of Switzerland, finished 13th but moved up into *second place* in the points list by winning the combination, based on downhill and slalom results. For Miss Mittermaier, who has dominated women's skiing this season by consistent placings, victory was consolation for her dismal last place yesterday.

Miss Mittermaier said that she came in over 8 seconds behind the winner because she had been unable to find the right line in driving snow which handicapped the early starters.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 78.09sec (38.94, 39.15); 2, C. Giordani (Italy), 78.57 (39.68, 38.89); 3, C. Nelson (US), 78.99 (39.60, 39.39); 4, P. Behr (W Germany), 79.18 (40.37, 38.81); 5, P. Emonet (France), 79.26 (39.94, 39.32); 6, ... Debernard (France), 79.43 (39.8[illegible], 39.55); 7, F. Serrat (France), 79.[illegible] (39.79, 39.67); 8, [illegible] (Austria), 79.52 (39.53, 39.99); 9, M. Kaserer ... Zechmeister (W Germany), 80.[illegible] (40.41, 39.83); 10, M. Epple (W Germany), 80.39 (40.16, 40.2[illegible]); 26, V. Iliffe (GB), 87.22 (43.[illegible], 44.23); 34, F. Estel (GB), 90.1[illegible] (44.14, 46.01).
WORLD CUP POSITIONS: 1, R. Mittermaier, 154 pts; 2, B. Zurbriggen (Switzerland), 128; 3, L-M. Morerod (Switzerland), 120; 4, D. Debernard and B. Totschnig (Austria), 118; 6, M. Masner, 103; 7, C. Nelson, 87; 8, F. Serrat, 85; 9, I. Epple (W Germany) and H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 68.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions off Piste	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	45	100	Good	Varied	Snow	1
Top runs closed by wind						
Arosa	100	120	Good	Powder	Snow	−5
Heavy snowfall, upper lifts closed						
Flaine	30	105	Good	Powder	Cloud	2
New snow, improved skiing						
Flims	45	90	Good	Powder	Snow	1
Good snow, bad visibility						
Igls	20	40	Fair	Varied	Cloud	2
Good snow upper slopes						
Isola 2000	90	120	Fair	Varied	Fine	−2
Hard-packed snow, icy patches						
Klosters	100	150	Good	Powder	Snow	2
Avalanche danger, few runs open						
Lermoos	30	150	Good	Good	Snow	−1
Good powder upper slopes						
Niederau	40	85	Fair	Heavy	Rain	1
Rain on lower slopes, snow above						
St Anton	55	260	Good	Powder	Snow	1
Heavy snow, few runs open yet						
Tignes	25	75	Good	Varied	Cloud	−1
Lower slopes worn						
Verbier	15	70	Good	Varied	Cloud	2
Improved skiing on new snow						

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	15	110	Good	—	2
Garmisch	10	50	Good	Snow	3
Hindelang	25	80	Good	—	2
Kleinwalsertal	100	190	Good	—	0
Mittenwald	35	70	Good	—	3
Oberammergau	20	110	Good	—	8
Oberstaufen	35	90	Good	—	0
Oberstdorf	26	170	Good	Cloud	1
ITALY					
Abetone	0	30	Poor	—	—
Bardonecchia	20	70	Good	—	—
Bormio	5	40	Fair	—	—
Canazei	15	90	Good	—	—
Cervinia	20	100	Good	—	—
Claviere	40	60	Good	—	—
Cortina	30	90	Good	—	—
Corvara	30	100	Good	—	—
Courmayeur	5	200	Good	—	—
Macugnaga	10	140	Good	—	—
Madesimo	25	120	Good	—	—
Madonna di C	15	110	Good	—	—
San Martino	15	70	Good	—	—
Selva	40	80	Good	—	—
Sestriere	40	50	Good	—	—
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	10	20	Good	Snow	
Braunwald	70	105	Good	Snow	
Chateau d'Oex	10	40	Good	Cloud	
Grindelwald	40	90	Good	Snow	
Gstaad	20	55	Good	Snow	
Kandersteg	30	80	Good	Snow	
Lenk	20	50	Good	Snow	
Lenzerheide	50	90	Good	Snow	
Les Diablerets	20	45	Good	Cloud	
Leysin	10	70	Good	Cloud	
Saanenmöser	25	60	Good	Snow	
Wildhaus	40	70	Good	Snow	
Zermatt	40	90	Good	Snow	

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Tenella, stuck in a fence at Lingfield Park yesterday, is comforted by a first aid man.

Leading Lady (1:30) and Lone Eagle (3.0) are *my* selections for the other two divisions on what promises to be a monotonous afternoon when there will be only two steeplechases. Leading Lady, *who won three of her last five* races on the flat, made her mark jumping at Windsor recently. She did not hurdle particularly fluently yet she won well enough in the end, and that *easy success should* have done her confidence a world of good. Apparently she had been unnerved by a fall in her previous race at Newbury.

Lone Eagle impressed those who watched him win at Sandown Park 13 days ago and he ought to be capable of dealing with Murray Flash and Gently Does It. Fred Winter, who trains Lone Eagle, may also win the Hanworth Handicap Steeplechase with Late Night Extra, who was the only one to make a race of it with *What a* Buck in a similar race run over this course and distance on Boxing Day.

Vulgan Town, in the form that he has been showing recently, is his obvious danger. He ran well at Sandown when he finished third behind Garnishee and then he won his next race *at Southwell.* But in an elongated handicap Vulgan Town would be receiving at least 6lb from Late Night Extra. Today they are meeting at level weights.

Court Dancer, another bright recruit from flat racing, runs in the Royal Mail Novices' Handicap Hurdle. He ran well enough behind Artifice at Chepstow in December to suggest that he would win over this distance. But even he may not be capable of *giving* 10lb to Viverona, *who has* already won over three miles this season. Court Dancer's opposition is not strong, but he has a big weight for one who is relatively *inexperienced.*

Ernie Wiltshire, the horse which won the Fort Handicap Steeplechase at Lingfield Park yesterday, will be the prize for the winner of a competition currently being run by Benson and Hedges. It was with their competition in mind that the firm asked Fred Winter last summer to find them a horse which was qualified to run in the Grand National. Ernie Wiltshire was the result.

Since joining his stable the 10-year-old has not been beaten. Yesterday's success was his third in succession. So far Ernie Wiltshire has run in the name of Mr Lewis Morgan, an executive of Benson and Hedges, and he said yesterday that the competition had attracted 12,000 entries. The *name of the winner will be* announced at the beginning of next month. Whoever it is seems certain to derive much enjoyment racing Ernie Wiltshire.

Winter has already trained two horses to win the Grand National and Ernie Wiltshire may well be ridden at Aintree by this season's leading jockey, John Francome, even though he has been partnered in all his races this season by Paddy O'Brien. After seeing *Ernie Wiltshire win again, Winter* said that he will give him a rest. He envisages him having one, but no more than two, races before Liverpool; races in which he will probably be ridden by Francome so that he becomes acquainted with the horse.

The Castle Handicap Steeplechase was a spirited race. Sir John Thomson hoped that it would be the 78th won by one of his old mare Leney Princess's offspring. He was relying upon Lean Forward but at *no stage of the* race did his hopes look like being justified as Kentish Pride, wearing blinkers, blazed the trail. Ridden by Ron Barry, who was *paying his first visit* to the course, Kentish Pride soon had his field field well strung out and looked like winning racing down the hill for the last time. Even with only one fence left, I still thought that Kentish Pride would win but on the flat he had no answer when Bob Davies set Persian Camp alight.

Persian Camp's strong finish was more than Kentish Pride could cope with and he passed the pacemaker 50 yards from the line and drew away to win by two and a half lengths.

Stack could ride last two winners at Catterick

By Jim Snow

If the west winds of the past three days, reaching gale force at times in the north and particularly in the north-east, keep on today there will be some tough rides for jockeys at Catterick Bridge. Riding half a ton of horse flesh over fences in a gale is a frightening job. It was hazardous enough for *the stewards* at Hexham last month to call off the meeting.

Tommy Stack, remaining closely in touch with Francome and O'Neill in his attempt to retain the jockeys' championship, may ride the last two winners at Catterick this afternoon. He has first rate chances on Kickham in the Seamer Novices' Steeplechase and on Sunlit Spar in the second division of the Maltby Novices' Hurdle, both horses trained by Arthur Stephenson.

At Wetherby on Tuesday Stack defied the violent winds by riding three winners, and there was a time in the morning when the stewards *were worrying as to* whether racing should go forward. Stack won on Kickham last week at Kelso by five lengths, but he had to shake up the seven-year-*old and keep him going after lead*ing at the last flight. On the same afternoon at Kelso he had a more comfortable ride on Sunlit Spar, who was in the first place half a mile from home and came away from his rivals on the run in to win impressively.

Sam Hall's seven-year-old, Caracole, should give David Munro a good ride in the first division of the Maltby Novices' Hurdle. In 1972 Caracole showed much promise on the flat, winning once *and placed several times.* Training difficulties then came in and he was off a racecourse for the 1973 and 1974 season.

Caracole emerged from a long exile at Teesside Park on December 19 and was little fancied in his novice hurdle. But he ran a most encouraging race to be third to Mucaine and Only a Monkey, beaten just over two lengths, and it is fair to assume he has progressed in the past four weeks.

Gordon Richards's smart novice *steeplechaser, Morag's Parade,* winner of three races in succession over fences, returns to hurdles in the Mansfield Handicap Hurdle. On his last outing at Newcastle he was in the lead when he fell at the sixth fence. He might return to winning form over the smaller obstacles, but my preference is for *Red Herring, winner of two of his* past three races with some comfort for Ridley Lamb, now a successful professional after two good seasons riding as an amateur.

New fixture

Chepstow has been granted an *additional racing fixture on* Wednesday, December 22. The meeting joins Catterick Bridge and Towcester as the last to be run before Christmas.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: good to firm. Catterick Bridge: good. Haydock Park (tomorrow): back straight, good to soft; home straight, good. Warwick (tomorrow): good.

Motor racing

Barometer in Brazil may predict seasonal changes to come

By John Blunsden

This morning, the five-miles-long Interlagos circuit in Sao Paulo will be reverberating to the sound of 22 racing engines as the first official practice for Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix marks the beginning of the 1976 world championship motor racing season.

This year's contest will be spread over 16 races and will not end until late October, when Japan holds its first-ever world championship race. Between now and *then the pattern* of grand prix racing could develop in any of several directions, for the sport has come through something of a traumatic winter, as a result of *which there are more than* the usual number of imponderables revolving around familiar faces in unfamiliar cars, new faces in well-known machinery, the disappearance of some teams and the emergence of others.

This is why Sunday's race is being looked upon as something of a barometer of the grand prix weather ahead, for a number of reputations are at stake this year and the Brazilian race can help to make or break them.

Ferrari, for example, who are fielding last year's championship-winning 312Ts for the new titleholder, Niki Lauda, and his regular team partner, Clay Regazzoni, have to prove that they can sustain their 1975 form under a new team manager and against what must be the most determined counter-attack from the V-8 Ford-*powered teams,* and the challenge of three other 12-cylinder engines (from Alfa Romeo, Matra and BRM). In the past, Ferrari have rarely had two good seasons in *succession, although they lost out* only narrowly in 1974, did everything expected of them last year, *and could* well be the team to beat again this year.

All eyes in Brazil, however, will be on Emerson Fittipaldi, whose dramatic switch from McLaren to his brother's Copersucar-backed team has made him even more of a folk hero in his own country. The pressure is on him to do well *before his* home crowd as never before, but his task is a far from enviable one with a car which is still under-developed, even though it may well come through strongly later *in the season. Fittipaldi's* new team colleague is a young Brazilian, Ingo Hoffman, who will be driving last year's not very competitive car.

James Hunt has taken over the Fittipaldi seat in the Marlboro McLaren team, alongside Jochen Mass, and they will be using *improved versions of the M23 car,* now fitted with an experimental six-speed gearbox. The Tyrrell team of Jody Scheckter and Patrick Depailler also have improved versions of their 1975 car, the 007 in Brazil, any appearance of a six-wheeled Tyrrell having been deferred until mid-season.

Another centre of interest this week is the latest John Player Lotus, which will have its first race in the talented hands of Ronnie Peterson and Mario Andretti and is the car which Colin Chapman is determined will take his Lotus team back into the world championship hunt after two lean years.

Tom Pryce and Jean-Pierre Jarier will be back again in the cockpits of their Shadows, another Ford-powered car which has undergone development improvements during the winter, but which during the same period has lost the *support* of its former UOP sponsorship. The team's patron, Don Nichols, is still busy trying to secure replacement backing.

An Ulsterman, John Watson, has his best chance yet to reach grand prix stardom as the new driver for the Penske team, and Jacky Ickx has the opportunity to make *something of a grand prix come*back in Frank Williams's reorganized team, who have taken over the former Hesketh 308C design. Renzo Zorzi will drive the team's second car.

The March team are numerically the strongest in Brazil, with three type 761s for Vittorio Brambilla, Lella Lombardi and Hans Stuck, and Ian Ashley has stepped in as driver of the Stanley BRM 201B, now with some much-needed additional power from its 12-cylinder engine. *The Martini Brabham* drivers, Carlos Reutemann and Carlos Pace, have also switched to 12-cylinder power, and the progress of their Alfa Romeo-engined BT45s will be followed with considerable interest, for this has been one of racing's most competitive teams with their Brabham-Ford BT44s.

Finally, there is the Matra-powered Ligier in the hands of a former March driver, Jacques Laffite, who has been achieving some *promising times* during private tests, and from whom nothing less than a "Concorde" performance is expected by all of France.

A slightly smaller than usual but generally high-quality field has assembled in Brazil, therefore, for a grand prix of more than usual interest and significance. But Ferrari are still favourites.

Rallying

Clark cannot live with Munari's Lancia

Monte Carlo, Jan 22.—Sandro Munari, of Italy, increased his lead in the Monte Carlo Rally tonight, hurling his sleek Lancia Stratos up the first 18-kilometre (11-mile) timed run in a record time. Munari took 15min 36sec for the run over ...dome and Banquettes passes close to *Monaco to increase* his lead on his team mate, Bjorn Waldegaard, of Sweden, to 1:44. There are nine speed tests on the final 780-kilometre (480-mile) stage, three of them on the hairpin-infested Turini Pass.

Thousands of spectators packed the road on the notorious pass *and some threw snow* on to the otherwise dry road in the hope of seeing spectacular spins, if not accidents. Radio Monte Carlo, which gives almost non-stop rally news on *the final night,* broadcast a warning to teams telling them where to expect the snow.

Bernard Darniche, of France, completed a 1-2-3 lead for Lancia after the first run. Two minutes and a half behind were two French Alpine Renaults.—Reuter.

After the first run over the Turini Pass, Jean-Pierre Nicolas, of France, forced his Alpine Renault A310 into fourth place ahead of his compatriot, Jean Ragnotti, in the smaller Alpine A110. He also *closed on the third Lancia of Darniche, who was slowed by* tyre and road-holding problems. Ragnotti said he was having trouble with fading brakes.

Italian spectators among the 10,000 or so crowd on the Turini Pass tried to hold up non-Italian competitors, hemming in their cars and trying to prevent them from *starting the timed runs.* At the start in Rome five days ago some non-Italian cars were attacked with iron bars, had their headlights kicked in and their bodywork damaged.

Barring incidents, no one can stop the Lancias winning, Waldegaard said early today when he ended the *second stage* that he would drive to orders and not try to beat Munari. But the temptation for the Swede to push the Italian must be great, as no driver has won three rallies in modern times.

"You can't live with cars like that. In comparison we are driving nice family saloon cars", Roger *Clark, of Great Britain, said.* Clark is driving the surviving works Ford Escort in seventh place. "I do not think we can better that", he said. Walter Rohrl, of West Germany, who has driven an Opel Kadett into sixth place, feels the same. "I do not think I shall ever drive so fast again", *he said.*

Ahead of Rohrl are two works assisted Alpine Renaults, driven by Jean Ragnotti and Jean-Pierre Nicolas, of France, though neither has much chance of catching the Lancias. The outcome will be decided on an all-night 780-kilometre (480-mile) drive into the mountains behind Monte Carlo. There are nine speed tests, including three on the hairpin bends.

In the snow the Alpines might be able to rival the Lancias, but the roads are dry and the Lancias can only go farther ahead of the pack. "I would have liked a bigger lead, but I think what I have will be enough", Munari said.

Only 85 of the 148 cars which started from seven European cities five days ago completed the second stage.

STANDINGS: 1. S. Munari and S. Maiga (Italy), Lancia Stratos, 4 : 06 : 12; 2. B. Waldegaard and H. Thorszelius (Sweden), Lancia Stratos, 4 : 07 : 56; 3. B. Darniche and A. Mahe (France), Lancia Stratos, 4 : 10 : 08; 4. J. Ragnotti and J.-M. Andri (France), Alpine Renault, 4 : 12 : 41; 5. J.-P. Nicolas and V. Laverne (France), Alpine Renault, 4 : 13 : 04; 6. W. Rohrl and J. Berger (West Germany), Opel Kadett, 4 : 13 : 57; 7. R. Clark and J. Porter (GB), Ford Escort, 4 : 15 : 45; 8. M. Alen and I. Kivimaki (Finland), Fiat Abarth, 4 : 19 : 23; 9. G. Frequelin and J. Delaval (France), Porsche Carrera, 4 : 24 : 07; 10. N. Koob and N. Demuth (Luxembourg), Porsche Carrera, 4 : 34 : 09.—Reuter.

...ick Bridge programme

...DALE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £340 : 2m)

Toughie (CD) (Mrs A. Naughton), M. Naughton, 9-11-1 C. Tinkler
Possidon (W. C. Watts), Watts, 9-10-13 G. Holmes
Sicilian Son (Mrs J. Blott), M. James, 9-10-12 A. Meaney
Whirlpool (Miss C. Crooks), Miss Crooks, 8-10-10 —
Newendon Boy (R. Hartley), A. Kemp, 8-10-7 V. Percival
Tanville Lad (G. McGuinness), T. Craig, 12-10-3 J. Mooney 7
Walden Rights (D) (T. Hough), F. Wiles, 11-10-0 S. Wiles 5
Scotch Briar (T. Kersey), Kersey, 11-10-0 Mr G. Kersey 7
Copper City (Mrs F. Walton), F. Walton, 8-10-0 Mr J. Walton
Sister Pat (P. Ryan), E. Magner, 5-10-0 K. Gray
Natousa (W. Smith), Smith, 11-10-0 Ld Fitzgerald 7
...le 100-30 Possidon, 9-2 Copper City, 11-2 Tanville Lad, 7-1 ...0 9-1 Sicilian Son, 10-1 Whirlpool, 14-1 Walden Rights, 20-1

...BY HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £340 : 2m)

...irek (E. Collingwood), Collingwood, 9-11-0 A. Flint 7
...ell's Lad (R. Orrett), F. Carr, 6-11-0 A. Houghton 7
...aracole (Mrs A. Collins), S. Hall, 7-11-0 D. Munro
...ool Amber (K. Tuer), Tuer, 8-11-0 T. Stack
...ayott (G. Crabble), T. Craig, 7-11-0 J. Mooney 7
...air Georgina (R. Hollinshead), Hollinshead, 6-11-0 R. Hollinshead 7
...ree Girl (D. Hall), J. Cousins, 6-11-0 E. Helliwell 7
...ober Bracken (T. Kersey), Kersey, 8-11-0 Mr G. Kersey 7
...erfect Match (J. Appleton), J. Calvert, 10-11-0 N. Tinkler
...urple Gem (A. Eubank), Eubank, 6-11-0 Mr A. Eubank 3
...oloured (P. Courage), Courage, 5-10-12 M. Barnes
...elanto (W. Shaw), D. Smith, 5-10-12 N. Balmer 7
...pay Roamer (T. Szotowicz), B. McMahon, 5-10-12 R. Barry
...ypermarc (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-10-12 W. Rediern
...ao Rajah (Mrs A. Mactaggart), G. Richards, 5-10-12 J. J. O'Neill
...cole, 100-30 Perfect Match, 5-1 Rao Rajah, 11-2 Fair Georgina. ...Gem 8-1 Delanto, 10-1 Bell's Lad, 16-1 others.

...FIELD HURDLE (Handicap : £858 : 2m)

Red Herring (CD) (Mrs B. Archbold), C. Lamb, 7-11-6 R. Lamb
Bishop's Pawn (D) (J. Nelson), Nelson, 5-11-2 Mr J. Nelson 7
Old Chad (D) (G. Farndon), J. Hardy, 5-11-1 R. Barry
Morag's Parade (CD) (Mrs M. McCartney), G. Richards, 6-11-1 J. J. O'Neill
Annas Prince (D) (Mrs M. Ingram), M. H. Easterby, 6-10-9 P. Broderick
9 f12144 Fighting King (CD) (Mrs E. Dunn), D. Smith, 5-10-9 A. Dickman
10 333310 Pentagon (D) (Mrs S. Taylor), G. Robinson, 5-10-9 G. Holmes
11 204332 Village Light (D) (F. Oates), W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-7 T. Stack
13 0-00404 Pride of Olly (D) (N. Renshaw), B. McMahon, 7-10-5 N. Clay 5
11-4 Red Herring, 3-1 Fighting King, 5-1 Old Chad, 15-2 Morag's Parade, 15-2 Village Light, 8-1 Bishop's Pawn, 9-1 Annas Prince, 16-1 others.

2.15 STOKESLEY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £956 : 3½m)

1 423212 Tregarron (C) (H. Blyth), K. Oliver, 9-11-7 C. Tinkler
3 441131 Baylord (C) (J. Fawcett), G. Richards, 9-10-13 D. Goulding
6 a3 Baltinglass (Mrs C. St John), W. Crawford, 9-10-6 R. Barry
7 14f410 Geenada (C) (J. Valks), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 T. Stack
9 000p-30 Ballyath (Mrs D. McCain), D. McCain, 10-10-0 J. J. O'Neill
2-1 Tregarron, 11-4 Baylord, 4-1 Geenada, 9-2 Baltinglass, 10-1 Ballyath.

2.45 SEAMER STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £476 : 2m)

1 0-30a21 Kickham (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-13 T. Stack
2 214110 Sir Flame (D) (Mrs K. Ingham), A. Kemp, 8-11-13 V. Percival
5 0 El Credo (Mrs F. Walton), F. Walton, 10-11-3 Mr J. Walton
6 1-034ff Fixby Gold (R. Spencer), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-3 P. Broderick
7 212134 Hopeful Curtis (Mrs R. Newton), Mrs Newton, 6-11-3 Mr J. Newton 5
10 24-4230 Kirwaugh (Mrs J. McClumpha), G. Richards, 8-11-3 C. Brownless 3
11 00-00 Mockey Joe (G. Richards), Richards, 6-11-3 F. Leavy
12 031-030 Nautilus (J. Adams), H. Blackshaw, 7-11-3 N. Tinkler
13 10011-0 Rolus (W. Chapman), D. Chapman, 7-11-3 K. McCauley
14 0pp-520 Salmon Storm (P. Courage), Courage, 8-11-3 M. Barnes
15 020-004 Sing My Heart (J. L. Charlton), Charlton, 7-11-3 A. Meaney
16 43 Speedwell II (Miss W. Simpson), W. Crawford, 8-11-3 R. Barry
5-1 Hopeful Curtis, 4-1 Kirwaugh, 5-1 Fixby Gold, 6-1 Kickham, 8-1 Sir Flame, 10-1 Rolus, Mockey Joe, 12-1 Speedwell II, 14-1 others.

3.15 MALTBY HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £340 : 2m)

1 1 Sunlit Spar (D) (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-11-8 T. Stack
2 1 Tringa (D) (D. O'Connor), J. Hardy, 5-11-8 R. Barry
3 00-02 Alias Jones (J. Lisle), G. Richards, 7-11-0 J. J. O'Neill
4 00 Chantre (W. J. Smith), Smith, 6-11-0 P. Mangan
6 000 Hal's Slave (A. Corner), Corner, 6-11-0 G. Holmes
8 000344 Last Week-End (C. Longbottom), F. Wiles, 7-11-0 D. Nolan
9 0 Medina Boy (Mrs W. Davies), J. A. Turner, 9-11-0 J. Doyle
10 0-0 Noble Tudor (M. Kellett), Kellett, 7-11-0 P. Broderick
11 Royal and Regal (R. Faulkener), Faulkener, 7-11-0 R. Faulkener 3
13 Scarlet Sky (B. Cambidge), Cambidge, 8-11-0 —
17 p- Nimblenka (R. Gribbon), K. Oliver, 5-10-12 C. Tinkler
19 0 Sergeant Striker (K. Hogg), Hogg, 5-10-12 D. Munro
11-8 Sunlit Spar, 6-4 Tringa, 5-1 Alias Jones, 9-1 Medina Boy, 10-1 Sergeant Striker, 16-1 others.

...ton Park programme

...DDLESEX HURDLE (Div I : Part I : Novices : £744 : ...)

3 The Godson (H. Boddall), A. Stevens, 5-11-7 R. Champion
... Sugar Palm (F. Miller), D. Barons, 5-11-7 P. Leach 7
0 Cabar Feidh (D) (Mrs C. Calver), P. Calver, 4-11-3 J. Davies 7
1 Giggery (D) (Mrs J. Prendergast), F. Rimell, 4-10-12 Mr S. Morshead 3
0 Aunt Peggy (Mrs V. O'Brien), J. Long, 4-10-7 P. Upson 5
... Carous (Mrs D. Riley-Smith), H. Price, 4-10-7 P. Kelleway
0 *Cunnag Trick* (G. Hiscocks), M. Francis, 4-10-7 G. Enright 5
0 Frenc Harmony (A. Finch), D. Underwood, 4-10-7 B. Brophy 7
...0 Jack Iggs (P. Saunders), B. Wise, 4-10-7 C. Bown 7
... Jolly Mick (L. Stevens), D. Barons, 4-10-7 S. May
...p Mission Control (Mrs D. Atkins), R. Atkins, 4-10-7 R. Atkins
... Paddy Maginty (H. J. Joel), R. Turnell, 4-10-7 A. Turnell
...0 *Smoke Prince* (Mrs C. Martin), J. Powney, 4-10-7 J. Jenkins
...2f Staff Sergeant (N. London), F. Winter, 4-10-7 J. Francome
...rolus, 7-2 Staff Sergeant, 5-1 Giggery, Cabar Feidh, 10-1 The ...1 others.

...LESEX HURDLE (Div II : Part I : £743 : 2m)

... Modom (Mrs H. Edwards), W. Wightman, 5-11-7 R. Dickin 3
31 Great Raven (E. Cook), A. Pitt, 4-10-12 J. King
1 King's Honour (Miss C. Monckton), R. Head, 4-10-12 K. B. White
31 Magic Nae (S. Ashby), W. Williams, 4-10-12 P. Leach 7
21 Textron (Mrs K. Lindsey), Miss A. Sinclair, 4-10-12 R. Rowell
0 Brig (Mrs P. Milford-Slade), T. Forster, 4-10-7 G. Thorner
0 Duaraltz (J. Grimwade), P. Makin, 4-10-7 F. Nash
...0 Friendly Queen (G. Standing), R. Atkins, 4-10-7 R. Atkins
...0 Gin Pennant (R. McAlpine), F. Rimell, 4-10-7 J. Burke
p0 Movie Idol (D. Dale), Dale, 4-10-7 M. Flannery 7
3 Mr Linnet (Mrs N. McConnell), F. Walwyn, 4-10-7 W. Smith
0 Oreazy (Mrs S. Didcott), O. O'Neill, 4-10-7 B. Brogan
... *Soldier Rose* (Mrs Anstade), H. Price, 4-10-7 P. Kelleway
00 Town Fare (Mrs A. Tootill), P. Taylor, 4-10-7 A. Carroll 7
00 Welcome Sara (Mrs T. Woodbridge), D. Ancil, 4-10-7 A. Turnell
...er Rose, 9-2 King's Honour, 5-1 Textron, 6-1 Great Raven, Magic ...Mr Linnet, 12-1 Modom, 16-1 others.

...DDLESEX HURDLE (Div I : Part II : Novices : £744 : ...)

...02 The Winker (Mrs F. Walwyn), F. Walwyn, 5-11-7 W. Smith
...1f Blagoslav (D) (B. Onis), D. Dale, 4-10-12 R. G. Hughes
...1 Leading Lady (Mrs C. Coker), P. Taylor, 4-10-12 A. Carroll 7
... Baby Blair (C. Garenza), G. Balding, 4-10-7 J. Fox
...00 Comedy Turn (J. Stelsey), T. Gates, 4-10-7 P. Kelleway
p Evros River (S. Jenks), W. Jenks, 4-10-7 B. Brogan
0 Hazy Melody (M. Holloway), L. Kennard, 4-10-7 R. Crank
0 Marleymix (Harley Ltd), M. Bolton, 4-10-7 R. Rowell
0 Miss Willing (H. Webb), Webb, 4-10-7 P. Barton
0 Pagos Boy (E. Burchett), G. Harwood, 4-10-7 C. Read
...342 Spare Slipper (Sir H. Nugent), *D. Nugent*, 4-10-7 S. Jobar
... Tower-Bird (T. Smith), Mrs J. Pitman, 4-10-7 A. Webber
0 Typina (Mrs F. Miller), D. Barons, 4-10-7 S. May
...ding Lady, 11-4 The Winker, 9-2 Pagos Boy, 5-1 Spare Slipper, 6-1 ...10-1 Baby Blair, 14-1 others.

...BURY HURDLE (Handicap : £941 : 2½m)

...000 Airy Fairy (C. Allen), O. O'Neill, 8-11-8 M. James 5
...000 Varano Gem (I. Friday), Friday, 6-11-8 S. M. Flook 7
...001 Super Saxon (A. Aylett), Aylett, 6-11-7 J. Jenkins
...200 Marshal Who (P. Griffiths), E. Beeson, 12-11-7 M. Floyd 5
...000 Sinner Man (Mrs H. Banks), M. Banks, 6-11-6 P. Russell
...1u0 Blue Fire (Mrs S. Roberts), M. Goswell, 8-11-6 R. Rowell
...230 Blameless Stall (G. Williams), Williams, 11-11-6 Mr A. Williams 7
...13-0 Flying Doctor (E. Edwards), M. Killoran, 9-11-6 J. Williams
...140 Oh Brother (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 9-11-5 J. Jenkins
...100 Historic Myth (C) (W. Donohue), K. Ivory, 7-11-5 G. Thorner
...003 Date (Mrs L. Webb), H. Webb, 12-11-3 P. Barton
...-0r0 Half Truth (H. O'Neill), J. Spearing, 8-10-12 J. Burke
...143 Broomstick (L. Scudhorn), T. Corrie, 8-10-12 S. Holland
...000 Georgie Stephens (A. Ames), D. Hanley, 5-10-11 J. Francome
...000 Hard Ruler (M. Johnston), G. Ripley, 8-10-9 G. Gracey 7
...040 Peace of Mind (Mrs B. Moody), F. Muggeridge, 6-10-9 R. Brogan
...040 Bon Candy (H. Dale), P. Bevan, 5-10-8 R. Weaver
...003 *Skippin* (J. Norman), H. Willis, 13-10-8 K. B. White
...000 Lok Yee (A. Warr), R. Carter, 6-10-7 D. Brascoe
...44 Pluto (T. Willis), T. Forster, 9-10-6 Mr T. Willis 7
...er Saxon, 6-1 Oh Brother, 7-1 Broomstick, 8-1 Pluto, Historic Myth, ...ctor, 10-1 Blue Fire, Blameless Stall, 12-1 Marshal Who, 16-1 others.

...NWORTH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £854 : 3m)

...1343 Yanworth (CD) (Ld Vestey), D. Nicholson, 7-10-6 J. King
...-41p Trooper (D) (J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), F. Walwyn, 7-10-4 J. Branford
...0020 Royal Measure (D) (P. White), A. Moore, 11-10-3 R. Atkins
509 112224 Late Night Extra (CD) (Mrs P. Brown), F. Winter, 9-10-0 Mr N. Henderson 3
512 040231 Vulgan Town (W. Gilbride), G. Balding, 10-10-0 J. Fox
513 32210-0 *Greek Ancestor (Lady T Agnew), Thomson Jones*, 7-10-0 S. Eccles 7
7-4 Late Night Extra, 3-1 Vulgan Town, 9-2 Royal Measure, 6-1 Trooper, 8-1 Yanworth, 10-1 Greek Ancestor.

3.0 MIDDLESEX HURDLE (Div II : Part II Novices : £743 : 2m)

609 0110 Dyscole (D) (Mrs N. Fenton), P. Mitchell, 4-11-3 —
613 1021 Jacksmate (D) (R. Heathcote), D. Nicholson, 4-10-13 J. Suthern
615 021 Lone Eagle (Mrs L. Dewhurst), F. Winter, 4-10-12 J. Francome
617 21 Murray Flash (D) (J. Adeane), D. Morley, 4-10-12 B. R. Davies
620 0 *Bevan Express (Mrs M. Bevan)*, G. Ripley, 4-10-7 G. Gracey 7
625 00 Commandant (A. Tenty), G. Balding, 4-10-7 R. C. Bailey
626 French Fox (F. Bore), R. Turnell, 4-10-7 A. Turnell
628 0 Gently Does It (D. Hebditch), L. Kennard, 4-10-7 R. Crank
631 000310 *McCabe (Mrs J. Matthews), S. Matthews, 4-10-7 —
635 Nevada Smith (Mrs M. Cowan), J. Welch, 4-10-7 D. Coomer 7
636 Potomac's Daughter (Mrs F. Walwyn), F. Walwyn, 4-10-7 W. Smith
639 0 Smile of Fortune (M. Marsh), J. Gifford, 4-10-7 M. C. Gifford
641 Starry Fella (Mrs D. Wigan), H. Price, 4-10-7 P. Kelleway
646 0 Virginia Drive (D. Underwood), Underwood, 4-10-7 B. Brophy 7
648 White Oaks (K. O'Bryan), J. Long, 4-10-7 P. Upson 5
5-2 Lone Eagle, 4-1 Dyscole, 5-1 Murray Flash, 6-1 Jacksmate, Starry Fella, 10-1 Smile of Fortune, Commandant, 14-1 others.

3.30 EASTER HERO STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £706 : 2m 170yd)

1 f10-040 Sydney Carton (K. Cooper), G. Kindersley, 7-11-11 J. King
3 034201 Tudor Risk (R. Hayward), F. Cundell, 8-11-7 B. R. Davies
4 3201-32 Don Pasquale (Mrs M. Curtis), F. Rimell, 6-11-4 J. Burke
5 213222 Capuchin (E. Courage), Courage, 7-11-3 Mr S. Morshead 3
6 417003 Napoleon (C) (J. Hughes), F. Cundell, 9-10-13 M. O'Halloran 7
7 00-4p43 Flying Fred (G. Beccle), G. Balding, 7-10-11 J. Fox
8 u10-400 Victorian Vision (Mrs B. Bletsoe), J. Harris, 9-10-0 D. Sunderland
9-4 Capuchin, 4-1 Sydney Carton, 5-1 Tudor Risk, 11-2 Don Pasquale, 9-1 Napoleon, 12-1 Flying Fred, 16-1 Victorian Vision.

4.0 ROYAL MAIL HURDLE (Novices : Handicap : £864 : 3m)

1 3 Court Dancer (Mrs R. Strudwick), P. Cole, 5-12-3 R. Champion
2 3-011r0 *Venetian Lord* (S. Clarke), G. Harwood, 6-11-8 C. *Read*
3 000-01 Viverona (D) (Mrs N. Goulandris), Miss Sinclair, 7-11-7 R. Rowell
6 33-200 Brigadier Vince (Mrs J. Peppiatt), P. Bailey, 6-11-5 J. King
7 4-04223 Warr Bridge (R. Dawe), Dawe, 9-11-0 R. J. Owen 7
8 0200 Tudor Mystery (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 6-10-13 J. Jenkins
9 0-0p000 Chabrier (Mrs F. Jones), G. Francis, 6-10-12 M. Wagner
10 p00400 Jackstones (Mrs R. Heathcote), D. Nicholson, 5-10-11 J. Suthern
11 00-020 Joe Kelly (R. Horton), D. Gandolfo, 5-10-11 P. Barton
12 00-3000 Young Nicky (T. McCarthy), P. Ashworth, 5-10-10 R. Forsyth 7
13 03240 Dark Grey (Mrs S. Barry), T. Gates, 6-10-10 P. Kelleway
14 003001 Wilbencar (K. Elmore), J. Harris, 8-10-8 Mr P. Greenall
15 421030 Sal Hill (C) (A. Neaves), Neaves, 6-10-8 S. Eccles 7
16 3000-32 Little Buck (J. Priday), Priday, 5-10-8 Mr G. Jones
18 202304 Fredrick John (Mrs M. Bayley), Mrs Kennard, 6-10-7 Mr P. Hobbs 5
19 0040 Mourndyke (J. Redfern), J. Holt, 4-10-5 R. Atkins
21 0-p40f3 Indium (H. Handel), Handel, 7-10-5 P. Warner
23 444100 *Queen's Treasure (A. Bovingdon), V. Cross*, 6-10-2 F. McKenna
24 200 Census (Mrs B. Moody), F. Muggeridge, 7-10-2 B. Brogan
25 303000 Quick Result (P. Deal), Mrs Pitman, 5-10-1 A. Branford
27 00-0403 Foreign Legion (C. James), James, 5-10-0 G. McNally
28 040 Romany Car (F. Kent), J. Old, 7-10-0 C. Candy
4-1 Court Dancer, 5-1 Viverona, 11-2 Warr Bridge, 7-1 Jackstones, 9-1 Venetian Lord, 10-1 Wilbencar, Joe Kelly, 12-1 Fredrick John, Quick Result, 14-1 Indium, Little Buck, 20-1 others.
*Denotes doubtful runner

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

12.30 Carolus. 1.0 Kings Honour. 1.30 Leading Lady. 2.0 Pluto. 2.30 Late Night Extra. 3.0 LONE EAGLE is specially recommended. 3.30 Capuchin. 4.0 Viverona.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Greek Ancestor. 3.0 Murray Flash.

Catterick Bridge selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 Possidon. 1.15 Caracole. 1.45 Red Herring. 2.15 TREGARRON is specially recommended. 2.45 Kickham. 3.15 Sunlit Spar.

...eld Park results

...30 (...) KEEP HURDLE (4-y-o: 2½m)
... b g, by Salvo—Moere ... D. Molins), 11-5 J. Francome (3-1 fav) 1
... h g, by Jolly Jet—Gift ... (Mrs S. Hadida), 11-0 J. Jenkins (33-1) 2
...don, ch c, by Hotfoot—Traces (T. Howard), 11-0 P. Kelleway (4-1) 3
...RAN: 100-30 Calibre, 4-1 ...Boy (4th), 10-1 Maple Tree, ...7 ran.
...Win, 23p; places, 15p, £1.22; ...cast, £3.27. P. Cundell, at ...6l, 2½l. Green Dragon did ... Winner sold to Mr T. Bass for ...

...) DRAWBRIDGE STEEPLE... (£811: 2½m)
... b g, by Harwell—... ...), 6-10-9 C. Read (33-1) 1
... g, by Dual—Final Bridge ...Bailey), 6-11-0 J. Francome (7-2) 2

I'm Smart, br m, by Menelek—Smart Answer (Lady Chesterton), 9-11-10 J. Glover (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav British Smelter, 7-2 Breakwater (f), 20-1 Midnstoo (4th), 33-1 Ladeven, Tenella (r). 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.99; places, 55p, 13p, 13p; dual forecast, £5.97. Mrs Oughton, at Findon. 3½l, 1l.

2.30 (2.35) TURRET HURDLE (5-y-o: Handicap: £678: 2½m)
Angel's Five, ch g, by Golden Dipper—Swoop (Mrs A. Beeson), 5-10-0 J. Jenkins (20-1) 1
Gingerbread Man, ch h, by Manicou—Selma (F. Sargent), 5-9-9 G. Enright (4-1) 2
El Menino, b g, by Don Carlos—Moille (Ld Chelsea), 5-10-5 Ron Barry (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Just Jolly (4th), Golden Duckling, 10-2 Stemic, 8-1 Ballyjoio, 33-1 Hay Bridge, Briggs. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.35; places, 65p, 18p, 30p; dual forecast, £4.37. E. Beeson, at Newhaven. 2½l, 3l.

3.0 (3.2) FORT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £644: 3m)
Ernie Wiltshire, br g, by Ebornezer—Princess Renwood (L. Morgan), 10-10-8 P. O'Brien (4-6 fav) 1
Silver Delight, ch g, by Silver Cloud—Debra C (Sir E. McAlpine), 7-11-1 B. R. Davies (5-1) 2
Bramwell Boy, br g, by Combat—Lodden Park (Mrs M. Easton), 9-10-3 C. Brown (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Real Sharp (4th), Clarenceux (p). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 13p; forecast, 65p. F. Winter, at Lambourn. 6l, 20l.

3.30 (3.32) CASTLE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £786: 2m)
Persian Camp, b g, by Elvonac—Artistic Goddess (Mrs A. Arnold), 8-10-4 B. R. Davies (5-4 fav) 1
Kentish Pride, b g, by Rosyth—Pride and Joy (R. Muddle), 8-10-5 R. Barry (9-2) 2
King Kong, ch g, by Apollonius—Queen of the Ice (Mrs B. Moresby), 9-10-6 J. Francombe (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Lean Forward (4th), 9-1 Saint Accord (p). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 26p; forecast, 89p. F. Cundell, at Didcot. 2½l, 1l.

4.0 (4.4) MOAT HURDLE (4-y-o: Novice Handicap: £668: 2m)
Easy Commission, ch g, by Busted—Primage (G. Beccle), 11-11 J. Fox (13-8 fav) 1
Magic Love, ch f, by Frankincense or Elf Arrow—Stormy Love (W. White), 10-4 R. Atkins (13-1) 2
Glenfield, b f, by Ebornezer—Light Gold (M. Bolton), 10-6 J. Francome (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Greybourne, 8-1 Charlie M, Baily Prince (4th), 9-1 Pelham Wood, 10-1 Skippers Walk, 16-1 Do Dan, 25-1 Wellow Cop, Kobe (u). 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 12p, 28p, 31p. G. Balding at Weyhill. 1½l, hd.
TOTE DOUBLE: Angel's Five and Persian Camp, £47.05. TREBLE: Harvest, Ernie Wiltshire and Easy Commission, £48.10. Jackpot not won, no consolation dividend.

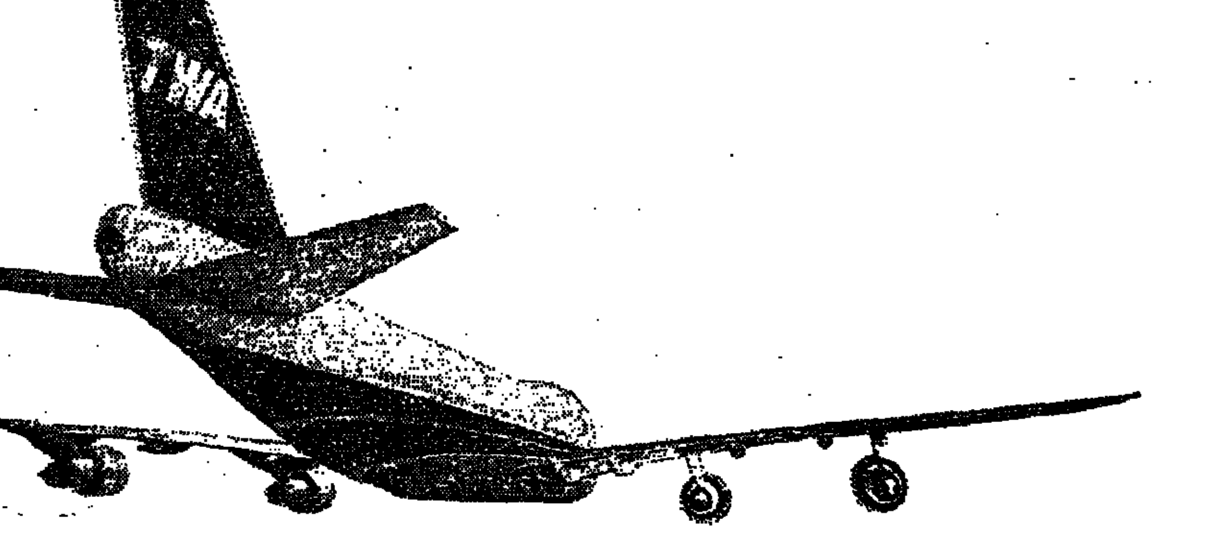
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Can the Jewish settlements in Galilee be used as part of a Middle East compromise?

"By living in Galilee we are realizing Zionism." This proud declaration appears on a banner stretched across the road at the entrance to the town of Carmiel, on the road from Acre to Safad. It was put there as a response to the anti-Zionist resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. For Israel Jews, Zionism is essentially the affirmation of their right, as Jews, to live in their historical homeland.

Across the road from Carmiel is the village of Deir Al-Asad. Twenty years ago it was a predominantly agricultural community. Today most of its inhabitants have industrial jobs, some in Carmiel itself but most in Acre, Haifa or even farther afield. In most cases their standard of living, in material terms, is definitely higher than it was 20 years ago. It is also higher, no doubt, than that of their relatives living in refugee camps in Lebanon.

In a sense, therefore, the Israeli economy has brought them prosperity. But they are not grateful. They believe that the economy has prospered at their expense, since it has turned them from farmers working their own land into a pool of relatively cheap and expendable industrial labour.

The land on which Camiel is built belonged formerly to Deir Al-Asad and two other Arab villages. It was originally set aside for a military reservation, then earmarked for the construction of a new town, which is an exclusively Jewish town, in which no Arab can live or set up a business. What happened in Nazareth is similar. Half the municipal area was confiscated in order to build the new, Jewish, town of Nazereth-Illit (Upper Nazareth). Meanwhile the population of the Arab town has increased rapidly, putting an acute pressure on space.

"We don't have enough land to bury our dead," I was told last month by Mr Tawfiq Ziad, the newly elected communist mayor. "There are more than a thousand newly wed couples with no place to live, and to rent a flat here costs more than in Tel Aviv." Meanwhile hundreds of flats are kept empty in Upper Nazareth, waiting for new Jewish immigrants. It is probably this fact as much as anything that explains Mr Ziad's electoral victory.

The Israeli authorities are aware of this, and in the new development plan for Galilee now being considered it is proposed to build two new urban townships for Arabs (one for Muslims and Christians, the other for Druzes) as well as three for Jews. The name of the plan has also been changed twice, from "Judaization" to "redistribution of inhabitants" and now to "general development". Officials emphasize that of the land involved only 31 per cent at present belongs to Arab owners, while 40 per cent already belongs to the government and 21.7 per cent (mainly in the Safad area) is Jewish-owned.

Yet the motivation remains clear enough. "We have to bring Jews into Galilee," I was told by Mr Reuven Assor, spokesman of the Jewish National Fund, "because of the high Arab birthrate". It has been pointed out in the press that there is already an Arab majority in Galilee if the urban area of Haifa is excluded, and the fear has been voiced that if a Palestinian state were set up in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Arabs of Galilee might demand to join it.

Mr Assor also told me that work was proceeding on the infrastructure for five Jewish "industrial villages" at Tefen (in Arabic, Tofiniya), not far from Ma'alot on the Lebanese border. This site is situated on the hills directly above Deir Al-Asad, and likewise includes lands confiscated from that village in the 1960s. I visited the site with two inhabitants of Deir Al-Asad, who said they expected the development to involve further confiscations, although no orders have been published yet.

The new development plan has already aroused strong Arab opposition. Last October a "national conference for the defence of Arab land" was held in Nazareth, at which Mr Hanna Nakkara, a well-known Haifa lawyer, declared: "No matter what the plan is called, this does not change its essence, ie to deprive the Arabs of whatever land they still possess."

"We say we are not against development", I was told by another Arab lawyer in Haifa, Mr Muhammad Mi'ari, "but let us develop the Arab villages too". He pointed out that many villages still do not have basic services like electricity or metalled roads, even when these are built in to new Jewish settlements only a few hundred yards away.

Mr Mi'ari stressed that the Arabs have been the victims of successive waves of dispossession since 1948. There were 40 villages, he said, whose lands were handed over to the custodian of absentee property after 1948, even though their inhabitants had stayed in Israel. The land was then given to the development authorities at a nominal price of two Israeli pounds per dunam. (There are four dunams to an acre.) Most of the "absentee" owners refused to accept this price and 10 years later the offer was increased to 30 pounds, but by this time inflation had increased the land's real value to about a thousand.

A second wave involved the confiscation of all land which was not officially registered in the name of its owner (a large amount, since many owners had not registered under the Ottoman and British governments in order to avoid paying tax). Also taken were lands which had not been cultivated for three years in succession (often because they had been declared a closed zone by the military government), and many common lands of villages which had been registered on their behalf in the name of the High Commissioner, and were consequently held to have become the property of the State of Israel.

More recently, a law of 1972 (applied only in 1974-75) reclassified all agricultural land falling within the building area of a village as building land—even where lack of roads, electricity or water supply makes building virtually impossible—thereby both arbitrarily increasing its value and making it taxable at 4½ per cent instead of 1½, so that the tax may now come to many times the value of the land's products. "We think this is done deliberately to oblige Arabs to sell", Mr Mi'ari said. "They say it applies to Jewish settlements as well, but they are not owners, only tenants (either of the State or of the Jewish National Fund), and therefore don't pay this tax at all."

The exact rights and wrongs of each of these disputes are not always easy to determine. But the collective impression left on the Arabs is that they have been repeatedly robbed, by a mixture of military force and legal chicanery. Whatever right to his land an Arab believes he has almost invariably turns out not to be valid when it is contested by the Israeli Government or one of its official agencies in an Israeli court. Land which he knows has been cultivated for many years is declared to be uncultivable, and aerial photographs are interpreted by official experts to prove that at this or that date it was not cultivated.

The progress of Jewish settlement in Galilee has been rather like a jigsaw puzzle. First the "straight edge" was filled in with strategically located settlements, along the Jordan valley, the coast and the Lebanese frontier, ensuring that the area could be incorporated into the Jewish state and held against subsequent Arab attacks. Later the pieces in the middle went into places one by one, and the remaining "holes" are gradually shrinking. If the process has taken so long, that is no doubt partly because since 1967 Israeli resources and energy have been diverted into settling the new occupied territories—a process against which David Ben Gurion in his old age warned his countrymen reminding them that there was still plenty of room for settlement in Galilee and the Negev. If Israel could now be persuaded to abandon the occupied territories and concentrate on settling Galilee and the Negev, most of the world would be profoundly grateful.

What would the Arabs of Galilee think? One might expect them to be against such a solution. Certainly they do not intend to give up their remaining lands without a struggle. But nor do they want their brothers in the West Bank, Gaza, Golan and Sinai to suffer in their place. They believe that a Palestinian state would strengthen their position even though they were not living in it (much as Jews in other parts of the world feel strengthened by the existence of Israel). They believe above all that their struggle for equality and justice within Israel will be much easier in a context of peace.

Edward Mortimer

Bernard Levin

Fat ladies are phantoms of the opera now

"Pansies in the pub afterwards", said Mr Philip Hope-Wallace, asking for trouble, "said she was too stout to be credible". Well, I could name the pub, and if I wanted to share Mr Hope-Wallace's trouble I could even make a stab at the pansies, but I would rather concentrate on the substance of the argument, which we have not had for some time (with, as we shall see, good reason). For Mr Hope-Wallace was referring to Miss Rita Hunter's performance as Brünnhilde in the English National Opera's *Ring*, and whether Miss Hunter is or is not too stout to be credible, not Cetewayo himself would deny that she is decidedly stout. Indeed, though comparative measurements would be hard to come by, I think it is quite possible that Miss Hunter is the stoutest singer of the first rank the operatic stage has ever seen, and that "of the first rank" is not just a cautious qualification, inserted to stop Mr Hope-Wallace telling me next time we meet that I am too young to have seen Sophronia Garmisch-Partenkirchen fall right through the bed in the last act of *Traviata*, but a very necessary tribute to Miss Hunter. There is no doubt that in her we have, for the first time since Dame Eva Turner was in her prime (that's a silly thing to say, really, as she is in her prime right now, at the age of 82), an English Wagnerian soprano who can challenge comparison with any living singer and most dead ones, and the bright ring of the coin of Miss Hunter's voice in phrase after phrase, combining as it does the golden shine that a Brünnhilde must have with the polished steel that is no less essential shows that she need fear no such comparison.

There is no denying, however, that her circumference suggests that it is considerably more than $2\pi r$. What is particularly interesting about the controversy she has aroused is that it is one that has died out almost entirely; or rather, the interesting element is the reason it has died out. And the reason is that the very fat opera-singer, as a breed, is almost extinct. Indeed, so rare are specimens today that we have an infallible test for determining whether critics of opera as an art-form or as a worthy object of state subsidy ever go to it; if they make it clear that they believe that opera-singers in general are fat, you can stop listening, as they have proved beyond doubt that they never set foot in an opera-house. (Another such test is the belief that the audiences at Covent Garden wear evening dress.)

Large ladies on the operatic stage are now the exceptions. Apart from Miss Hunter, I can think of only two of such amplitude: Martina Arroyo (who entered Miss Hunter's dressing-room after the curtain fell on her first Brünnhilde with the immortal cry "Hiya, skinny!") and Montserrat Caballe.

Caballe, incidentally, is the only singer I have ever heard make sense on the subject. I once asked her, throwing to the winds all the gallantry for which Gentleman Jack Levin is so famous, why she didn't take steps to lose weight. Her reply was to the effect that the voice and the body enclosing it are in a very delicate metabolic relationship, and to change the container radically would risk impairing the contents. The name of La Divica was not mentioned in the conversation, but it did not need to be; I heard Callas (in *Norma*) before she lost six stone, and I heard her afterwards, and though the gains were great, the loss—of the creamy tone—was irreparable. (In that same conversation, incidentally—it was, indeed, the point that nerved me to ask the direct question—Caballe said that she had recorded *Salome*, though she had never sung it on the stage. "Why not?", I asked innocently. For answer, she began to describe her shape in the air with her hands, and promptly broke down into a fit of the most delicious giggles I have ever heard.)

Stout men on the operatic stage are now even rarer than women; I can think of none but Pavarotti, and it is much more than 20 years since I saw a Falstaff who didn't need to pad himself for the part. And something much more remarkable has happened than the general acceptance in the operatic world of Shaw's unanswerable axiom: "There is no reason for anybody to weigh more than 14 stone unless they want to." This acceptance is itself the effect of recognizable causes, which include the increasing dominance of the producer, the enormous post-war rise in standards of care and detail on opera stages, the movement towards *verismo* in film and theatre, the number of producers from the other arts who have begun working in opera, and (I believe) the new standards set by television, where, at a range of only a few feet, no visual challenge can be avoided.

Abandoning a very old fallacy . . .

But something even more interesting has happened since the end of the Second World War. It used to be said that a singer, particularly of the big dramatic roles and therefore even more particularly of Wagner, needed a very large diaphragm, which in turn meant that the distance round the edge of it had to be correspondingly great and the torso into which it fitted, which also had to incorporate the muscles needed to operate the bellows, could not but be huge. It took a very long time for the fallacy to be abandoned, and for recognition to be accorded to the truth that the apparatus did not need to be large, only flexible and intelligently used. But when the truth *was* accepted the result was an astonishing eruption of real beauty on to the operatic stage.

The first opera asts I ever saw outside this country contained such beauties as Elizabeth Schwarzkopf, Irmgard Seefried, Ljuba Welitsch, Christa Ludwig and Lisa della Casa, and it was not long before the standard set in the German-speaking world spread to the Italian, with a long line of enchantresses from Graziella Sciutti to Mirella Freni, and to Spain with Teresa Berganza and the aptly-named Miss Victory of the Angels, and to the United States, where the new movement coincided with the operatic breakthrough of black singers which has given us lovelies like Shirley Verrett and Grace Bumbry, and to Scandinavia, whence cometh Elizabeth Söderström. Any one of these ladies entering a roomful of men would turn so many heads, and so fast, that you wouldn't hear the door close behind her for the cracking of cervical vertebrae, and the men you filled the room with could now be chosen from operatic stages for their own good looks, starting with Sherrill Milnes and Placido Domingo.

That leaves, of course, the most delectable of them all, the New Zealand Nightingale, the Maori Madonna, the Kiwi Kanoon ("kind of harp with 50 to 60 strings"—and I might have said kitselguhr, which is "a substance used in the manufacture of dynamite"). She is singing in *La Bohème* at the moment, opposite Pavarotti. I only hope he doesn't fall over with her underneath before I get there.

A delicate relationship of sound . . .

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Seks-bombas are wearing miniskyorts in Moscow

As Franglais, the linguistic offspring of the *entente cordiale*, is facing a bleak future in the wake of President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to purge it from the language of Racine, it is reassuring to know that in eastern Europe at least, English has not lost its currency.

On the contrary, it is still the main source of new words and new notions and its status is second to none. But this very fact is now giving rise to some political considerations on the part of the authorities.

Hungarian state-owned firms are sensitive about their "image", wish to engender "good will", employ "public relations" men to invent clever "slogans" and do their "marketing".

Engineers offer "full service" and "follow-up" operations, businessmen use "direct mail", factories clamour for "know-how" and "teenagers" wear "farmer" trousers and listen to "pop-music", provided they are conscious of their "sex-appeal".

The list of English loan-words is long and they are being used automatically and, in some instances, in preference to perfectly expressive Hungarian words. The political content of some of these loan-words and the significance of their use in a communist state have alerted the guardians of pure proletarian speech to the dangers inherent in this linguistic development.

Recently, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce has decided to Hungarize the 10 most frequently used English words in the country's advertising industry. There were, for instance, 35 suggestions how to Hungarize "marketing", but the judges of the competition, who described themselves as "rsuri" (jury), awarded the first prize for a poor calque.

The English invasion has also raised the hackles of political journalists and nationalist defenders of Hungary's unique Finno-Ugrian tongue. The use of English words in everyday speech, a commentator of the Budapest daily *Magyar Nemzet* complained earlier this month, has become a kind of "status symbol" for "better-class" people.

One captain of a nationalized industry, for instance, has invited his friends to a "party" at his lake-side cottage. It was a typically Hungarian affair with open-air frying of speck and copious drinking of wine and quite unlike west European "parties". Why then the printed invitation to "a party", the newspaper asked, why this aping of western fashions?

"The penetration of 'western fads' into the life-style of certain layers of our society is not a new phenomenon. It does not have political significance attaching its every manifestation, but at the same time it cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand because it now affects not only the country's youth. . . ."

The middle-aged, "once thought to be more settled in their ways", use English words and western ways for status reasons, and the newspaper finds this unacceptable.

Farther to the east, the Russians have acquired new, substantial funds of English loan-words as their language tries to keep up with the times. After the sporting terms and scientific expressions, Russian has assimilated a host of words reflecting the concerns and interests of the western world. *New Words and Meanings*, published by the publishing house Soviet Encyclopaedia, lists "miniskyort", "heppenings", "seks", "seks-bomba", "dzhins", "kar" and "sorfing" as newly acquired Russian words.

The Russians, too, now have "isteblishment", "hobbi" and "permissiv sosayeti", but at least they can listen to "dzhaz" and "pop-muzika" to get rid of their "frustratsiya", if they have no better "biznes".

This borrowing of words is by no means a one-sided affair. I am greatly indebted to Mr Georgi Kumanyov, the editor of *Soviet Weekly*, for pointing out that the English borrowed from the Russians the words "Leninism", "Bolsheviks" and "Sputniks". It makes us quits.

Gabriel Ronay

The confusion in Scottish politics over the birth of a new socialist party

The new socialist party which has emerged from the uneasy cradle of Scottish politics is ironically a joy and a dilemma for nationalists but an *enfant terrible* to the orthodox British Labour Party. That old and august movement has done all it decently can to stifle the infant before it could utter its first complaining howl. But too late, the accusations have begun to pour: "Scottish socialism has been debauched by wave upon wave of Wilsonian pragmatism" was an early gurgling cry and every attempt to placate the babe has made it more confidently belligerent.

The attendance at the birthday party, even though guests were not wholeheartedly encouraged, was large and enthusiastic; three times more than the parents anticipated. The independent Scottish Labour Party is for the moment an infant of bouncing and, where the British Labour Party is concerned, rude health.

Unofficial reaction from the official party ranges from annoyance to real concern. The new threat which the SLP presents is untimely. It arrives when the official party in Scotland is debilitated by lack of funds, lack of fervour in the constituencies and when the fashionable air is one of disillusionment with the Government's Scottish policies. The White Paper on devolution has generally been ill received in Scotland, even by those suspected of reading and digesting it from cover to cover.

The Government complain they have been grossly misunderstood and misrepresented and insist that above all things the unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact. The anti-devolution lobby within the party points to the enormous cost of setting up a Scottish assembly and from all points on the now renowned slippery slope come cries from those who fear sliding down and complains from those having difficulty climbing up. Imposed upon this confusion is an unusually severe bout of mid-term unpopularity which the Government is suffering north of the border and which gives their calls for essential unity a hollow ring.



Mr James Sillars: Restoking socialism in Scotland.

The likely impact of the new party in Scotland, a country according to the latest opinion polls now firmly dominated by the Scottish National Party, is important not only for the official Labour Party but for the Government whose future may depend upon its 45 Scottish seats. If there was a general election now and the polls proved correct, the SNP could win a majority in Scotland and claim a mandate for independence.

This "bleak possibility" and anger at the Government devolution proposals launched the independent Scottish Labour Party. Mr James Sillars, MP for south Ayrshire, and his supporters aim to take the popular steam out of the national party by restoking socialism in Scotland with fresh idealism and attracting the young voters they see being driven to nationalism for want of a truly Scottish alternative.

The SLP reject the "Cautious and equivocal" approach of the British party to devolution and objects to the veto powers of Transport House over the Labour Party in Scotland as much as the proposed veto powers of the Scottish Secretary over the Scottish assembly. They aim to build up pressure for radical socialism and a strong Scottish assembly. The leadership lies left of centre in what they call the true tradition of Scottish socialism but hardly so far left as some speakers at the inaugural meeting. Mr Sillars and his supporters sat uncomfortably through some revolutionary thunder from the ultra-left which showed a clear interest in checking the new party's political credentials. It is unlikely that they will find a new home or vehicle in the SLP, which is determined to keep a hold on political realities, and the structure of the movement will, like the SNP, have its main strength based at branch level. The theory is that in this way it will be less open to the kind of infiltration which has embarrassed the official party.

Mr Sillars and his fellow MP, Mr John Robertson from Paisley, have stark chance of standing for the official party ever again. At 38 Mr Sillars seems young to make such unequivocal decisions but he does not expect the official party to be forgiving if the SLP does not survive. Should the party succeed in building a substantial membership, if the funds roll in and the Scottish TUC is eventually persuaded to give support, if the party can shake off the image of being centred upon one powerful idealist then it will become more clear whether the SLP is to be the salvation or the destruction of Scottish socialism.

The present policy is to consider whether the Government is truly delivering its election pledges to Scotland. If the SLP leadership decides that it is not and the funds and support are available, it will oppose official party candidates.

Depending upon the timing of the election and the success of its propaganda, the Scottish Labour vote could be split between the official and unofficial parties allowing the nationalists into west of Scotland seats which would otherwise have been difficult for them ever to win.

At the last election the SNP were second in 35 of Labour's 41 Scottish seats and a breakthrough in the industrial west is regarded as essential if the party is to gain its objectives.

The alternative hope is that socialists who have drifted reluctantly into the nationalist fold will vote instead for the SLP. This appears to be the conviction of the SLP leaders, who see the traditional Labour melting away.

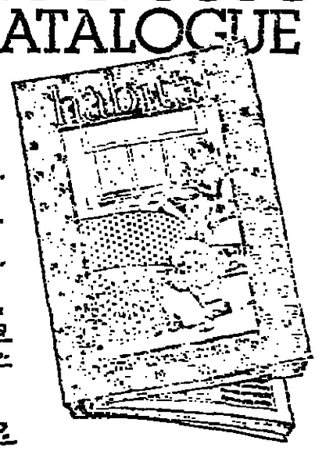
Many nationalists now believe the only developments which could inhibit the growth of their own party and for that matter the new wing of Scottish socialism are a sudden improvement in the economy or the appearance of a Scottish assembly with strong economic power. Neither they feel is likely. Meanwhile, Scottish politics lie in uncertain confusion and the devolution argument, so essential to the future of Britain promises to smoulder on like some faint but eternal flame.

Ronald Faux

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The Times Diary

A studiedly undiplomatic diplomat

For a diplomat, it was quite undiplomatic of Niels Sigurdsson, the Icelandic ambassador, to invite reporters to a "cod-feast luncheon" yesterday to mark his departure from London. But Sigurdsson has always carried out his duties with a studied lack of diplomacy. That is why, in a brief speech before we tucked into the fish, he said: "This is not my first Cod War. It is my third. We have already won two and I'm sure we shall also win the third."

Sigurdsson has been in London four and a half years, and the first of his cod wars began soon after he arrived. Since then he has found himself unusually in demand by the press, considering he represents a country of only 220,000 people.

To prove it, he has a collection of 25 original cartoons from British and Icelandic newspapers concerning the Cod War and his role in it. Yesterday he was presented with a 25th—drawn by Mac of the *Daily Mail*—by diplomatic correspondents, grateful for the number of stories they have had from him.

After lubricating reporters with an Icelandic schnapps-type beverage known appropriately as "black death", the ambassador served lunch. The cod was Icelandic, flown in from Reykjavik, where, he said, it had been caught by rod and line—and thus was of better quality than that caught by trawling. It was served in small batter-fried pieces as an hors d'oeuvre, and then boiled in a white sauce with tomatoes and potatoes as a main course. (I thought he missed a trick there. He should have bought it from Billingsgate and then billed it as being Icelandic by right.)

Sigurdsson's last important function here will be to attend the forthcoming talks between his Prime Minister and Harold Wilson, where Britain's formal surrender is expected to be negotiated. If Iceland does score its third success the victory it will be for three main reasons.

The first is that in any non-violent conflict between a nation of 50 million people and one of 200,000, the smaller nowadays has an irrefutable advantage. The second is that the Icelandic Embassy gives much better parties than the Foreign Office. The third is put with characteristic precision by James Cameron, writing in today's *New Statesman* about Britain's colonial record: "We never learned a blind thing: it was always going to be OK next time. Naturally it never was."

His woman

Her glue is crackling a bit. X-rays have found a few holes in her head and she gazes through a layer of mid-nineteenth-century varnish. But when the National Gallery's restorers have finished with her, Hendrickje Stoffels will be fit to place before the public next September as the star of a Rembrandt exhibition.

Rembrandt's painting of his mistress, dated 1650 and signed by the artist, has been acquired by the gallery by private treaty, following two years of negotiations. Its value on the open market has been put at £1m but the gallery, which wanted it badly, got it for far less.

Hendrickje suffered public calumny as the result of her relationship with Rembrandt. She became pregnant and was summoned before the church council where she "confessed to the sin of fornication with the painter Rembrandt, was severely punished, admonished to repentance, and excluded from the Lord's Supper". Rembrandt got off scot-free and outlived her by six years.

Appealing

The BBC's longest-running radio programme is not *The Archers* after all, but a little offering which has being going out every Sunday evening since 1926. *The World's Good Cause* is 50 years old this month, and the BBC had not even noticed the anniversary until my reporter reminded them.

Veronica Hilton-Brown, who has produced the programme for the past 14 years, recalled that the BBC broadcast its first charitable appeal in 1923, for the Winter Distress Fund, which brought in £27 6s 6d. But it was not until three years later that they became a regular weekly feature.

One of the programme's perennial features is the Wireless For The Blind appeal, broadcast every Christmas Day. Winston Churchill brought in £14,000 with the first of these in 1929, and in 1943 Lord Woolton's appeal for the same cause brought a total of £77,000, still the highest sum in the programme's history.

"There has been a great change in the type of charities the programme has supported over the years", Miss Hilton-Brown said. "In the early days it was mainly voluntary hospitals and things like Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, which gave city children country holidays. Now there are more appeals for alcoholism, drug addicts, drifting teenagers, medical research for new diseases, and the like. But it is still children, old people and the disabled which attract the largest donations."

The programme can accommodate only two out of every three charities that apply for air time, and these days an average appeal will bring in about £1,500. Since its inception the programme has attracted an estimated £19m.

Time stood still when Concorde was flying. Big Ben stopped six minutes after the plane took off and was restarted three minutes after it landed in Bahrain.



Offensive

The *Sunday Times Magazine* reported this week that the Crown Estates Commissioners have refused McDonald's hamburger chain permission to announce their product on their restaurant in Haymarket. McDonald's say that they were told by the commissioners, from whom they are leasing the site that the word "hamburger" on their illuminated plastic fascia would lower the tone of the area.

The casual visitor to Haymarket could be forgiven for thinking that the commissioners are fighting a battle which is already lost.

The entrance to Haymarket is flanked by Millets with a big red sign for "Huggers"—snugger jeans" and a shop called Cuddly Duddly. Further down two plastic bulls' heads stick out above the fascia of Garner's Steak House. Pizzaland have a big orange sign and Old Kentucky have a sign outside their American Diner which resembles the outline of a hamburger.

The commissioners said yesterday that they do not own all Haymarket, but make it a condition of all their leases that they should approve all signs to be erected on sites they own. "We do not object to the word 'hamburger', but where it was to appear," they said.

The commissioners' property in Haymarket reaches from New Zealand House to McDonald's, and includes Her Majesty's Theatre, which advertises its show *Ipi Tombi* with a huge photographic enlargement of a half-naked dancer. But she is not eating a hamburger.

When I write my History of Dogmatism, I think I shall begin it with this quotation from Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and Thought Control, reported in The Times *yesterday: "Anybody who criticises Concorde is missing the point."*

PHS

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TIMES PAST
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sibility of reducing the large number of overseas students in some of its colleges. Last month the Government responded to this more critical climate when Mr Mulley announced that he had recommended that the increase in fees for overseas students in *1976-77 should be* twice that in fees for home students "as an interim measure".

This last qualifying phrase is important, particularly if it indicates that the Government is now determined to divorce the question of overseas students' fees from the quite separate question of the proper level of fees for home students. For *almost ten years this important* public debate has been condemned to take place in a shadowy world of nominal fees and notional costs. It has been bedevilled by ceaseless comparison between the fees of overseas and home students, which superficially appears to supply evidence of discrimination against foreign students but in fact is little more than an irrelevant distraction.

The level of fees for home students is an arbitrary administrative detail that does not reflect the real cost of higher education. What a university does not get with one hand—through fees, almost invariably paid by a local education authority, *which in turn receives* the money from the Exchequer through the rate support grant—it gets with the other—through *grants from the University* Grants Committee, which ultimately receives its money from the same source. The pre*cise balance between the two is* not of great importance, except to richer parents who are still expected to pay the fees and to *economists* interested in the redistributive effects of public expenditure.

The proper starting point for an informed debate about the level of fees to be charged to overseas students must be the degree to which it is believed their education in *Britain should* be subsidized by British tax and rate-payers. In the debate Lord Crowther Hunt produced a figure *for this subsidy of £110m a year.* At a time when local authorities have been asked to spend no more next year than this in real terms and substantial cuts in public expenditure are being contemplated, this seems a very large sum indeed.

According to the latest figures there are 95,000 overseas students *in Britain, of which 42,000 are no* burden on national finances because they are studying in private colleges or in industry or are *of positive benefit* because they are student nurses.

So the £110m subsidy for the remaining 53,000 works out at the impressive figure of £2,000 a head. At present overseas students pay fees of £320 and even next year their fees are unlikely to rise much above £400. Even if their fees were doubled, they would still be receiving a very generous subsidy. Although it would probably be unacceptable to charge foreign students the full cost of their education, there is a strong case for charging more than we do. *Higher education in Britain* is of excellent quality and compared with the United States very cheap, particularly because of the sinking pound.

Policy towards overseas students should be reconstructed on more rational foundations. There are three broad groups of such students. First, there are students from very poor countries whose education can be regarded as a form of aid. For them a high degree of subsidy remains justified. Secondly, there are students who are paid by their Governments to receive an advanced education in Britain. *In these* cases universities and colleges should try to shed any inhibitions and adopt an economically *realistic approach. If nothing* else, such bi-lateral agreements can provide a welcome addition to university funds in a time of *enforced austerity. Thirdly,* individual foreign students, who should certainly not be discouraged, should be expected to *pay a larger share of the true* cost of the education they receive. Any sensible policy on overseas students should be able to *discriminate* between these groups so that the subsidy goes to those who need it most. The present policy by treating all *foreign students* alike fails to do this.

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Those rules should not be too difficult to enforce so long as *there is an Official Secrets Act* or something like it. It is the third rule that presents the problem: "he must refrain from publishing information destructive of the confidential relationships on which our system of government is based". The safeguard is necessary but it is not easy to interpret. What precisely would destroy this necessary confidence? The report offers some guidance to the effect that the opinions of colleagues and advisers on government business should not be revealed and that an ex-minister should not make public assessments of those who have served him—which is perfectly reasonable so long as that includes only civil servants and not politicians.

Provided that nothing is revealed of the advice given by individuals still in the public service, this rule governing confidential relationships should apply, the report recommends, for only fifteen years. But it could not be enforced at law. The law as it stands would be *ineffective for that purpose* and the committee wisely shy away from new legislation. Everything would therefore depend on the sense of obligation felt by former ministers. The committee do not delude themselves that this will be adequate in every case, but they believe that an occasional breach would not destroy the convention.

Those who have no great faith in politicians will regard this as an inadequate safeguard. But they may well be wrong. The Prime Minister in accepting the report has confirmed that ministers will in future be invited to sign an appropriate declaration so that a transgressor would be known to be breaking an official obligation he had undertaken—not a small consideration for men jealous of their reputation. In any case, such a voluntary arrangement is better than bringing in the heavy hand of the law, which would not be the best way of determining the wider questions of public interest that may often be involved.

DECISIONS FOR MR VORSTER

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Secrecy envelops defence matters and this extends to the "operational area", so that so far as the South African public is concerned, its government is fighting not an anti-terrorist campaign *but a secret war. The scale* of the involvement can only be guessed from the extension of conscript service and the call up of reservists. But nobody knows how many South Africans are fighting in the operational area, that is, fighting Russian-equipped Cubans in alliance with a black (Unita) army.

The South African regular army is only about 16,000 and the conscripts number about 30,000 young men—their youth is attested by those who are being paraded round Africa as the MPLA's prisoners of war (whether in conformity with the Geneva convention is another matter). For the first time South African families are hearing of their sons serving, not as volunteers, outside the country. Rumour feeds on Government silence.

Mr Vorster has therefore two decisions to make. The most important is whether he is to keep the army in Angola, and necessarily at a strength which will enable it to repulse the Cubans. The MPLA's allegation that 20,000 South Africans are *involved is an obvious exaggera*tion, probably made to justify the growing Cuban army. But is it 2,000 or 5,000 or even more? The second decision Mr Vorster has to make is how far he is to tell his electorate, and therefore the world, how many are at the front, how long they will be there, and what their objectives are.

Clandestine colonial wars fought with conscripts are apt to go badly and produce political upheavals in countries equipped with parliaments. The white South African electorate has means to demand to know the policy, and Mr Vorster cannot remain enigmatic indefinitely. For if the army stays in Angola *casualties and costs* will mount, and the question in the Republic will be not whether Angola is Russia's or America's Vietnam, *but whether it is to be South* Africa's Vietnam.

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Gerard Newman
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in communist countries,
Arab world, Scandinavia, North, Central and South America, we have found help and guidance which has been invaluable to our efforts. Assistance to make sure that our team meets the right people at short notice has been unfailingly given, often at personal inconvenience, and always beyond anything we had a right to expect. Where *enquiries for our work in ocean* engineering have resulted from our visits we have found the consulates and commercial secretaries at the embassies eager to help in promoting the British interest against foreign competition.

For a country like Great Britain that desperately needs to increase exports, it would *be more sensible* to increase the number of high calibre men in overseas postings, and expenditures in this field, than to reduce them.

Criticism also has been levelled at the *special* benefits offered to the Foreign Service for the education of their children. Where, as is often the case, suitable schools are not *available it is a small compensation* to allow the children to have the stability of English schooling behind them.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NEWMAN, Chairman,
Seven Sea Engineering Ltd,
12 Cadogan Lane, SW1.
January 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The criticism of Christian Aid over relief project

From Sir George Sinclair, Conservative MP for Dorking

Sir, *I write* as a former member of the Colonial Service and as a member of the board of Christian Aid, to express my strong confidence in the strategy and efficiency of the agency.

I was recently chairman of its aid advisory committee (which included outside expert help) set up to examine the history, *development* and present practice of Christian Aid and to make recommendations for the future. Our recommendations, which were accepted by the *board last June, included* a basic aim to concentrate our resources primarily on those countries with per capita annual incomes of less than $200. It is interesting that this decision preceded by several months, the White Paper which made help to such countries a major objective of the government's aid policy.

I do not accept the suggestion that Christian Aid is under the control of amateur ecclesiastics who do not call upon the expertise essential for the work of development in the Third World today. On the contrary, my impression is that Christian Aid, while gaining immensely from the store of knowledge and experience built up by the missionary societies, is possessed of, and is in close touch with some of the best thinking about aid and development today and works in close collaboration with other experienced aid agencies both *national and international.*

Christian Aid has earned a high reputation in the developing countries for sensitivity to local needs and for effective aid programmes. I am confident that it will continue, by its work, to retain the widespread support in Britain that is enabling it to play an increasingly useful role in helping those countries that are described as "the poorest of the poor".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SINCLAIR,
House of Commons.
January 22.

From the Director of Christian Aid

Sir, *Normally I would* be reluctant to weary your readers with further distasteful controversy, but the reputation of Christian Aid matters not chiefly to us in the British Isles but to the many overseas whom we can help.

In the light of the letters from Mr David Smithers and his friend, *the Rev Robin Hutt, in your issue* of January 22, I would just ask your readers to reflect on one question. Suppose an independent inquiry were held into the transmission of a grant to Lazaret Camp two years ago, what—even according to Mr Smithers—would be the worst that could be revealed? It would be that *we swiftly made a grant and cabled* the fact that we had done so to the Bishop of Niger. The bishop was the person nominated for this by Mr Smithers, despite the presence of professional Red Cross organizers there. The dispatch of the grant was delayed, but the bishop never cabled back to say so. If that were discovered it would mean that out of some 450 grants made annually by Christian Aid across many years one was delayed by administrative error two years ago. That is the worst, and no other example of such failure has been advanced even by a stern critic.

Compare this—even if it prevented some, alas, small alleviation of the sufferings of that camp—with the fact that for a year there has been an immense diversion of time, *energy and creative thought* (which could have been used to advance our work for the world's needy) in order to cope with Mr Smithers's unceasing attacks. On my desk lie files inches deep.

Your readers may also care to reflect on another fact. Other charities have made unhappy headlines in recent years. They have revealed divided staff, conflict between staff and board members and strife in the board room. Is it not striking that the board of Christian Aid is wholly united, and I do not know of any member of our not inconsiderable staff who offers any support whatever to Mr Smithers?

There is, of course, a body to *which all agencies like ourselves are* responsible, the Charity Commission. Should the Commissioners feel the evidence warrants an inquiry, we should do all in our power to facilitate it.

One further point. Mr Smithers says that Thaba Khuba was the name of the project in Lesotho to which he referred in his broadcast. His report on his visit there lay before me as I wrote to you. It is a small agricultural college. There is no evidence that cattle-breeding forms *any part of it. The total bovine capi*tal expenditure was two heifers. It would seem difficult to run such an institution in Lesotho without such minimal provision. True, there is an animal husbandry officer there, but he primarily teaches the breeding of rabbits and poultry.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK, Director,
Christian Aid,
2 Sloane Gardens, SW1.
January 22.

From Miss Celia Williams

Sir, Concerning the letter from Dr Slack, Director of Christian Aid, in *The Times* today (January 21) as former Senior Projects Officer of Christian Aid and the staff member who accompanied Mr Smithers on his second visit to Camp Lazaret *(when we discovered the non-arrival* of the emergency grant) I wish to make it clear that I substantiate Mr Smithers's testimony concerning conditions at the camp. I certainly wept—as any other woman would have done when I saw conditions in the camp—though perhaps not so copiously as suggested in your report on Monday.

The staff member to whom Dr Slack referred must have been with Mr Smithers on his first visit two months before, when the need for food and succour for the destitute nomads was first discovered—and before the emergency grant was made.

I also wish to state that Mr Smithers, then a Deputy Director of Christian Aid, was so appalled by the Lazaret tragedy and what he *believed was* the inadequate explanation for the delayed despatch of the money that, in early February 1974, he offered his resignation to the Director.

When Mr Smithers resigned I requested the Director to reconsider his acceptance of that resignation since I knew Mr Smithers's expertise was vital in building up Christian Aid's programme in the Sahel, an area in which Christian Aid had previously not been involved. As a result Mr Smithers did withdraw his *resignation but left at the end of* 1974. I continued to work for Christian Aid as Africa Projects Officer and subsequently resigned in July, 1975.

Yours truly,
CELIA WILLIAMS,
20 Offerton Road,
Clapham, SW4.

From the Reverend Alan Booth

Sir, The nub of the matters raised by David Smithers and pursued as I know only too well over two long years is whether an independent inquiry was needed into Christian Aid's affairs arising from the mistake which undoubtedly was made by a member of the finance office on one occasion. It was a tragic mistake carrying no suggestion of idleness or casualness but hardly responsible for the consequences David Smithers so eloquently attributed.

As Director, I was not at all averse to such an inquiry, though it seems to me a vast and ponderous operation for what was a simple matter on which corrective action could be and was taken within the administration. But David Smithers's requirement was for a court before *which he would be free to expand* a general and destructive attack on many of his colleagues. His relations with them had so far deteriorated that undoubtedly they would have sought to be represented by legal advisers to protect them from the kind of assaults on their own character and performance they already had experienced. I have found it hard to believe that the great cost of time and money involved would be a proper use of our limited resources and would do anything more *than magnify personal resentments.*

Instead, I asked the officers of the British Council of Churches to make any investigations they wanted into the facts and also pursued the setting up of new machinery drawing in a wider circle of expertise to assure us all that our development policies received even closer scrutiny than they had done before. Before I retired from the Directorship, this machinery was approved and ready to go into action.

I think I can say that no com*plaint of our work has been more* thoroughly examined by officers of the British Council of Churches outside the Board of Christian Aid.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN R. BOOTH, Director of
Christian Aid, 1970-75,
Carters,
Wickham Bishops,
Witham, Essex.
January 22.

Seychelles: end of British connexion

From the Prime Minister of Seychelles

Sir, Today at Marlborough House, agreement was reached over the constitution that will take Seychelles to independence on *June 29, 1976,* and to its birth as a republic.

To some observers this has been a drastic move and one which has been questioned, sadly, by those only aware of the happy image of the Seychelles and unaware of the political history of the islands during the past 12 years. I, for example, *won two elections during that time* on the basis of integration with the United Kingdom. (There was precedent of this, if not British: Reunion in our own ocean is part French.) My idea for closer links received no encouragement from any British Government. It became quite evident to me that from the moment Britain decided to pursue her policy of withdrawing from her East of Suez obligation, Seychelles would need to face political reality and go for independence.

Every day we have witnessed clear cut examples of a Britain committed to Europe and bent on ridding herself of colonial responsibilities.

I should stress that the decision to become a republic was promoted by local political considerations and I am confident that our decision to seek this status will in no way be seen as a lessening of our friendship, respect and admiration for the British Crown and Her Majesty's people. This step can only enhance *the atmosphere of unity that has* existed in Seychelles since the formation of our coalition government last year.

Personally, it will be sad for me to see the lowering of the Union Jack for the last time on Seychelles soil: but at the same time one must respect the decision of a British *Government policy that by the very* nature of Parliament, carries with it the consent of the majority of people in these British islands. In my own islands there will be little time to reflect on days gone by or what might have been; there is much to do to meet the demands of independence and the aspirations of our people.

My colleagues and I in the Seychelles government are determined that this future will be filled with enthusiasm and positive-mindedness.

In saying farewell to our British ties, I would like to thank the United Kingdom. I am reminded that there are some who believe that Britain for a long time neglected us or had not done enough. To these, I can only say that successive governments have apparently done what they considered just—and no dependent relative can hope for anything more than justice.

Finally, I would like to wish the *British people the best possible* fortune for *their* future and, if I may be so presumptious, to ask them not to let go the qualities that have made Britain great.

I am, yours sincerely,
JAMES R. MANCHAM, Prime
Minister of Seychelles,
At The Churchill,
Portman Square, W1.
January 22.

Detention of Mr Todd

From Lord Walston and others

Sir, We strongly support the plea made by Richard Acton on behalf of Garfield Todd in *The Times* of January 16. We cannot condone the original detention in 1972. Today with the talks at present in progress there can be no justification *whatsoever for continuing to impose such* stringent restrictions upon the liberty of a man who has rendered great service to his country, and who is respected throughout the civilized world. We hope that Her Majesty's Government and all others who may have influence on affairs in Rhodesia will exert such pressure as they can upon the Rhodesian authorities to return to Mr Todd the freedom which has for so long been denied him.

Yours truly,
WALSTON.
BLAKE.
MOLLIE BUTLER.
BYERS.
GEORGE BROWN.
JAMES OF RUSHOLME.
RONALD FRAIN.
January 21.

Devolution

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury,

Sir, In your issue of January 21 you report Mr Gerald Fowler, the Minister of State, Privy Council Office, as saying:

"No government support will be *forthcoming for separate Civil* Services for the Scottish and Welsh assemblies when they are set up as part of the devolution proposals . . . the Government favoured the maintenance of a unified United Kingdom Civil Service."

Until I read this I thought and hoped that my party meant business on devolution. From this it is clear that its leaders mean no such thing. Would they please change their minds?

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
Vice-Chairman, Policy & Resources
Committee, Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
January 21.

Franglais

From Mr Mervyn B. Geidt

Sir, The Deputy Bailiff of Guernsey (January 15) reminds us of seventeenth century franglais with his *mention of un brickbat.* Your readers may be interested to read the whole account of the incident—both as a linguistic mix-up and as a sentencing exercise.

The prisoner "ject un brickbat a le dit Justice que narrowly mist, et pur ceo immediately fuit Indictment drawn pur Noy envers le prisoner, and son dexter manus ampute and fix al Gibbet sur que luy mesme immediatement hange in presence de Court." (1631. Dyers Reports 188 b).

Demonstrators, beware.

Yours faithfully,
MERVYN B. GEIDT, Clerk to the
Justices,
Torbay Magistrates' Court,
The Court House,
Union Street,
Torquay.

The wonder of Concorde

From Mr D. J. Andrews

Sir, Your leading article, under the heading "The wonder and the folly," on January 21 is a depressing reflection of the negative attitudes which are serving only to destroy this country at the present time.

The implications of the successful *development of Concorde, not only* for this country and France, but also for virtually the whole of mankind must be incalculable. It is surely impossible to the point of arrogance to state that "the additional costs of going supersonic were, and are, disproportionate to the gain". This implies that Concorde is an end in itself whereas, of course, in terms of the technological "spin-off", it is, in fact, the beginning of a whole new world—and who knows what gains that may hold for us?

Again, to suggest that we shall "be detested by all the future ages we have robbed" because of our rapid consumption of energy resources in the form of oil is unbelievably short-sighted. No doubt the same was said of coal and timber long before oil was discovered. If there were known to be limitless supplies of these resources what incentive would there be for man to use his ingenuity to discover or invent others?

If Concorde is considered to be "*nothing more than a splendid spec*tacle and a dreadful warning" we must not forget that the same was said of the heaps and layers of horse dung which buried the streets of our towns and cities not so very many years ago and were suspected to be a serious threat to the survival of the human race.

Those of us who still find it possible to have faith in man, or even better in God, must, for the very reasons you criticize, surely see the success of Concorde as a landmark providing the opportunity for a further leap forward in many fields of technology. Our responsibility is to ensure that the opportunity is grasped and properly directed. Maybe the Bishop of Kingston would be well advised to view the develop*ment in this light, since it surely* embodies a superb theme for many a sermon, rather than joining the band of short-sighted people who are prepared to knock this country whenever they get the chance and who fail to see the wood of opportunity for the trees of despondency.

I am not one who believes that the world can never provide sufficient resources for those living in it, but if we spend all our time bemoaning the prospect that will surely be the case.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. ANDREWS,
21 Church Lane, SW19.
January 22.

The Falkland Islands

From Sir John Barlow

Sir, The United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee was formed in 1968 with the object of ensuring that the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands be entitled to exercise their right of self determination free from all pressures direct or indirect, as this right is set out in the United Nations Resolution number 1514 of 1960.

The islands are 350 miles from the coast of Argentina. The people have made it clear that they have no wish to *become an Argentine* colony, which is what transfer of sovereignty would amount to. But they would like to have the genuine friendship of the people of Argentina and they are grateful for the recent help they have received from that country, in particular the establishment of a temporary air service pending the construction by Britain of a permanent (although not entirely adequate) airfield.

The recent and abrupt departure of the Argentine Government from a policy of friendship is regrettable. Cooperation, as Mr Callaghan has pointed out, could bring real economic benefits to the Islanders and indeed to Britain and the Argentine. It is the wise and dignified way forward.

Meanwhile recent events have underlined the need for the extension of the airfield now under construction. This would enable transoceanic aircraft to be used and *would give the islands a measure* of independence in their communications with the rest of the world.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN D. BARLOW, Chairman,
The United Kingdom Falkland
Islands Committee.
Room 402,
London Wool Exchange,
Brushfield Street, E1.

Tenant farms

From Lord Jeffreys

Sir, In the arguments for and against the proposed legislation to provide for the succession to agricultural tenancies by *near* relatives, no one seems to have mentioned one aspect which I feel that tenant farmers and the NFU would do well to consider very carefully.

I refer to the valuation of tenant right for capital transfer tax purposes. Tenant right has nothing to do with tenants' working capital, but is a notional asset which may be realized by the tenant by agreeing with his landlord a price to be paid to him for the surrender of his tenancy. It is notional because it will vary from farm to farm according to the circumstances and needs of both the landlord and the tenant. In the majority of cases it is never realized and at present lapses with the death of the tenant. But it is there in every case and its value can be considerable, sometimes as high as 15 years' rent which, at £20 per acre, gives a valuation of £300 per acre.

If this asset is to be assessed for capital transfer tax at death, it would bear very hard on the majority of tenant farmers, whose only tangible assets are frequently their livestock, machinery and harvested crops, from which they are finding it hard enough to make a profit, anyway. *If it is not to be assessed,* let us all find ways and means of becoming tenant farmers.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JEFFREYS,
Marden Grange,
Devizes, Wiltshire.
January 20.

The film industry

From Mr Clive Exton

Sir, I am not by nature a pessimist; I was not one of those workers in films who expected *nothing from* the Prime Minister's working party on the Future of the Film Industry and who said that it was packed with know-nothings, has-beens and tuft-hunters. I defended it stoutly. I was mildly surprised at its composition—what were all those television people doing there?—but I stifled the unworthy thoughts and waited eagerly for the result of their deliberations. "Something will come out of this talent-packed assembly, you'll see", I told the doubters.

And I was right, something has come out of it—the coup de pied de l'âne. The five-year ban on showing feature films on United Kingdom television should be reduced to three years. Where have they been living, these people? Do they not know that the main reason that people do not go to cinemas in this country is the high quality of the television service and the fact that they have a choice of feature films—an average of 12 a week—bought for virtually nothing by both networks?

The report does, I admit, timidly suggest that producers and distributors try to get better prices for their films from television companies (Messers Milne and Tesler dissociating themselves—there's a surprise); I'm only surprised they didn't suggest turning the whole film industry over to the task of getting moonbeams out of cucumbers.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE EXTON.
21 Randolph Crescent, W9.
January 15.

Support for the crafts

From the Minister for the Arts

Sir, Having regard to Sir Gordon Russell's letter (January 10) I should *like to add that I have said* publicly that in respect of support for the crafts I am building on foundations well laid by Lord Eccles, and I am happy to endorse Sir Gordon's tribute.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS, Minister for the
Arts,
Department of Education and
Science,
38 Belgrave Square, SW1.
January 20.

Low key

From Mr George Browning

Sir, Low-key is a technical term used in painting. It relates to a rather dull style with few highlights and little panache. Perhaps Sir Thomas Armstrong should rather have questioned the use of the word "unusually" in your reporter's reference to the Prime Minister's *unusually* low-key speech.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. BROWNING,
18 Chesterford Gardens, NW3.
January 17.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Anglian Regiment, received Brigadier P. W. P. Green on relinquishing his appointment as Deputy Colonel of the Regiment.

YORK HOUSE
January 22: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House on the occasion of the inaugural flight of Concorde.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Queen will open the new premises of the Union Jack Club at Waterloo, London, on February 12.

A memorial service for Sir James Gray, Emeritus Professor of Zoology in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, will be held in King's College Chapel on Saturday, January 31, 1976, at 3 pm.

A memorial service will be held for Commander William Willett at St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.30 am on Monday, January 26.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Pierre Maurice Turquet will be held on Wednesday, February 4, 1976, at 2.30 pm at the parish church of St John, Church Row, Hampstead, London, NW3.

Birthdays today

Lord Denning, 77; the Hon Hugh Fraser, MP, 58; Air Commodore K. W. Godfrey, 69; Sir Arthur Lewis, 61; Sir James Lighthill, 52; Judge J. F. Marnan, QC, 68; Mr Airey Neave, MP, 60; Lord Strathcarron, 52; Sir Austin Strutt, 73.

Today's engagements

Lecture: Professor Michael G. Kammen: The American Revolution and the historical imagination, Gustave Tuck Theatre, Gower Street, Bloomsbury, 5.30.
Concert: London Concert Orchestra, The English Chorale: Rodgers and Hammerstein, excerpts, Festival Hall, 8.
Exhibition: Jane Austen bicentenary, British Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 10-5.
Exhibition: Trains and Boats and Planes, toys and playthings, present and past, Waterloo Place Gallery, St James's, 10-5.

Latest wills

Lord Holford leaves £108,513

Lord Holford, of Brighton, the town planner, left £108,513

Miss Matilda Louise Poole, of Bayswater, London, left £221,585. After specific bequests she left the residue to the Middlesex Hospital Endowment Funds for research into arthritis.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed)::

Cleminson, Mr Benjamin Burton, of York, farmer (duty paid, £4,033) .. £107,773
Gabe, Mr Howell Woodwell, of Swansea, surgeon .. £112,693
Goodes, Mr Arthur, of Worthing, baker and confectioner .. £135,883
Hill, Mr John Sydney Thomas, of Gerrards Cross .. £114,754
Knox, Joan Natalie, of Formby £113,457

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Campbell-White and Miss D. Tavener
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Campbell-White, of Nobold Hall, Shrewsbury, and Diane, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Commander Tavener and Mrs Tavener, of Brewood, Staffordshire.

Mr K. T. R. Carter and Miss P. M. West
The engagement is announced between Kim Thomas Robert, son of Mr and Mrs H. M. Carter, of Foxbourne, Virginia Water, Surrey, and Patricia Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. J. West, of Crows Nest, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Dr R. I. Francis and Miss S. Blackmore
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Dr and Mrs K. H. Francis, of Westbury, Bossington Lane, Porlock, west Somerset, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Blackmore, of Pinewood Close, Short Heath, West Midlands.

Mr A. N. Harding, RCT, and Miss D. J. Smart
The engagement is announced between 2nd Lieutenant Alastair Nicholas Harding, only son of Mr and Mrs A. A. Harding, of 20 Hillbrow, Richmond Hill, Richmond, Surrey, and Deborah Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Smart, 46 Brecon Way, Bedford.

Dr P. J. Hill and Miss D. C. Forsyth
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly in New Zealand between Peter Hill, of Easthourne, and Clare Forsyth, of East Horsley.

Mr S. A. Iversen and Miss A. M. Fellows
The engagement is announced between Simon Andrew, son of Dr and Mrs S. Iversen, of Hillhead, Glasgow, and Angela Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. Fellows, of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr P. D. Wakely and Miss M. M. Coke-Smyth
The engagement is announced between Paul Desmond Wakely, son of Dr J. H. Wakely, of Redcroft, Hoylake, Cheshire, and Dr Maureen Wakely, of Princes Park Mansions, Liverpool, and Miranda Marion Coke-Smyth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Coke-Smyth, of Loxwood, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, Surrey.

Mr M. N. Wenham and Miss S. C. Fountaine
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Wenham, of Southwood, Aspley Heath, Buckinghamshire, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. N. Fountaine, of Chicheley, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire.

Marriage

Major P. C. Hibbert and Mrs S. M. Imbert-Terry
The marriage between Major Peter Hibbert and Mrs Margaret Imbert-Terry took place quietly in London on Monday, January 19, 1976.

Christening

The infant twins of Mr and Mrs John Van den Bergh were christened Hubert and Antonia on Thursday, January 15, 1976, in the Mahony Chapel at Campion Hall, Oxford, by Father Anthony Meredith, SJ, assisted by Father Crispian Hollis. The godparents are Mr and Mrs G. F. M. Van den Bergh, Mr and Mrs P. A. Duggan, the Marquise de Nicolay, Viscount de Vesci, Miss Bridgit Hull, and Dr William Frerking.

Lord Parry

The life barony conferred on Mr Gordon Samuel David Parry in December has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Parry, of Neyland, in the county of Dyfed.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, gave a luncheon at the Dorchester hotel yesterday to mark the Concorde inaugural flight. The guests of honour were the Minister of Finance of the State of Bahrain, Sayyid Mahoud al Alawi, the Minister of Development and Engineering of the State of Bahrain, Sayyid Yusuf Shirawi, and the Minister of Communications of the United Arab Emirates, Sayyid Mohammed Said Al Mullah. Among others present were:
Mr Ahmed Obaidly, Dr Wasfi Nimir, Sayyid Ahmed Kanoo, Mr A. Stirling, Mr R. A. Tear, Mr M. S. Weir, the Hon T. M. Lucas, and Mr A. P. Green.

HM Government
Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a luncheon at the Dorchester hotel in honour of the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, Mr Allan MacEachen.

HM Government
Mr Edward Rowlands, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the Prime Minister of the Seychelles and delegates to the Seychelles Constitutional Conference. Among those present were:
Mr C. Chetty, Mr J. Pragassen, Mr R. Delorie, Mr G. d'Offay, Mr P. Moulinie, Mr D. Joubert, Mr A. Udoe, Mr F. A. Rene, Dr R. Ferrari, Mr G. Sinon, Mr P. Lotman, Mr C. H. Allan, Mr J. A. O'Brien Quinn, QC, Mr G. Morel, Mr D. K. H. Dale, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Lord Lee of Newton, Sir Richard King, Sir Duncan Watson, Mr E. N. Larmour, Mr H. S. H. Stanley, Mr P. Le O'Keeffe, Mr A. R. Rushford, Mr P. E. Rowling, Mr D. J. Crennan, Mr M. K. Evans, Mr D. R. Tillinc, Mr D. Williams, Mr John Grant, MP, Miss Joan Lestor, MP, Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, MP, Mr J. Rhees-Davison, MP, and Mr James Batten.

Receptions

HM Government
The Duke of Kent attended a reception at Lancaster House yesterday evening to mark the inaugural commercial flight of Concorde to Bahrain. Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was the host.

Byron Society
The Byron Society held a reception yesterday evening at Brown's Hotel after their centenary general meeting. A lecture on Byron and Trelawny in Greece was given by Mr William St Clair later. The joint chairmen, Mr Michael Rees and Mr Ian Scott-Kilvert, presided. Others present included:
The Earl of Lytton (president), Lord Abinger, Mr C. Abrahams-Curiel, Lady Darby, Mrs Elma Dalrymple-Hamilton, Sir Edward Hulton, Lady Hulton, the Countess of Longford, Lady Mander, Mr John G. Murray and members of the international Byron Society.

Dinner

Authors' Club
Members of the Authors' Club gave a dinner at the National Liberal Club yesterday evening in honour of their new chairman, the Rev Edwin Robertson. The president, Sir Charles Petrie, was in the chair.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, January 23, 1951

To reduce some of the inconsistencies that inevitably occur in the reading of the news bulletins by a large staff, the BBC is appointing seven special news readers who will be responsible for the 68 news broadcasts each week in the home programmes. These news bulletins in the past have been read by 19 announcers.

The new staff of news readers will be selected by a committee from recordings. All BBC announcers . . . will be considered for the appointments, but no women will be included in the final selection. Experience has shown, the BBC said yesterday, that a large number of people do not like the news of momentous or serious events to be read by the female voice.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr K. R. Crook, aged 55, to be Ambassador to Afghanistan in succession to Mr J. K. Drinkall, from the end of March.

Mr J. B. Widdowson to be Headmaster of Keil School, Dumbarton.

Legal

Mr Dennis Swangren to be joint county court registrar and joint district registrar of the High Court at Sunderland, from February 2.

Mr Registrar Barrington-Ward has been transferred from Reading and Uxbridge to be joint county court and district registrar at Birmingham.

Prospective candidate

Mr David Mellor, aged 26, a barrister, to be prospective Conservative candidate for Wandsworth, Putney. At the general election Mr Hugh Jenkins (Lab) had a majority of 2,775 in a four-cornered fight.

University news

London
Sir James Menter, treasurer and vice-president of the Royal Society, has been appointed to succeed Sir Harry Melville as Principal of Queen Mary College in October.



Bishops' House, standing in Meersbrook Park, Sheffield, which was built about 1500 and until four years ago housed employees of Sheffield City Council, is being converted into a museum of the city's history.

Mannerism given another boost

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Seventeenth-century mannerism reinterpreted and overdone in true nineteenth-century style got another boost yesterday at Sotheby's Belgravia, when a carved ivory rankard was sold for £2,860 (estimate £1,000 to £1,200). The piece, which stands almost 2ft high, combines a surging multitude of allegorical figures.

Sotheby's deadpan cataloguing indicates the muddle of human bodies of which the rankard is formed: "The cylindrical body finely carved with a feast of the gods, attended by winged and garlanded nymphs among rolling clouds, the pyramidal lid carved with a finial of Flora amid layers of cherubs, the handle formed of a winged youth and maiden hailing a New World, above the flared, garlanded base on four cherub and scroll supports". Sotheby's suggest that it is a late-nineteenth-century German creation. The buyer was E. Alexander, a London dealer.

The sale of nineteenth-century silver and works of art made £40,693, with only 3 per cent unsold.

In Bond Street Sotheby's were selling fine jewels, realizing £178,068, with 6 per cent unsold. A step-cut diamond solitaire weighing 11.63 carats and set as a ring made £30,800 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) while a 5.63 carat emerald, also step-cut, made £24,200 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000).

At Bonham's in London yesterday a sale of "selected European oil paintings" made £41,375, with 7 per cent unsold. Stanhope Alexander Forbes's Royal Academy exhibit of 1907, "Andante Espressivo" made a record auction price for the artist at £1,265 with premium (estimate £400 to £600).

A furniture sale at Bonham's included a Dutch marquetry display cabinet at £3,960 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000); it had formerly belonged to the Dukes of Leeds at Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.

A sale of furniture at Christie's made £55,518, with 10 per cent unsold.

Instrument sale: In a sale of musical instruments at Phillipe's which totalled £23,373, Withers paid £3,200 (estimate £2,000) for a bass viol da gamba, of about 1650, attributed to the school of Henry Jaye, of Southwark, London.

£1,600 commode: At William Wallis's Salisbury sale rooms a sale of antique furniture realized £18,084. It included a Louis XV-style serpentine bombé commode at £1,600, a fine Queen Anne period walnut tallboy chest at £1,400, and a seventeenth-century Brussels tapestry at £820.

World opera chiefs discuss cooperation

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Television's role in helping more people throughout the world to appreciate and understand opera has been under close scrutiny by opera's international administrators.

Mr John Tooley, general administrator of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, returned from Milan this week after a conference at which that and many other issues were discussed.

"We believe", he told me, "that on many counts, both because of the nature of what we are doing and because in most cases we are receiving public money, it is frightfully important that the widest possible public can see what we are doing.

"As far as we are concerned here, many people cannot come and touring is impossible because of the smallness of theatres, and television is a ready means of taking opera to people in their homes."

Television fees represented very small sums. "It is the political and social significance that applies very strongly."

But for the most part the Milan conference of the International Association of Opera Directors dwelt on fees for singers, conductors, producers and designers.

"What we did agree, and here we are in difficulty with our United States colleagues because of anti-trust laws, is that we should abide by a list of fees as presented by the German intendants. We discussed and amended that list and said we would use it as a guideline."

They agreed not to disclose fees.

The international body has set up a small executive committee, to discuss the difficulties that beset opera houses. It will meet in Stockholm in April, and the full organization in San Francisco in November.

Also discussed in Milan were opera training, which is the subject of an Arts Council inquiry, and sharing productions. "While sharing may be a very good thing", Mr Tooley said "it should be remembered that stage and equipment sizes are different".

As far as costs were concerned, Covent Garden was "worse off by a long way" in comparison with European houses, its subsidy being about half that given to the German houses and 35 to 40 per cent of Vienna's.

Although there was a willingness on the part of national and local governments to put up money for opera, more questions were being asked about opera's cost and justification. Those questions, Mr Tooley said, could be answered with total conviction.

"We have to demonstrate that every penny spent is spent to the best advantage. By getting together we think we can find ways and means of helping each other and the continuance of opera in the right conditions and circumstances."

Collection will not lend Constable

By Our Arts Reporter

An important Constable painting, "The White Horse", will not appear in the biggest exhibition of the artist's work ever staged in this country because the trustees of the Frick Collection in New York will not lend it.

An official of the Tate Gallery, which is presenting the exhibition from February 18 to April 25, said the collection, in common with many others, was formed from a bequest, under the terms of which no loans were to be made.

Nevertheless, an oil sketch of the work would be on show, with more than 350 other exhibits, many from the Victoria and Albert Museum, 24 from the Constable family, and 27 from America.

"As far as the Frick Collection is concerned, there is no question of a snub over the loan. We made a tentative approach and we were told this was one of the rules: no loans."

Caving school offer

The Sports Council announced yesterday the offer of a grant of half the £64,850 cost of buying Whernside Manor caving school in Cumbria, which is threatened with closure, on condition that North Yorkshire County Council and the Countryside Commission provide the rest.



The coffin of Mrs Beatrice Marriott, senior pearly queen of London, leaving the chapel at the City of London Cemetery, Manor Park, yesterday.

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Science report

Neurobiology: Development of sexuality

The sex hormones not only stimulate sexual behaviour after puberty: they are essential in laying the foundations for that behaviour during embryonic development. For example, female guinea pigs treated before birth with male hormones display male sexual behaviour when they mature; and males treated with female hormones display female sexual behaviour. It seems that the brain's sexual circuitry is decided by hormones early in the animal's life, although it is activated only by the much higher levels of hormones produced once the animal is sexually mature. Biochemical research on the brain is beginning to show where the hormones act and how the brain cells distinguish male from female hormones.

As well as determining primitive sexual differences, such as the different movement patterns involved in copulation, early hormone concentrations almost certainly fix more subtle differences, such as the tendency to aggression in males and possibly even the different intellectual biases of human males and females.

The particular question of how hormones act on brain cells is only one aspect of a more general question which is attracting increasing interest in biology. That is the question of how chemical signals such as hormones, which are used for communication between adult body cells, may be used to issue instructions to embryonic cells on how to develop. It is suspected that several chemicals that have known messenger functions in fully developed animals may early play a part in controlling embryonic development.

Cells are sensitive to hormones and other chemical messengers only if they possess on their surfaces molecules known as receptors, which pick up the messenger and convey its message to the internal machinery of the cell. Those receptors are what two groups of biologists have now sought out in the developing brains of mice and chicks.

The eventual aim of the experiments is to discover how the hormones can change the way the growing brain cells are wired up so that males have male behaviour patterns and females have female behaviour patterns. A crucial first step is to identify the brain cells that have hormone receptors, and that is what Dr Christine Martinez-Vargas and her colleagues at the University of North Carolina have now done for the chick, and Dr Thomas Fox at the Harvard Medical School has done in the mouse.

The North Carolina researchers injected a radioactively labelled preparation of the female hormone oestrogen into the brains of a 10-day old chick. Embryos of that age are known to be sensitive to the effects of hormones, and Dr Martinez-Vargas and her colleagues were able to identify the region of the brain that is affected by examining it for radioactive label. The label becomes attached to the brain cells by means of their oestrogen receptors, and showed that in chicks those receptors are to be found chiefly in a region known as the hypothalamus, which is known to be involved in sexual behaviour and the control of hormone secretion in later life.

But both male and female hormones are present in animals of both sexes, so the developing brain cells must have some way of distinguishing male from female patterns of hormone secretion at early stages. Dr Fox tackled that question by using labelled preparations of both oestrogen and androgen (male hormone) to examine the hypothalamic area of developing mouse brains.

Some of the mouse brain cells seemed to have receptors only for oestrogen, but some had receptors for both hormones. Dr Fox suggests that in that way the cells can detect differences in the proportions of the two hormones and it is on that basis that the male or the female neuronal circuitry is set up.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Science*, (190, 1307: 1975) and *Proceedings of the US National Academy of Science* (72, 4303: 1975).
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Edinburgh may cut size of festival

By Our Arts Reporter

Lack of funds may necessitate a reduction in the number of events presented at this year's Edinburgh Festival, which opens on August 22, Mr Peter Diamand, the festival's director, announced at a press conference in London yesterday.

He promised that although there would be savings on administration and publicity, as well as in the quantity of events, there would be no reduction in quality.

Giving the preliminary details, covering the musical presentations, he said the thirtieth festival would reflect some of the great traditions established since 1947. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, which played at the first festival, makes its third appearance this year, and in opera there will be the first performance in Scotland of Schoenberg's *Moses und Aron* and the first *Parsifal* to be performed at the festival. Scottish Opera will present a new production of Verdi's *Macbeth*, which, with *The Marriage of Figaro*, also to be seen this year, was in the first programme.

Events have been planned to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of Weber and the centenary of the birth of Falla.

A programme of British and foreign drama will be announced later. Several dance companies are expected from the United States. In the visual arts there will be a memorial exhibition to Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptor, an exhibition marking the 150th anniversary of the Royal Scottish Academy.

OBITUARY

MR DAVID CARMICHAEL
Work for students

Mr David Carmichael, who died suddenly on January 19 at the early age of 56, must have been known personally to more African students than anyone else in Britain. His whole life had been devoted to the work of education, mainly in Africa and most of all in Ghana. He had rare gifts in counselling and kept in constant touch with hundreds whom he had helped.

Educated at Manchester Grammar School he became involved in student work in Edinburgh during the war. For 15 years he served in the Colonial Office with responsibility for the placement of Commonwealth students in universities not only in Britain but in the United States and in Russia. He became Secretary of the Overseas Appointments Bureau, which for a time was the clearing house for young men and women wishing to serve in educational posts overseas, particularly in Christian institutions. After the Biafran war he volunteered to go to the Rivers States in Nigeria to re-start the YMCA. This proved a strain on his health and on returning to England he joined the Education Department of the British Council of Churches.

A member of the Church of Scotland and of the Iona Community he exemplified the highest standards of Christian service; he had countless friends of all races, and no one turned to him for help in vain.

SABRI HAMADEH

Mr Sabri Hamadeh, former Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament, who in 1970 was physically forced from the House by blows from the incoming President, Mr Suleiman Franjieh, died peacefully on Wednesday in Beirut, aged 71. A major figure in politics after independence from France in 1943, Hamadeh was many times Speaker, a post reserved for Muslims. He was a feudal potentate in his day, with his own squad of bodyguards. His violent departure from the Speaker's chair arose after the final voting for president and was followed by shooting in the capital. Mr Franjieh had a one-vote majority over Mr Elias Sarkis, Governor of the Central Bank, but Mr Hamadeh declared the majority insufficient, whereupon the 60-year-old north Lebanon leader rushed upon him at the rostrum. Later Hamadeh returned to declare the one-vote decision legal.

His death was announced by loudspeakers in the troubled capital from Wednesday night.

SIR RONALD EDWARDS

Mr Henry Marking writes:

Your obituary of Sir Ronald Edwards makes only a passing reference to his important contribution to civil aviation affairs through the Report of the Edwards Committee and it does not mention his founder membership of the Board of British Airways from the end of 1971. You rightly quote a reference to the thoroughness of the Edwards Committee's Report and it was as a result of the investigation of civil aviation affairs throughout the world, talking to Government officials and airline men in all five continents that Ronnie acquired his extensive background knowledge of the industry.

This background knowledge, coupled with his experience of both nationalized industry and the public sector, made him the ideal choice for Board membership of British Airways. His four years on the Board were vital to the formation of the new airline when relations with Government had to be defined and when on organizational structure was being decided: no one had a clearer or more straightforward view of the respective roles of Government and nationalized industries and none a better grasp of the principles of business organization. His contribution to the new British Airways was always sound and always helpful to his colleagues and to management.

Your obituary refers to "a warmth and an easy manner". No one who worked with Ronnie will forget his unpretentious approach to all he did; pomposity was something which had no part in his personality but which he quickly recognized in others. Ronnie, despite his awe-inspiring record of success in business and academic life, never forgot that people mattered, and the virtue of simplicity never forsook him.

Sir Douglas Allen writes:

No one who knew Ronnie Edwards can ever forget his kindness, his modesty and his passionate integrity. Yet these were only part of the man. He loved music, especially opera and ballet, and took generous pleasure in encouraging others to share his tastes. He took great delight in painting and sculpture and his home reflected both his excellent taste for the work of earlier generations and his support for younger living artists who had yet to establish themselves.

He had a deep understanding of the economic life of this country because in his working life he had been fully at home in the spheres of business education, central government, public enterprise and private enterprise. Everywhere he went he made and retained friends, whose lives were all that much richer from his friendship.

Mr Reginald James Stranger CBE, MC, Sheriff of Southampton in 1942 and Mayor in 1943-44 and 1946-47, died on January 20 at the age of 85.

Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky, of the Department of Genetics, University of California, a Foreign member of the Royal Society, has died, according to a message received at the Royal Society.

CANON E. W. SOUTHCOTT
'Parish and People'

Canon Eric James writes:

The death of "Ernie" Southcott on January 17, removes from the Anglican Church one of its most lovable and colourful priests and one of the greatest of its leaders in this generation.

A native of British Columbia, he trained at Mirfield, and was ordained in 1938 to a curacy in Durham. Soon he was making his mark on the Church of England through the Anglican Young People's Association. In 1942, while temporary curate at Henfield, Sussex, to Henry de Candole, he met Margaret, his selfless wife and mother of their four children. From 1944-1961 Ernie was vicar of Halton, Leeds, and, not least through his world tours, Halton became the best known parish in the Anglican Communion.

In 1951 he wrote *Receive This Child*, a pioneer book on Baptismal Reform. In 1956 it was followed by *The Parish Comes Alive*, through which more than any other book the Anglican Church began to take seriously the "House Church" not as an evangelistic weapon but as an essential way for the Church to live its life.

His years as Provost of Southwark, from 1961-1970, were not his happiest. How could a man with the gospel of the "House Church" in his soul be other than a caged lion in a cathedral? Yet in Southwark he was able to play a major part in such prophetic work as the Southwark Ordination Course, and to chair the executive committee of the national movement "Parish & People", whose chief aim was to share the insights of the Liturgical Movement with the Church of England.

The need for a lighter load of work took Ernie back to a parish in the North of England, Rishton, near Blackburn. But he never learnt to spare himself; and he died, as he would have wished, in the midst of a busy day, as the parish came alive.

MR TOM HARRISSON

Professor Asa Briggs, Vice-Chancellor, University of Sussex, writes:

During what proved, alas, to be his last years, Tom Harrisson was as vigorous and as inquisitive as he was during the early years of Mass Observation. It fascinated him to see Mass Observation becoming a part of history and its archives being treated as essential raw material for social historians.

Every scrap of paper counted, and he made a new generation of young researchers at the University of Sussex feel that they were like the mass observers of the 1930s; explorers of every facet of a society. He also made them work. They had to tidy and annotate files as well as to read them. He had ambitious plans for the full exploitation of the archives and his own book on air raids, fortunately in the press, was to be the first of a series.

His enthusiasm was communicated to everyone who attended the formal opening of the archives in October, 1975, when those present included many of the pioneers of Mass Observation. Yet he talked to students and colleagues more about the present than about the past, and he was as curious about their attitudes and ways in Brighton as he was about those of the people of Bolton. He came and went somewhat breathlessly, always bearing gifts and ideas, and short though his stays sometimes were, he always left a powerful impact. His friends, who learnt to understand all his attitudes and ways, will find him irreplaceable.

LADY FLOUD

A correspondent writes:

Lady Floud, widow of Sir Francis Floud, KCB, KCSI, KCMG, died in Brighton on January 11 in her ninetieth year. She was the daughter of Colonel Everard Ford and her marriage took place in 1909. Her husband died in 1965.

After Sir Francis ceased to be Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Labour in 1934, he became British High Commissioner in Ottawa and Lady Floud threw herself enthusiastically into their life in Canada. A good sportswoman and a painter of more than average talent, she had a strong personality and expressed her views vigorously. When her husband finally retired they went to live at Ickford, near Oxford, and they both played a full part in the activities of the village. Later they moved to Brighton, where Lady Floud became a well-known figure, taking her early morning swim well into her eighties. She had three children: first twins (Mollie, now the wife of Peter du Sautoy, chairman of Faber & Faber, and Peter, Keeper of the Circulation Department at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who died in 1960—his widow, Jean, is Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge); and later Bernard, who became Labour MP for Acton and died in 1967. Bernard Floud's son is Professor Roderick Floud of Birkbeck College, London.

SIR LEONARD ISITT

Air-Vice Marshal Sir Leonard Isitt, a pioneer of New Zealand aviation, died in Wellington yesterday aged 84. He was a flying instructor with the Royal Flying Corps during the 1914-18 War and afterwards returned to join the infant New Zealand Air Force.

He became Air Officer Commanding Royal New Zealand Air Force in Britain in 1942-43 and Chief of Air Staff, RNZAF, in 1943-45. He was also formerly chairman of Standard-Triumph (NZ), Ltd. He was knighted in 1946.

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Correspondent

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Tissue-matching study by transplant group

By Our Medical Correspondent

Careful matching of kidney and recipient is one factor that determines the success of kidney transplantation operations and its importance has been shown convincingly in the latest report from the London Transplant Group, which appears in *Lancet* this week.

That consortium of London hospitals was formed in 1969 to cooperate in kidney transplantation. *From the start it set* out to discover how necessary it was to attempt a close match between the kidney and the patient receiving it. The report is based on the results of 502 operations followed for up to six years.

Patients with kidney failure are kept alive by regular dialysis while waiting for a transplant operation, and in each case the HLA tissue *antigens have* been determined. They are markers similar to the more familiar blood groups and each individual may have one of several hundred combinations of HLA antigens.

When a kidney becomes available from a patient dead or dying in hospital, again the tissue antigens may be determined. It is then relatively simple to find whether any patients on the waiting list have similar antigens to those of the kidney donor.

Ideally, the donor kidney and the recipient should have four antigens in common. Three out of four is still a good match, but poorer results may be *expected when the score is two* or fewer. In practice the *London group found that* a march of four antigens could be achieved in only 16 per cent of *cases*, but a *further 37 per cent* had three-antigens in common. That group was further divided into subgroups 3a and 3b, depending on which antigens were shared.

As expected, better matched patients, grades four and 3a, did get the best results. In 60 per cent of cases their kidneys were still functioning 18 months after the operation, compared with fewer than 40 per cent of the patients given poorly matched kidneys.

Differences were even more *marked in patients* who had had a previous kidney operation and had developed some resistance to transplantation. In such circumstances, the report says, matching is vital.

By no means all transplant surgeons have been convinced that matching of tissue types is of great practical importance. The quoted *results* should convince the doubters, the London Transplant Group maintains.

It adds that no *better option* is open at present to reduce the likelihood of rejection and to achieve the best results for the patient.

There is a practical corollary: if many more donor kidneys were made available from patients dying in hospital, surgeons would be able to be more *selective and attempt* transplantation only when there was a really good match between the *kidney and the patient.*

New figures evidence of population decrease

By a Staff Reporter

Figures released yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys provide further evidence that the population of England and Wales is decreasing.

Returns for births and deaths in 1975 show 602,126 births and 579,773 deaths, giving an increase of 22,353. In recent years, however, there has been a steady annual trend of 40,000 to 50,000 more people emigrating from England and Wales than have *entered as immi*grants.

The figures for emigration *in 1975* will not be available for some months but, unless the trend is reversed, the overall result will be a loss of population.

The number of live births registered has been dropping *since 1964*, but apart from some peaks the number of deaths has stayed static.

The drop in births is thought to have been caused by a reduction in the size of planned families, greater use of contraception and the economic situation.

The OPCS has been saying for some time that the population size is very fluid because the gap between an increase *and a decrease is very close.* The true size of the population will not be clearly known until *the next census in 1981.*

Seychelles independence set for June 28

By Our Diplomatic Staff

One of Britain's most attractive remaining colonies, the 92 Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, will become a *fully* independent republic within the Commonwealth at midnight on *June 28.*

Yesterday morning the final agreement was signed by Mr Edward Rowlands, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the leaders of the two main political parties—Mr James Mancham, who will be President with full executive powers, and Mr Albert René, the future Prime Minister. They are partners in the present coalition government.

Even the delicate matter of the return of the three islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar, excised from the *Seychelles in 1965*, posed no major difficulties.

Along with Diego Garcia, *they were the subject of a* defence agreement between Britain and the United States, but have not been used. Mr Rowlands said that the Americans had agreed in principle to their return. Seychelles sovereignty over the islands was not in question and tripartite talks would take place soon.

Mr Mancham did not think that Aldabra's unique fauna would be damaged by the addition of hotels or an airstrip to the 20-mile long island, at present leased to the Royal Society. Mr René said the three islands accounted for a third of the Seychelles surface area, and would *double* the economic territory if the Law of the Sea conference agreed on a *200-mile* economic zone. Superpowers need not bother to apply for *bases, Mr Mancham said.*

The President will be elected by popular vote at the same *time as elections (next due in* 1979) to the National Assembly. There will be 25 members, *eight elected from the existing* constituencies, the rest by proportional representation from party lists. From them the President will appoint the Prime Minister and 10 ministers. The Independence constitution will be the supreme law.

Britain will provide capital *aid of £10m over the first two* years, tied to projects; and four years of budgetary guarantees *totalling £1.7m.*

What is really happening to further education?

Under Mr Prentice's regime, the Government reaffirmed its commitment to the Robbins' principle that "courses in higher education should be available for all who are qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and wish to do so". In 1970, the realization of this principle led to a projection of 835,000 students in 1981. This projected number became 750,000 in 1972 and was reduced in 1974 at the time *when Mr Prentice* made his statement to 640,000 students in 1981. Since then the building programme has been subject to further cuts.

The Government rightly look to academic institutions to find means of yielding greater educational productivity to the society which supports them. In querying the adequacy of the proposed provision for higher education in 1981, the gravity of Britain's economic crisis and the paramount need to cure inflation is appreciated. Nevertheless, education is a long *term investment: both in terms of the* development of the lives of individuals, and in terms of the economic ability of a nation with limited natural resources to prosper through the industry, ingenuity and enterprise of its people.

The population of 18-year-olds is going to increase by 31 per cent over the next eight years. Thus, about two-thirds of the new places will be taken up by this popu*lation growth, leaving only one-third*, about 52,000 places, to accommodate an increase in student numbers arising from all other causes. This figure anticipates the proportion of the 18+ age group entering higher education will increase from 14 per cent to 17 per cent; scarcely a spectacular advance.

Throughout this century there has been a continuing tendency, which has reached *a much higher level in some* developed countries than in Britain, for the proportion of young people entering higher education to increase. Superimposed on this general social trend is a special situation in Britain, which may be expected to increase the number of school leavers entering higher education. The effects consequent upon the raising of the school leaving age are difficult to estimate both as to their extent *and as to* the timing of their full realization. It is more likely to enhance numbers than *other education reforms* because it reduces the years between school and the higher education institution. This development allows time for a maturing of judgment in respect of immediate versus ultimate career choice and prospects and for interests and ambitions to be stimulated. However, there may well be a delayed effect, due to an initial resentment of pupils who had expected to be earning; but two or three years will see the emergence of those who, having had no other expectation, will be far less opposed to the extra year. Nor can the element of chaos arising from the vacillation, which has resulted from secondary education being a political football, be ignored. It has exacerbated the problems of implementing this major development and eroded the morale of those most concerned. Nevertheless, once the initial resentment has subsided and the school system has adjusted to the additional year group, the effects should begin to manifest themselves.

Another pertinent point relates to the *slack associated with unfilled places in* science and technology. One of the factors contributing to this phenomenon must be the options and choices at school level. The number of students taking "O" levels in physical sciences during 1965-1968 declined but during 1969-1973, there has been a steady increase of 20 per cent above the minimum. Was this the harbinger of a new trend? For the first time for many years a *small swing* back to science and technology was reported last autumn and it appears to be even more marked in the current admissions. If such a tendency continued it would not take very long to fill the vacancies in science and technology and this would remove any slack in the system. What then?

Another group, which is perhaps more relevant to polytechnics because of their traditions, is the mature student. First, there is the student who following some experience of life enrols for full-time or *part-time day or evenings for* undergraduate, sub-graduate or professional courses. The experience of the Polytechnic of Central London suggests a significant increase in the numbers in this group. Currently 50 per cent of the full time students, 80 per cent of the part time students and 90 per cent of the evening students fall into this category. If the PCL enrolment of mature students is indicative of a national pattern, it would imply that there is a considerable backlog awaiting higher education. It would also *suggest that enrolment figures of recent* years have been wrongly interpreted as indicating a rejection of higher education whereas it was only a choice to delay entry. Second, there is the student who requires updating in some aspects of commerce, technology, or management, and in consequence enrols for mid-career courses. The numbers at the PCL have quintupled in four years with over 8,000 students attending an extensive range of short courses last year. While, of course, it brings the great benefit of improving the utilization of educational resources, particularly through those courses mounted in the vacation, weekends or in the *evenings, there nevertheless comes a point* where such massive expansion of a continuing education programme itself puts pressure on accommodation and staffing.

One further factor, and potentially the greatest, relates to the proportion of women entering higher education. The latest DES statistics show a marked increase in the number of women entering polytechnics. Since in 1972 only 19 per cent of the students on advanced courses were women, any approach to equality would make enormous demands of our education system.

Are the pressures arising from these factors beginning to exert these influences? Last autumn the polytechnic enrolment increased by 4 per cent which might imply an 8 to 10 per cent increase in new entrants and university enrolment increase by 2.8 per cent. This year reports suggest much larger intakes. This was *against the backcloth of the much* discussed slackening in the upward trend in student number (1.7 per cent a year between 1970 and 1974 compared with 8 per cent a year in the 1950's and 1960's). Better graduate career prospects and improved student grants may also be contributory factors. Whatever the reasons for the increase this academic year, it raises the question. "What happens if the rate of *increase of entrants to* higher education continues to rise?"

The consequences of educational planning become manifest for better or worse some five to ten years after the initial decisions are taken. It may be that in five years time the British electorate will be asking why they cannot obtain the higher education they desire. In particular, the movement towards more equitable educational development of women in our society could be halted. Those that have, in order to gain experience of life, delayed *their further studies might find it difficult* to return to full time education. This would indeed be ironic, in that it is the absence of that very age group when they were 18 which has been instrumental in reducing the provision.

Some disciplines and some institutions are already capacity limited. A planning target of 640,000 students or less will become a self-fulfilling prophecy, if a policy of not making full provision for the peak years around 1983 is adopted—a tempting strategy in a time of financial stringency. In fulfilling their responsibilities to determine overall social policy, the Government have a right to limit the *number of people who will receive higher* education. However, if in fact the Government has now abandoned the Robbins' principle, the people have the right to know.

T. E. Burlin

The author is Pro-Director of The Polytechnic of Central London.

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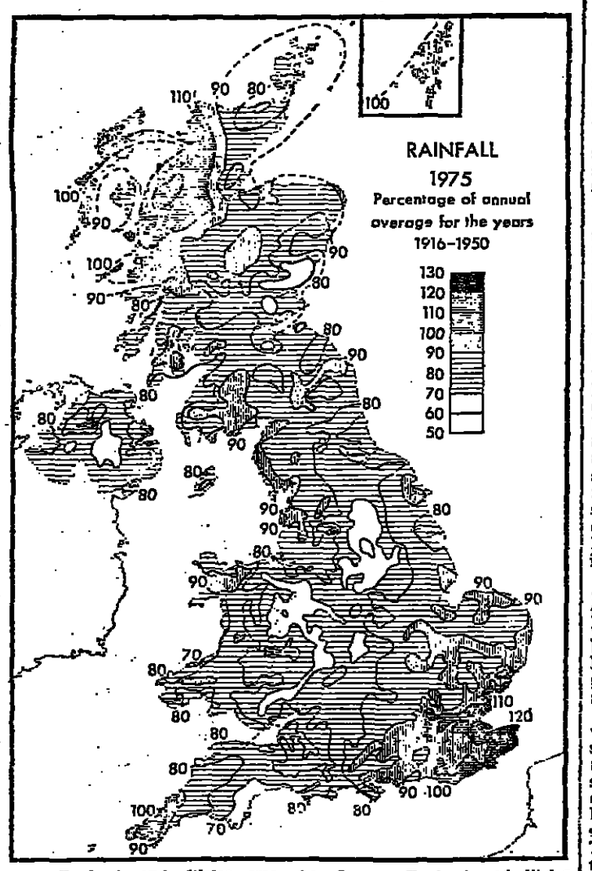
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103	1,257	−254	81
752	904	−152	83
244	1,419	−175	88
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	mm	% of av 1916-50
	597	100
	651	121
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Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	
%	mm	%	mm	%
127	215	166	143	151
48	45	45	31	47
146	91	69	57	89
119	103	113	69	93
73	48	88	29	59
98	67	111	34	73
54	112	93	72	113
103	126	71	54	93
147	171	125	113	158
111	118	118	66	119
117	127	69	79	116
57	90	63	66	92



of rainfall as a percentage of annual average. Notable features are the relatively high values, *greater than 120 per cent*, at the extremities of Britain, the Outer Hebrides and eastern Kent and the low values near Shrewsbury and in the Barnsley-Doncaster area; values of less than 60 per cent recur very infrequently at any one place. Among the largest and smallest totals recorded were 4028mm at Delta, Snowdonia and 337mm at Mexborough, Yorkshire.

Predominantly westerly weather prevailed throughout January, although under the influence of high pressure to the south of the country the first 11 days were mainly dry over England and Wales. Scotland experienced wet weather from the start. *Flooding* followed heavy rainfall about January 19-21 in many parts of England. Although it was a mild month generally snowfalls were fairly widespread in Scotland between January 16 and 28.

Most of the rainfall of February occurred in the middle 10 days. The 1st to 9th was a predominantly dry period throughout the United Kingdom as was the 19th to 28th over England and Wales. Amounts of rainfall were not unduly large although the 16th was a generally wet day over Scotland. It was the driest February since 1965 over the country generally.

The first week of March was unsettled and wet over the whole country and the unsettled weather continued until the 13th over southern Britain. The period 6th to 20th was mainly dry over Scotland and Northern Ireland as was 14th to 25th over *the south*, but the 21st was a generally wet day over the whole United Kingdom. From the 26th a northerly airstream brought snow showers, some of which were heavy, to most parts of the country and Easter was wintry.

The first three weeks of April were unsettled over most of the country, and precipitation was wintry, *particularly on the eastern* side of Britain for the first 10 days. Milder weather spread over the country on the 11th and it became much drier over southern Britain from the 19th and over the North and Northern Ireland from 22nd. Cooler, showery weather returned to most areas in the last few days of the month.

After a rather wet start in the *North, May was dry nearly* everywhere in the country. The 7th was wet, particularly in the Midlands and East Anglia, and the period up to the 14th was *unsettled*. Flooding followed heavy rain in south-east England on the 16th. The rain was associated with a depression over France; more than 50mm was recorded in Sussex and Kent. All areas had a long mainly *dry spell from the 18th* until the end of the month.

June was notable for the unusually late snowfalls which occurred on the 1st and 2nd over the country including parts of the South; the snowfall was the first in June since 1888 in the London area. Frontal rain affected northern England and Scotland on the 3rd-4th but the 3rd to 14th was *mainly dry over England*. The period 15th to 17th was showery and thundery but the rest of the month from the 18th was dry nearly everywhere apart from heavy rain in the London area on the 23rd. No rainfall at all was measured throughout the month in parts of Dorset and Hampshire.

The dry weather of the second *half of June continued until July* 6th over most areas except the extreme north-west. Isolated heavy thunderstorms occurred on the 4th and the dry spell was broken generally on the 7th, when a depression moving north from Biscay *brought thunderstorms to many* parts of England; Scotland and Northern Ireland remained dry until the 9th. Showers or longer periods of rain affected most areas until the 24th but amounts were not generally large except in local *thunderstorms between the 9th and* the 15th. Remarkably heavy orographic rainfall occurred in the Lake District and Pennines on 21st to 23rd; at Honister House, Cumbria, 220mm was recorded on the two days 21st to 22nd. Weather over England and Wales was mainly dry and sunny in the last week but more unsettled over Scotland. At Medstead, Hampshire, 96mm fell in a thunderstorm on the 31st.

The dry weather of late July continued generally up to August 13th although in the intense heat local thunderstorms occurred and were often heavy, particularly on *the 4th and more generally on the* 8th, when 97mm was recorded at Goonhavern in Cornwall. Thunderstorms were again widespread on the 14th and on that day one of most remarkable events in British rainfall history occurred. At Hampstead 171mm fell in about 2½ hours in an intense, thunderstorm (the area of the heavy rainfall was remarkably restricted). That is by far the heaviest fall in a day in the London area and the magnitude of the fall may be judged by the close approach to the calculated maximum possible fall (190mm) for a duration of two hours at any one place in the London area.

After the 15th weather became cooler, with occasional rain or showers in many districts until the 23rd. Heavy rainfall occurred in south-west England on the 15th to the 18th, and the 19th was a wet day over the country generally. The last week was mainly dry but heavy rain fell in northern England and southern Scotland on the 29th, 108mm being recorded at Sweethopes Loughs, Northumberland. At Millebarn, Norfolk, rainfall for the month was only 1mm.

The long dry summer came to an end in September, although the first week *continued* mainly dry over England and Wales. The rest of the month was generally unsettled, with many days of heavy rainfall and occasional clear dry days. The 13th was a very wet day in southern Britain as a depression moved *up the English* Channel; rainfall exceeded 50mm over 6,265 sq km. The 16th and 17th were very wet in southern and eastern Scotland and Northern Ireland. The 22nd was wet in northern Scotland and 24th to 27th was very wet *over the country* generally. The wet weather of September continued up to October 2 over England and Wales and up to the 4th over Scotland and Northern Ireland. The rest of the month was mainly dry, although rainfall occurred about the 8th to 10th (heavy in south-west Scotland, Wales and south-west England on the 9th) 15th to 17th (mainly over England).

The 22nd and 23rd were very wet days over western Scotland *and Northern Ireland, and north*-west Scotland remained wet until the end of the month. Heavy rainfall occurred in south-west England, Wales and south-west Scotland on the 31st.

November was mainly unsettled, particularly over Scotland. The wettest day of the month over England and Wales generally was the 2nd and rainfall was mainly *light over those counties* from the 3rd to the 14th and over Scotland and Northern Ireland from the 6th to the 14th. The 15th was an extremely wet day over the *whole* country, the cause being a rapidly deepening depression which moved eastwards across Scotland. Weather continued unsettled for the rest of the month, apart from brief drier spells over much of *England and* Wales from the 20th to the 23rd and 29th to 30th. The 26th to 28th was a very wet period over Scotland, much of the precipitation falling as snow.

The 1st was by far the wettest day in December, falls exceeding 25mm over a *wide area and* even 50mm in north-west England. The precipitation occurred as snow in midland and eastern England and southern Scotland. The period from the 3rd to the 22nd was mainly dry over England, Wales, Northern *Ireland* and southern Scotland, with occasional rain or snow; northern Scotland was much more unsettled and wetter in that period, with snow between the 11th and 17th. The 23rd and 24th were generally wet days with *snow in northern* Scotland. The 25th to 28th was again mainly dry over England, Wales and southern Scotland but the 29th was a very wet day over north-west Scotland. During the last two days of the year rain swept south over the *whole country*, and thundery snow showers occurred in northern Scotland.

Passion and pathos on the ski slopes

There are those who will feel that this *article is too sentimental*. But *those* without a sentimental heart can quickly enough turn to the hard-headed stuff elsewhere *in this paper.*

The two principal characters in our story are Fabienne Serrat, women's world skiing champion, and Jacques Grosbois, the ski correspondent, among other things, of *Agence France-Presse.*

It is common knowledge in the trade that Fabienne Serrat's triumph at St Moritz, where the world championships were last held two years ago, went to her pretty head. I do not think this stands altogether to her discredit. Gifted not only as a skier but with the looks of a cover girl, it is hardly surprising that she was *lionized* (I assume there is no feminine equivalent) wherever she went in France, and particularly at the *resort of Alpe d'Huez, near* Grenobles, where she lives. Few people of her age (then 18) could have resisted *the impression that she was God's gift* to mankind. In my approaching dotage I felt so too, as I contemplated her glow of triumph, her dazzling smile, her long black silky hair at the world championship press conference at the end of the competition. I place her second only to Brigitte Bardot in French feminine allure.

A year ago both Fabienne and Jacques were somewhere over the Atlantic bound for the north American section of the world cup when Jacques, who admits he had had a drink or two at the time, told Fabienne a few home truths, that she had grown too conceited for her own good, that her head was too big for her helmet.

From that day until recently scarcely a word passed between them, a strained situation in its way since Jacques was virtually a *member of the French team*, sharing their every misery as the team, earlier deprived of its leading members by a crass piece of maladministration, suffered defeat after demoralizing defeat. The reconciliation of the two flowed from tragedy from the death at Bourg St Maurice in December of Michel Dujon after a fall in training at Tignes. Here a flashback is necessary to fill in the background.

Jacques, a staunch anglophile, was taken prisoner by the Germans in the war and, having had to undergo an operation on *an injured hand without anaesthetic*, was confined to hospital whence he later escaped with another brave compatriot, *having discovered* from careful observation that a particular staircase was vulnerable, since the guard from time to time found the call of the bistro irresistible. There remained only a need to run the gauntlet of outlying machine guns, but to a man like Jacques, fired not only by a deep patriotism but also a burning political opposition to Nazism, this was a matter of small consequence.

They made good their escape and, after a number of rejections by French families of Petain persuasion, or perhaps too little moral fibre, Jacques found his way to St *Gervais, an Alpine village, and was there* befriended by the Dujon family, on the sole condition that he, an agnostic, would allow them, strictly Roman Catholic, to offer prayers for him.

Ever since, Jacques has been a close friend of the Dujons. There has always been a room for him at St Gervais and there has always been a fondue party for the whole of the *Agence France-Presse* team whenever the ski racing circuit chanced upon St Gervais. Paul Dujon, Michel's father, attended Jacques's wed*ding and when, in the fullness of time*, Michel was born, Jacques became an uncle to him in all but name. The Dujons, incidentally, have been touched by another tragedy, for the father is severely crippled from an accident when he tried to rescue a skier (later found to be dead) from a crevasse.

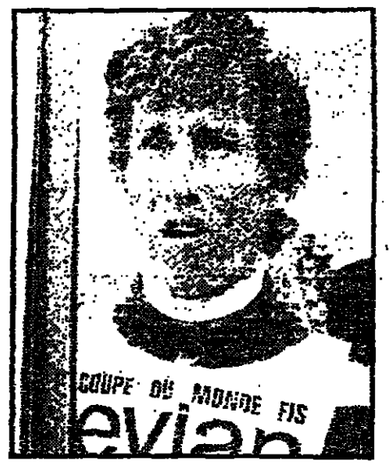
The years flew by and those who gathered at Bourg St Maurice on that dark *day earlier this month were the whole* of the French men's team, one of whom, a special *copin*, Gérard Bonnevie, stood a silent, motionless guard for two long hours, and a single member of the women's team, Fabienne Serrat, her grief surpassing ordinary expectation. Without a word Jacques and Fabienne embraced and the tears fell, both in their different ways deeply devoted to Michel, the one openly in the manner of a favourite uncle, the other (according to Jacques) harbouring a true romantic love for Michel that would emerge as soon as Michel lost his *total addiction to ski racing.*

A week later Jacques and Fabienne met again at Madonna di Campiglio when the *various women's teams* called in to see the men's World Cup downhill there on the way from racing at Aprica to Cortina d'Amperzo. Fabienne sought out Jacques. Once more they embraced, once more Fabienne could not contain her tears, but this time there was a difference. She had had a week in which to compose her thoughts and she now confessed to Jacques that he had been right in berating *her for her behaviour after St Moritz.* She was older now, she knew better now, she needed a smaller size of helmet now and henceforth she would be seeking an Olympic medal not for herself but Michel.

In spite of her victory in a World Cup slalom at Cortina this week ("C'etait pour Michel", she said afterwards) performances in the last year have not suggested that Fabienne would be a challenger for highest honours in this Olympic season. If she proves the form book unreliable, it will be a fitting end *to a love story that never quite was.*

John Hennessy





Fabienne Serrat and Michel Dujon: a love-story that never quite was.

The bacon-and-egg holiday is over

Prices of bacon and eggs will change in *many shops next week as markets shake* off the effects of the long New Year holiday. All eggs will rise by about 4p a dozen to as much as 48p a dozen for large white and 45p for standard white.

The rise will not cancel out the whole of the large cuts early in January, so that eggs should still be cheaper than they were at Christmas. The wholesale price of sides of home-produced bacon has been cut by about 1½p a pound. British curers want to take advantage of the lack of Danish bacon which pushed prices up early in the month.

Most shops will hold Danish prices steady in the hope that their wholesale prices will soon drop. Tesco, which buys eight of every 100 tons of bacon produced in Denmark, has green gammon rashers at 76p a pound, prime back at 86p and boneless hock joints at 58p a pound.

Fine Fare, the largest retail buyers of home-produced bacon, decided yesterday to cut gammon prices next week by about 6p a pound, with middle-cut at about 76p a pound. They will cut back and streaky rashers by about 2p a pound.

Prices of British bacon will also be cut in Liptons shops and Presto Discount Centres, where some Danish gammon may also be reduced. In Scotland the price of gammon in Templeton and Galbraith shops will be *reduced* by 8p to 94p a pound. Wall's Meat said yesterday that it would not change the price of its prepacked bacon at least until the middle of next month.

The company issued a notice in which it quoted prices a packet, a pointless exercise since it did not say how much a packet contained. It quoted best back rashers at 48p a packet. That makes Wall's bacon expensive since a packer weighs only about 7½oz.

The Government has tried to tackle the problem of comparing value for money among groceries by persuading food companies to adopt less varied forms of labelling for weights and sizes. It had hoped to issue an order about a scheme for fish before Christmas, but was blocked by the opposition of frozen food companies.

Birds Eye, the largest frozen food company in the country, has introduced a packet of 24 cod fish fingers. It will join the present range of packets containing 6, 10, 16, 36 and 60 fingers.

The only way to ensure that shoppers can tell if a packet of 10 fingers from brand X offers better or worse value than 16 from brand Y is to mark the price of one finger or of one ounce on each packet.

Potatoes may rise above the general *maximum of 12p a pound*, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection forecast yesterday. But it did not expect the extra increase to be *widespread*. Some growers are taking advantage of relaxed marketing rules to sell extremely small potatoes for as little as 7p *a pound*.

The excellent quality of root vegetables means that carrots, turnips, parsnips and swedes are all well worth *buying*. All except parsnips cost about half as much as potatoes. Most salad vegetables remain *expensive although* tomatoes have become a penny or two cheaper. Beetroot offers good value at about 9p a pound.

Fruit growers abroad have done the job of enlivening the fresh produce market in Britain as well as they always do in January. There are still some fresh pineapples at 50p or 66p each and citrus fruit is as cheap as it is ever likely to be.

Hugh Clayton

A longer version of the article by Mr Andrei Grigorenko, "An Important Soviet Dissident Whose Cause has been Ignored by the World", which was published on January 9, will appear in the forthcoming issue of Survey: a Journal of East and West Studies, *London.*

Stock Exchange Prices

Mixed tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

Investment Dollar Premium 115¾ (115¾%). Premium Conversion Factor 0.6831.

FOREIGN STOCKS

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B, C—E, F—H, I—L, M—N, O—S, T—Z

[illegible]

INSURANCE

1975/76 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
88	19	Bowring	73	-2	3.3	14.2	..
95	38¼	Brentnall Beard	84 f	-3	5.3b	6.3	11.7
160	88	Britannic	150	..	10.2	7.2	..
169	73	Com Union	145	-2	10.4	7.3	..
140	54½	Eagle Star	128	..	7.7b	6.0	..
196	50	Equity & Law	178	..	7.6	4.3	..
177	97	Gen Accident	173	+1	8.5	4.9	..
220	93½	Guardian Royal	212	+1	11.9b	5.6	..
232	82	Heath C. E.	276	-2	9.6	3.5	12.7
107	38¼	Hogg Robinson	102	-1	5.1	3.3	12.3
140	30	Howden A.	123	-1	3.7b	12.9	14.5
150½	58½	Legal & Gen	142	..	6.7b	4.7	..
125	38	Leslie & Godwin	95	+1	5.2	6.5	12.2
188	48	London & Man	124	+3	6.9	3.1	..
180	63	Matthews W'son	186	-3	11.4	6.9	13.8
124	38½	Minet Hldgs	107	-1	3.6	3.4	18.8
250	92	Pearl	238	-4	14.8	6.2	..
228	107	Phoenix	222	+3	12.7	5.7	..
142	60	Prov Life 'A'	142	+3	10.2	7.2	..
142	60	Do A Br	142	+3	10.2	7.2	..
142	60	Do B	142	+3	10.2	7.3	..
142	60	Do B Br	142	+3	10.2	7.2	..
141	60	Prudential	136	-1	7.8b	5.7	..
260	110	Refuge 'A'	250	..	19.2	7.7	..
136	48	Do B	128	..	9.6	7.5	..
330	141½	Royal	322	..	20.6b	6.4	..
276	96	Sedg. Forbes	346	-1	12.0b	4.9	19.1
92	38	Stenhouse	88	-1	5.1	5.8	10.3
460	207¼	Sun Alliance	440	..	24.3	5.5	..
96	22	Sun Life	90	-1	5.9	4.3	..
147	78	Trade Indem'ty	147	..	10.1	6.9	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
133	48	Aberdeen Trst	129½	-½	5.4	4.2	48.1
209	87½	Alliance Trust	195	-1	8.1	4.1	34.8
40	16	Amer Trust	37½	..	2.1	5.5	36.7
102	42	Ang-Amer Secs	93½	-1½	3.3	3.5	38.5
37	22	Anglo Int Inv	34	..	4.0	11.8	13.9
86	36	Do Ass	77	..	..	..	..
44	34½	Anglo Scot	40½	..	2.2	5.3	33.9
114	47	Ashdown Inv	108	-1	4.6b	4.3	34.0
46½	15½	ABC Regional	39	-1	0.6	1.5	..
60	14	Atlantic Assets	37	-1	0.6	1.7	..
42½	15	Atlas Electric	46	-½	1.8	3.9	34.6
61	23	Bankers Inv	47½	..	2.9b	6.2	22.6
46½	16	Berry Trust	36	..	1.0	2.6	59.4
249½	106½	Border & Stirn	240	-1½	7.4	3.1	42.5
37	16	Brit Am & Gen	34	-1	1.9	5.4	24.6
59½	18½	Brit Assets Tst	46½	+1	2.2	4.3	33.4
12	4	Brit Emp Sec	7½	-½	0.8	10.3	10.0
151	69½	Brit Invest	143	..	5.2b	3.6	41.4
125½	48	Broadstone	121	..	4.3	3.0	35.0
79½	30	Brunner	73½	-½	4.0	5.4	28.3
54	27	Brycourt Inv	54	..	2.6	4.8	23.0
61	25	CLRP Inv	59	..	2.2	3.6	24.4
130	59½	Cable Trust	138	..	6.8	4.9	28.4
178	76	Caledonia Inv	170	..	10.6	6.2	21.1
67½	27	Caledonian Tst	69½	+½	2.0	3.1	50.8
63	23½	Do B	59	..	..	..	..
5½	1½	Cannon St	5½ f	..	2.0	35.8	..
108	42	Capital & Natl	98	..	5.0	5.1	..
93½	44	Do B	93½	..	..	..	..
137	57	Cardinal "Dfd"	131½	-2	6.5	5.0	..
113½	47	Carliol Inv	112½	..	3.9	3.4	41.3
52	15½	Cedar Inv	50½	-½	2.8	5.5	28.1
53	19	Charter Trust	48½	..	2.4	5.2	27.6
67	27	Clydesdale Inv	62½	-½	2.1b	3.3	48.5
63	27	Do B	57	-1	..	..	..
13	4½	Common Mkt	£11	..	36.6	2.8	..
179	59½	Cont & Ind	169	-1½	6.9	4.1	36.3
14	14	Corporate Guar	14 f	..	..	..	..
68	26	Crossfriars	61	+1	3.7	6.0	20.0
23	14	Cumulus	22	..	1.1	4.9	32.4
85	35	Delta Inv	79½	..	..	..	..
140	75	Derby Tst 'Inc'	140	..	15.2	10.8	16.5
125	40	Do Cap	106	..	..	..	..
131	64¼	Drayton Com	119	..	5.2	4.3	31.6
142	62	Drayton Cons	134	-1	5.8	4.3	31.8
162	59	Do Premier	154	-1	6.6	4.3	31.8
26½	20	Dundee & Ldn	31	..	3.9b	5.6	27.1
61	18	E & W Inv	55½	-1	1.5	2.8	48.0
134	59½	Edin & Dundee	102	+2	4.2b	3.1	..
196	82	Edinburgh Inv	189	+3	7.5	3.8	37.1
67	26	Elec & Gen	60	..	1.5b	2.6	68.7
71½	30	Embankment	67	..	3.0	4.5	30.0
69	30	Eng & Caldon'n	65	..	3.2	5.0	34.3
86	41	Eng & Int	80	..	4.9b	6.1	24.6
69	27	Eng & N York	68	..	2.7	4.0	34.0
140	63	Eng & Scottish	128	..	5.0	4.0	33.6
120	63	Do B	115	-3	0.3	0.2	..
280	98¼	Estate Duties	273	..	10.8b	3.9	33.0
250	165	Estates House	235	..	3.1b	1.4	..
58	30	First Scot Am	58	..	3.4	4.1	36.1
148	58	Foreign & Colnl	149½	+½	3.7	2.6	50.4
126	32	Gt Japan Inv	111	..	0.8	0.7	..
119	42	Gen Funds 'Ord'	117	..	5.3	4.7	60.0
93	30	Do Conv	84	..	..	..	..
59½	31	Gen Inv & Tsts	54	..	4.5b	5.1	26.0
66	23	Gen Scottish	65	..	4.0	6.2	23.4
80	35	Glendevon	76	..	2.0	2.6	58.4
92	37	Globe Trust	85	-½	4.0	4.7	27.1
70	30	Grange Trust	65	..	2.4	3.7	38.9
92	38	Great Northern	87½	+½	5.0	5.7	24.6
73½	32	Greenfriar	63	-1	1.4	2.3	67.7
44	22	Gresham Hse	43	..	4.6	10.7	..
60	23	Guardian	58½	..	2.7	4.1	35.3
61½	41	Hambros 'A'	71	..	6.6	9.2	29.3
53	21	Do B	58	..	..	..	..
27	14	Harcros	23	..	2.2	8.0	23.4
141	47	Hill P. Inv	132½	-2½	7.1	5.6	28.5
56	27	Home Hldgs 'A'	54	..	4.3	7.9	42.5
57	25	Do B	47	..	..	..	..
45½	16¼	Indus & General	43½	..	1.8	4.1	32.0
62	26½	Internat Inv	57	..	2.8	4.9	27.1
114½	41	Invest in Suc	105	-2	3.8	3.6	46.1
158	73	Inv Tst Corp	157	..	7.0	4.0	38.0
73	32½	Inv Cap Trst	68	-½	1.6	2.3	59.1
134	37	Jardine Japan	124	..	0.8	0.6	..
118	57	Jersey Ext	115	..	..	..	..
46½	23	Joseph L.	46	..	1.8	3.8	39.3
34	22	Kellock Conv	24	..	..	..	..
79½	33	Lake View Inv	77½	..	2.3	3.0	48.4
50	30	Law Deb Corp	75	..	5.4	7.2	..
96	39	Ldn & Holyrood	94	..	3.9b	4.2	38.9
136	63	Ldn & Montrose	136	..	8.2b	3.9	37.1
97	30	Ldn & Prov Tst	95	..	3.7	3.9	33.3
77	31	Ldn Elec & Gen	75	..	3.7	4.9	26.0
45	15	Ldn Intercont	45 f	..	..	..	..
41	11	Ldn Merch Sec	35	..	1.0b	2.7	..
39	11	Do Cap	36	..	..	..	..
58	21	Ldn Pru Invest	52	..	2.9	5.6	26.6
123	49	Ldn Scot Amer	122	..	5.5	4.5	29.9
164	57¼	Ldn Trust	154	-3	7.7b	5.0	29.9
36	13½	Mercantile Inv	31½	..	2.5b	7.9	21.0
65	26½	Merchants Trust	63	..	2.8	4.0	33.0
46½	17½	Monks Inv	43½	-1	1.7	3.8	36.0
73½	45	New Court Euro	82	-1	2.9	5.6	24.4
16½	7	New Throg 'Inc'	16½	..	2.6	17.4	9.1
65	14	Do Cap	34	..	..	..	..
92	41	North Atlantic	89	..	2.9	3.3	41.4
84½	31	Northern Amer	87	-½	3.5	4.1	34.6
88	33	Northern Sec	88	..	3.8	4.3	35.2
46	19	Oil & Associated	41	..	2.6	6.1	22.4
98½	37	Pentland	97	-½	4.1	4.2	34.3
34½	15	Progressive Sec	34	..	3.5	4.1	29.6
41½	17	Prop Inv & Fin	39	..	..	..	..
121	46	Raeburn	114	-3	4.9	4.3	28.6
150	53	River & Merc	141	..	9.2	6.5	..
119	46	River Plate	113	-1	6.5	5.7	..
83	32	Romney Trust	79½	-2	3.2	4.1	35.7
424	254	Rothschild	293	-6	14.7	4.9	21.5
53	33	Safeguard	48	-1	4.3	8.8	16.0
69½	29	Scot Amer	64	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	32½	Scot&Cont Inv	56½	-1	1.5	2.7	60.8
41	13	Scot & Merc 'A'	41	..	3.8	9.2	12.2
113	49¼	Scot Eastern	110½	+½	4.5	4.0	38.3
66	27	Scot European	43½	-½	1.7	4.0	34.0
64	27	Scot Invest	58½	+½	2.2	3.8	43.3
108	42½	Scot Mortgage	103	..	3.5	3.4	41.5
131½	47¼	Scot National	127	-1½	4.2	3.3	43.6
85	36	Scot Northern	80	..	3.6	4.5	41.5
86½	36¼	Scot United	83½	..	2.2b	2.7	62.3
85	33	Scot Western	80	..	2.5	3.2	48.6
80	32	Do B	75½	..	..	..	..
172	71	Sec Alliance	166	..	6.8b	4.0	34.0
134	35	Sec Brit Ass	147	..	2.3b	1.6	46.5
74	25	Sec Gt Northern	65½	-½	2.3b	3.3	44.8
71	33½	Do B	66	..	..	..	..
96½	33	Sec Scot Inv	89½	..	2.9	3.4	41.7
124	57	Standard Trust	118	-1	6.1	5.1	24.2
124	63	Sterling Trust	118	-1	3.0	4.0	35.7
83½	32¼	Stockholders	79	-½	2.2	2.6	27.9
65	30	Throg Sec 'Cap'	62	..	..	..	..
62	21	Throgmtn Trust	51	+2½	6.2	12.1	12.9
57	36½	Triplevest 'Inc'	53	..	5.8	10.9	14.7
131	50	Do Cap	115	..	..	..	..
137½	44	Trustees Corp	113	-1	4.6	4.0	32.8
109	50	Tyneside Inv	106	-1	3.3	3.0	42.7
223	99	Utd Brit Secs	213	-2	9.9b	4.6	32.5
34	14	Utd States Deb	81	..	3.7	4.6	30.3
169	54	Utd States Gen	163	-1	6.1	3.7	32.7
74	36	Viking Res	56½	-1	0.9	1.6	69.0
71	27	Whinsparken	37 f	..	..	..	..
160	63	W'bottom Trust	139	..	5.4	3.4	40.3
78	30	Witan Inv	73½	+½	2.3b	3.1	..
74	24	Do B	71	..	0.1	0.1	..
142	55	Yeoman Tst	129	-1	7.3b	5.2	26.5
58	16	Yorks & Lancs	52	..	1.6b	7.4	22.4
52	29	Young Co Inv	50	..	4.0b	8.0	16.7

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
205	52	Brit & Comm	202	..	11.6	5.7	9.4
50	60	Fisher J.	45	..	3.0	4.2	4.4
251	111	Furness Withy	239	..	9.5	4.0	4.5
173	73	Hunting Gibson	140	..	13.9n	9.9	4.3
59½	11	Jacobs J. I.	36	..	2.3b	3.7	7.6
66	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	36	+¼	5.0	13.5	1.9
202	132	Manch Liners	208	..	7.7	3.6	..
117	30	Ocean Trans	139	..	20.3	14.6	14.1
137	60	P & O 'Dfd'	107	..	8.1	7.5	..
136	63½	Runciman W	125	..	10.4	8.1	5.7

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
535	500	Anglo Am Coal	590	..	21.9	4.1	..
373	232	Anglo Am Corp	350	+10	14.3	3.0	..
40½	16½	Ang Am Gold	£34¼	+1¼	219	6.2	..
31	15¼	Anglo Am Inv	£31	..	122	6.2	..
13½	5½	Anglo Transvl	£12	..	51.1	4.3	..
10½	8½	Do A	£11	..	51.1	4.3	..
170	77	Ayer Hitam	163	-1	29.0	12.3	..
34	11	Beralt Tin	29	..	2.7	14.2	..
115	45	Bishopsgate Pl	95	..	3.4	3.3	..
26½	8¼	Blyvoors	£22¾	..	51.2	8.6	..
112	41	Botswana RST	25	..	..	..	..
260	240	Bracken Mines	270	+5	34.6	20.4	..
232	145	Bfl South	190	+5	..	..	..
23½	11	Buffelsfontein	£11¾	..	102	8.7	..
203	28	Charter Cons	156	..	8.9	5.6	..
257	134	Cons Gold Fields	201	+1	10.2	5.1	..
33	5	Daggafontein	6	..	..	..	..
234	160	De Beers 'Dfd'	320	+7	16.6	5.2	..
24½	6¼	Doornfontein	£9¼	+3	37.5	4.1	..
14¼	3½	Durban Rood	£3¼	+¼	..	..	..
165	25	East Daggs	25	..	..	..	..
25¼	7¼	E Driefontein	£2½	..	42.1	..	..
31	26	E Rand Cons	75	..	1.4	1.9	..
19¼	9¼	E. Rand Prop	£9¼	+½	19.9	4.3	..
455	150	Elsburg Gold	150	+22	15.2	..	..
18	13	Ex-Lands	16	..	2.3	14.4	..
20¼	13¼	F S Geduld	£21	+1½	229	10.4	..
433	250	Geduld Inv	290	..	22.0	7.7	..
241	163	Geevor Tin	125	..	14.5	11.9	..
34½	17¼	Gen Mining	£25¼	..	120b	6.0	..
13	8	Gold & Base	11	..	..	..	..
287	154	Gopeng Cons	170	-5	7.5	10.9	..
22	10	Gt Boulder Gold	10 h	..	..	..	..
359	95	Grootvlei	160	..	11.4	11.4	..
252	117	Hamersley	200	+5	..	..	..
135	60	Hampton Gold	79	..	..	2.4	..
39¼	28¼	Harmony	£30	..	82.9	5.8	..
31	13	Hartebeest	£22¼	+2	123	3.9	..
37	12	Jo'burg Cons	£33¼	..	53.0	4.3	..
830	365	Kinross	415	..	22.0	5.3	..
17½	9¼	Kloof	£7½	..	40	5.1	..
193	63	Leslie	56	..	21.3	5.4	..
77½	5	Libanon	£5½	+1½	040	8.5	..
225	108	Ldn Tin	150	+2	10.5	7.0	..
232	30	Lydenburg Plat	125	..	1.8	1.4	..
244	117	MIM Hldgs	190	+3	6.1	3.6	..
93	64	MTD (Mangula)	92	..	14.8	24.1	..
230	95	Malayan Tin	163	-1	15.5	9.4	..
280	150	Marievale Con	170	+20	28.0	14.1	..
330	256	Messina Trans	250	..	19.7	6.3	..
67	32	Metals Explor	45	+3	..	..	..
550	290	Middle Wits	310	..	16.0	5.2	..
315	162	Minorco	230	-3	6.6	3.0	..
370	200	Nthgate Explor	295	-2	20.5	7.0	..
48½	28¼	Pahang Cons	32	+2	3.3b	10.4	..
485	233	Peko Wallsend	460	+5	..b	1.6	..
248	100	Potgietersrust	180	+2	1.8	10.3	..
28	13	Pres Brand	£16¾	+¾	5.0	8.1	..
27¾	9½	Pres Steyn	£10½	+¾	..	..	..
305	170	Rand Mine Prop	175	..	7.5	4.3	..
34	13	Randfontein	£14½	+½	..	..	..
11	6½	Rand Select	3½	-½	1.7	6.2	..
34	16	Rhodesian Corp	17	..	0.5	4.9	..
210	77	Rio Tinto Zinc	196	-6	7.3b	4.3	..
440	150	Roan Cons 'B'	160	..	..	..	..
38¼	18¼	St Helena	£30¼	+2	166	6.0	..
690	320	Selection Tst	525	..	21.5	4.0	..
450	135	Sentrust	195	+8	17.0	8.5	..
80	27	Silvermines	51	..	2.4	4.7	..
746½	140	S.A Land	170	+15	17.1	10.0	..
13¾	5	Southvaal	£9¼	+¼	1.6n	..	..
178	73	Sthn Malayan	115	-2	16.5	14.3	..
85	33	Sungei Besi	33	..	..e	..	..
230	92	Tang Cons	144	-3	9.3	5.7	..
83	45	Tanjong Tin	45	..	6.7	14.9	..
310	230	Tharsis Sulph	310	..	..	..	..
19¾	9½	Transvaal Cons	£11¼	..	37.0	3.3	..
94	41	Tronoh Mines	67	-2	6.0	8.9	..
470	240	UC Invest	250	..	21.0	8.2	..
575	360	Union Corp	415	+5	28.3	6.8	..
212	93	Union Plat	130	..	2.8	2.0	..
38	18¼	Vaal Reefs	£17¾	+½	99.6	5.7	..
11½	2¾	Venterspost	£9½	+¾	10.9	5.9	..
47	25½	Wankie Colliery	43	-2	3.3	7.7	..
312	92	Waterval Plat	140	..	3.0	2.1	..
830	340	Welkom	270	+10	36.6	..	..
64¼	27¼	W Driefontein	£30	+½	220	8.2	..
300	150	W Rand Cons	150	..	3.7	4.4	..
745	233	Western Areas	365	+25	39.5	11.1	..
22¾	13	Western Deep	£12½	+¼	84.0	6.3	..
29¾	21½	Western Hldgs	£22¾	+¾	316	12.4	..
213	135	Western Mining	156	..	3.9	2.5	..
13½	6¾	Winkelhaak	£7½	+¼	71.9	9.6	..
70	33	Zambia Copper	37	..	..	..	..

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
220	150	Akroyd & Sm	215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ang-Cont Inv	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Assam Trdg 'B'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bristead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Brit Debt Serv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bkr Dfd	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Challenge Corp	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chancery Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Charterhse Grp	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C Fin de Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily Mail Tst	190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dalgety	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dawnay Day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edin Ind Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ft. Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Goode D & M Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inchcape	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Investment Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jessel Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Dfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kwahu Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lloyds & Scot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Euro Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn Utd Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manson Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin R. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moorgate Merc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NMC Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prov Fin Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sime Darby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tyndall O'seas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Dom Tst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vavasseur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wagon Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Western Sel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Yule Catto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
73	38½	Ampol Pet	69½	+3½	3.4	4.9	17.0
70	53	Attock	53	..	..	..	..
68	30½	Berry Wiggins	49	..	3.0a	6.0	10.6
172	68	Brit Borneo	136	..	7.9	5.8	16.6
612½	191	BP	535	+7	26.5	4.5	4.3
100	35	Burmah Oil	38	-½	..	..	..
39	13	C F Petroles	£22	..	..	..	..
81	34	Oil Exploration	73	+1	2.5b	3.4	..
13	7	Premier Cons	8½	+½	..	..	..
19½	8½	Ranger Oil	£11¼	+½	..	..	..
5	2¼	Reynolds Div	3½	..	..	..	..
27½	17½	Royal Dutch	£25¼	-½	147	4.3	6.1
492	110	Shell	384	+4	19.7	5.1	4.9
62¼	13½	Tricentrol	54	+2	..e	..	16.1
221	66	Ultramar	202	..	..	..	4.5

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
56	31	Allied Ldn	35	..	3.5	9.9	6.6
138	69	Allnatt Ldn	134	-1	4.9	3.6	23.9
73	17	Amal Inv	19½	-½	..	..	..
118	49	Apex Props	108	..	2.5a	2.4	31.2
20	8½	Aquis Secs	13	..	0.6	4.7	69.2
51	15	Argyle Secs	43	-1	..	..	29.7
97	43	Artagen Props	76½	-½	2.4	3.1	27.8
72	27	Beaumont Prop	68	..	4.0	5.9	20.7
67	23¼	Bellway Hldgs	61	..	3.6	6.9	9.8
195	50	Berkeley Hmbro	124	..	6.0	4.9	29.5
165	50	Bilton Percy	156	..	6.2b	4.0	19.5
158	46½	Do Accum	146	..	6.3	6.2	..
128	56	Bradford Prop	121	-1	3.2	6.3	7.0
29½	10	Brit Anzani	15	..	..	..	..
36	7	British Land	25	..	..	..	..
93½	31½	Brixton Estate	74	-2	2.4	3.0	32.6
44	17	Burton M. Prop	41	+3½	1.9	4.5	21.8
38	11	Cap & Counties	16	..	0.0a	0.1	12.0
50	13	Centrovincial	35	..	..	..	..
49	13	Do Cap	34	..	..	..	..
160	66	Chesterfield	140	..	4.6	3.4	24.8
44	6¼	Chown Secs	14	-½	..	..	..
143	65	Churchbury Est	148	..	6.5	3.9	33.4
34	30	City Offices	43	..	2.1	4.9	31.9
28	9¼	Country & New T	20½	-½	1.0	4.9	15.0
37	14	County & Dist	22½	..	0.3	0.5	..
63	21	Daejan Hldgs	50	..	4.6	9.1	31.3
92	26	Eng Prop	69½	-1	3.5	5.1	38.6
44	10	Estates & Gen	16	..	..	..	..
60	29½	Estates Prop	54	..	3.6	6.6	31.8
60	15	Evans of Leeds	58	-1	8.0	9.1	16.1
27	6	Forum	24	-½	0.4	1.6	88.5
24	5	Fraternal Est	8½	..	..	..	..
133	83	Glanfield Secs	170	..	17.3	10.2	12.7
266	114	Gt Portland	214	..	5.0	2.1	59.5
27½	13	Green R.	22	..	2.1	9.4	47.8
86	22	Guildhall	63	-1	3.3b	6.1	17.2
470	158	Hammerson	372	-1	7.0	1.9	48.4
470	163	Do A	372	-1	7.0	1.9	46.4
243	94	Haslemere Ests	198	-3	4.1b	2.0	30.8
46½	24	Intereuropean	43	..	3.1	6.9	..
53	18	IPH	19	..	..	..	..
87	21	Land & House	30	..	5.5	7.2	31.4
232	77½	Land Secs	189	-1	8.8	3.7	32.7
101¼	40	Law Land	79½	-½	3.6b	4.8	35.5
85	28	Ldn & Prov Sh	53	-1	0.9	1.7	47.7
19½	6	Ldn City & Westlf	17	..	0.1e	0.5	..
61	31	Ldn Shop	60	..	4.6	7.6	46.9
107	40	Lynton Hldgs	88	-2	2.0b	3.7	32.0
309	53	MEPC	56	..	..	..	..
29	12	Marler Estates	17	-½	..	..	..
88	37	Maybrook	32	..	3.4	10.7	19.6
23	5	Midhurst Whites	16	..	..	..	..
140	100	Municipal	110	..	5.5	5.3	7.4
75	21	Peachey Prop	37½	-½	0.4e	1.0	22.1
195	82	Prop & Rever	155	-3	6.0a	3.2	30.7
195	83	Do A	165	-3	6.0a	3.2	30.7
240	93	Prop Hldgs	225	-3	8.2b	3.6	43.0
62	26	Prop Sec	51	..	2.4	4.7	..
10½	3½	Raglan Prop	8½	+½	..	..	..
88	34	Regional	46	-3	1.8	3.3	37.6
85	35	Do A	43	+½	1.5	3.4	34.6
45	14½	Samuel Props	37½	..	..	..	36.2
83¼	32¼	Scot Met Props	83 s	-1	2.7b	3.2	35.5
97½	32	Slough Ests	90½	-1	2.9	3.4	34.9
188	62	Stock Conv	175	-2	2.5b	1.4	28.1
157	30	Sunley B.	162	-1	5.9	3.6	..
35	8	Town & City	17½	..	0.0	0.1	..
30	9	Town & Com	14½	..	..h	..	..
60	31	Trafford Park	57	..	4.6	8.0	10.7
27	7½	UK Props	15	..	..	..	..
17	7½	Webb J.	14	-½	1.2n	8.7	12.9
36	10	W'mster & C'ty	19	..	..	..	..
47	12	Wingate Inv	23½	-1½	0.0	0.1	..
8	1½	Woodmill	3¼	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Anglo-Indonesia	45½	-½	3.9	8.5	..
63	45	Bradwall F.M.S	62½	..	3.1	4.9	..
90	57	Castlefield	75	..	3.5b	4.7	..
31½	17	Chersonese	23	..	1.8	6.4	..
64½	35½	Cons Plant	53½	+½	5.0	9.0	..
19	8	Doranakande	9½	..	1.4	14.3	..
73	47	Gadek	60	..	2.8	4.7	..
55	23½	Golden Hope	48½	-½	3.0	6.2	..
8	5½	Grand Central	6	..	0.8	12.5	..
237½	106¼	Guthrie Corp	173	+2	10.3	5.9	..
51½	32	Highlds & Low	37½	..	0.9	2.6	..
50	45	Hongkong	47	..	2.0	4.3	..
110	63	Killinghall	96	..	9.0	9.4	..
37½	17½	Kuala Malayala	23½	..	2.1	9.3	..
57½	29½	Ldn Asiatic	42½	..	3.3	7.8	..
32½	20½	Ldn Sumatra	31	..	1.7	5.5	..
22½	10¼	Majedie	16½	..	0.3	4.1	..
3	2½	Malayalam	2	..	0.3	7.7	..
64	39	Muar River	42½	..	2.2	5.0	..
53	22½	Pataling	29½	..	3.3	7.5	..
42	27	Plant Hldgs	30¼	+½	2.5	8.1	..
13	7	Sungei Krian	£8¼	..	46.5	4.9	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	58	Assam Frontier	94	..	11.0	11.7	..
47	24	Assam Inv	47	..	4.8	9.8	..
66	50	Camellia Inv	64	+1	2.3	3.6	..
58	21	Cluirmace	47	..	9.3	19.6	..
23	14	Deundi	18	..	..	..	..
130	120	Doolahat	130 f	..	5.0	3.8	..
156	90	Jokai	114	..	11.0	9.6	..
150	48	McLeod Russel	130	..	9.0	6.9	..
103	84	Moran	103	..	8.9t	8.6	..
36	23	Outah Highlds	34	..	2.4	7.1	..
24½	18½	Peacock Fadau	29	..	4.2	14.6	..
23	13	Siha India	28	..	..	..	..
17	14	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
84	60	Warren Tea	73	-½	9.1	12.0	..
70	60	Williamson Hldgs	66	..	6.9	10.5	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12¾	6½	Algoma Cen Rly	£10¼	+½	25.0	2.6	16.4
14	5	Antofagasta	£11	..	..	..	6.9
37	12	Calcutta Elec	26	..	9.0	34.6	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7½%	£49½	..	700	15.4	..
23	26	Essex Wtr 5½%	£23	..	500	13.2	..
135	46	Felixstowe Dock	136 b	..	10.0	3.0	13.0
250	140	Imp Cont Gas	348	+6	12.3b	3.5	22.4
39½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.4	..
50	36	Milford Docks	45	-1	..	..	9.2
103	65	Nigerian Elec	150	+2	15.0b	10.0	..
417	287	Perak Rvr Hydro	365	+5	26.9	7.4	19.6
33	29½	Sunderland Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 22.01.76 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1964):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	142.53	6.97	16.74	142.47
Largest Coys.	141.73	[illegible]	[illegible]	141.04
Smaller Coys.	165.07	6.45	9.51	165.[illegible]
Capital Goods	170.64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumer Goods	[illegible]	8.01	[illegible]	134.36
Store Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Largest financial shares	150.66	5.16	—	150.40
Largest financial and industrial shares	140.00	5.70	—	168.85
Commodity shares	[illegible]	4.19	9.93	237.08
Gold Mining shares	416.30	7.09	11.61	400.49
Industrial debenture stocks	61.02	7.4*	—	61.01
Industrial preference stocks	54.23	13.94*	—	54.26
3½% War Loan	26	13.61*	—	26¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	198.47	(15.09.72)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1976	167.51	(16.01.76)	139.57	(05.01.76)
1975	158.56	(19.11.75)	61.42	(08.01.75)
1974	130.[illegible]	(28.02.74)	60.19	(12.12.74)
1973	189.35	(19.01.73)	120.09	(14.12.73)
1972	198.47	(15.09.72)	174.45	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.23	(02.03.71)

* Flat interest yield.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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k chairman names successor, but off retirement to March 1977

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Photograph by John Manning

Seen after yesterday's meeting of the Rank Organisation (left to right): Mr Harry Smith, Sir John Davis, Mr Russell W. Evans and Mr R. F. H. Cowen, Rank Foundation chairman.

enfranchisement under the proposed terms, it can be assumed that it will go through.

The proposals for enfranchisement will be put to an extraordinary meeting in March and will result in holders of American Depositary Receipts—bundles of shares—in bank controlling some 28.5 per cent of the votes in Rank Organisation.

Sir John said that all these proposals had been under consideration for some time, and certainly before the dispute with Mr Dowson which had in fact had the effect of delaying the changes. Sir John said that he had "several discussions with the late Lord Rank before he died in regard to succession *after my retirement from active office*".

Lord Rank had been concerned that management should be continued on the lines and principles which he himself had followed. Sir John had assured him that before deciding on resignation from executive duties, which he hoped to do before reaching *70 in November*, he "would fully satisfy" himself as to the succession.

Sir John said that the changes made and those contemplated—which include the appointment of a finance director when one can be found—comply with the understanding between himself and Lord Rank.

The appointment of Mr Smith as deputy chairman, the formation of the special committee and the appointment of two divisional Rank managing directors, Mr T. E. Chilton of Rank Leisure Services, and Mr J. B. Smith of Radio Audio Visual, "will facilitate the next phase of the company's development.

Sir John expressed himself satisfied yesterday "with arrangements for the future direction and management of the organization".

He stressed that the decision had been arrived at by the board unanimously, and he now viewed the future "with great confidence".

The arrangements for enfranchisement of the "A" shares have been complicated by the fact that Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York and First National City Bank of New York, issuers of the American Depositary Receipts at present had discretionary power over *the ADRs unless otherwise* specifically instructed by the holders.

Rothschilds had carried out negotiations with the two New York banks to get agreement that they would in future vote shares represented by ADRs only if instructed by ADR holders.

If this agreement had not been reached it could have meant that effective control of the Rank Organisation would on enfranchisement pass from the Rank Trustees to the two American banks, who under their discretionary powers could use the huge block vote.

However, after enfranchisement there is nothing to stop American shareholders buying further into Rank. In other words, there is nothing to stop a foreigner taking the company over, apart of course from the British authorities.

But, judging from the recent attitude of American shareholders to Rank, that looks unlikely. At present Americans hold some 40 per cent of the non-voting capital whereas a year ago they held nearly 60 per cent.

They have been heavy sellers of Rank Organisation, which they have traditionally bought as a cheap way into the earnings of Xerox Corporation. Rank has close links with the corporation through Rank Xerox and also earns huge profits from its Rank Xerox stake.

The Americans have been unhappy about the management style at Rank; but more specifically they have judged that the growth enjoyed by Xerox in the international copying machine business is threatened by the recession and fierce competition.

Rank's profits yesterday showed that Rank Xerox profits were some 6 per cent down, reflecting fairly heavy write-offs after a withdrawal from computers.

Moreover, Rank, which reports 1975 profits down from £60.2m to £52.4m, also disclosed a loss of more than £11m by its Rank Radio International business after appalling conditions in the colour television business and a loss of over £2m on hotel operations.

Nevertheless, poor results had been expected by Rank, and by the end of the day the ordinary shares were up 5p at 190p while the "A" shares held steady at 170p.

Financial Editor, page 21

Moscow Narodny defies Bank advice

By Our Financial Staff

Moscow Narodny Bank, the Russian-owned bank based in London, has come into direct conflict with the Bank of England over its involvement in the $20.7m dispute between Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's biggest bank and a consortium of banks led by Singer & Friedlander.

Moscow Narodny was one of the 11 banks in the consortium which has filed a suit in Austria against Creditanstalt claiming default on payments due under three letters of credit. Its share of the $20.7m syndicated loan, made against the security of the letters of credit, was $3m.

In a separate transaction Moscow Narodny had taken a six month interbank deposit from Creditanstalt of DM13m (almost $5m). That deposit fell due for repayment in mid-December, but Moscow Narodny refused to hand over $3m of it, to cover its possible loss exposure under the disputed loan.

Creditanstalt subsequently notified the Bank of England of Moscow Narodny's non-payment. The Bank's view was that the two transactions were separate and that Moscow Narodny should meet its obligations to repay the deposit.

Despite these representations, Moscow Narodny has refused to hand over the $3m.

The dispute between the consortium and Creditanstalt is a complicated one involving a sale of drugs by A. M. Aronson, a Dutch company, which sold the letters of credit to the consortium, and a Yugoslav state-backed buyer.

The consortium is claiming payment on the ground that the letters were guaranteed by Creditanstalt, but the Austrian bank has been advised it would be unlawful to pay because the letters were non-transferable.

This means the consortium had rights only to the benefits accruing to Aronson, but it is claimed Aronson has forfeited its right to any benefits because the deal itself was not completed. It is alleged that the goods actually shipped were worthless.

The other banks involved in the consortium are Williams & Glyns, Standard Chartered Bank, the London-based international banking group, Royal Bank of Canada, Security Pacific, Arbuthnot Latham, International Commercial Bank, London & Continental Bankers, Roywest Banking Corp, Noreco Finanz.

Bank of Italy officials on lira aid mission to Washington and Bonn

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 22

Executives of the Bank of Italy are visiting the United States and West Germany to negotiate credits to support the lira before the reopening, probably next week, of foreign exchange markets here which closed suddenly early yesterday.

Three main possibilities are reported to be open: a renewal of the $500m (nearly £250m) already borrowed from the West German Federal Bank against gold and repaid last spring; more than $500m from the facilities of the International Monetary Fund, and $3,000m exchange facilities from the American Federal Reserve Bank.

A tranche of $250m of the latter facility is understood to have been drawn in recent days. This sum goes to swell the $591m which is all the *Bank of Italy had as freely* available currency reserves after spending $516m this month to defend the lira.

This was at a time when the amount borrowed by the authorities in recent years has reached nearly $14,000m.

Criticism is being levelled at the United States authorities for allegedly providing one of the main causes for the lira crisis, along with increased demand for imports and loss of confidence after the fall of the Italian government.

Signor Rinaldo Ossola, director-general of the Bank of Italy, said the attitude of the American Comptroller of the Currency had "objectively *created an atmosphere of uncertainty about the international* financial credibility of our country".

Frank Vogl writes from Washington: Italy may draw a further SDR450m (about £266m) from the IMF in the near future to stabilize the lira and strengthen international confi*dence in the Italian economy.*

Top-level financial officials here are today holding discussions with the IMF on the prospect of taking full advantage of the new agreement reached at the recent Jamaica meeting on increased access to IMF resources.

Under the agreement a country can borrow up to 45 per cent above its total quota. Italy has already drawn its full quota from the IMF of SDR1,000m.

The fund announced on Tuesday that its executive board had formally approved the agreement in Kingston, Jamaica, which now clears the way for member countries, like Italy, to seek additional drawings of 45 per cent of quota.

It is most probable that the IMF would swiftly agree to Italy's drawing a further SDR450m should a formal request be made, IMF sources stated.

From the Italian viewpoint, the IMF's granting of a loan could be more important than the loan itself, as it would be *widely interpreted as a state*ment of confidence by the fund in the country's economic policies.

Diplomatic sources said, however, that the latest run on the lira was alone due to political developments and it was unlikely that IMF action alone would resolve the lira problem.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: M Jean Pierre Fourcade, Minister of Finance, denied categorically that the government had any intention of devaluating the franc. "Rumours about a devaluation are utterly without foundation", he said, after a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Bank of France has intervened heavily on the Paris money market to stop the fall of the currency. Stock Exchange experts consider that it sold between Fr100m and Fr150m worth of dollars to prop up the rate on Wednesday, and as much yesterday.

M Fourcade said he thought the franc was a little too high in the Community "snake" last year. It had now reverted to a more reasonable place, close to the Deutschmark.

Mining house faces £23m Zaire loss

By Desmond Quigley

Charter Consolidated, one of Britain's four leading international mining finance houses, stands to lose £23.5m after the *suspension* of work on the Tenke-Fungurume copper project in Zaire.

Yesterday Charter placed 10 million Rio Tinto-Zinc shares, about half its holding, with institutions for £18.3m, part of which will be used to fund short-term borrowings in connexion with Tenke-Fungurume.

Already about $200m (£100m) has been spent on the project, but it is estimated that it will take three months to wind down the operation at a cost of $15m to $20m a month.

The venture has been put "on ice" because a configuration of problems led to external financiers, headed by the Chase Manhattan Bank, refusing loans.

Although Charter had a 14 per cent interest in the project, it will have to meet 18 per cent of the costs because the Zaire Government, with 20 per cent had "a free ride" on costs. On this basis it will have to cover £18m of the capital costs to date, plus possibly £5.3m during the winding down.

Among the problems that have beset the project are spiralling costs (from $350m in 1972 to $660m in the middle of last year to an estimated $800-$850m to complete the project), the Angolan civil war, and the defaulting by the Zaire Government on international loans.

The consortium insists that the project has not been abandoned. However, some observers consider that the metallurgical and geographical complexities are such that it is unlikely to be reactivated, certainly in the medium term.

Other partners in the consortium are: Anglo-American Corporation and its Rand Selection (14 per cent), Standard Oil of Indiana (28 per cent), Mitsui (14 per cent), BRGM (France) (7 per cent), and Leon Tempelsman and Son (3 per cent).

Financial Editor, page 21

Retail consent paves way for prices pact

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The last big hurdle for the Government's six-month voluntary package to restrict price rises was cleared last night *when the Retail Consortium* finally agreed to the scheme in principle.

Further discussions with trade associations have still to be completed on matters of detail before a final list of items to be covered—probably around 40—is published by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Apart from basic food products already agreed and all beers and cider, other products will be largely items regularly going into the home, including some clothing, linen and smaller electrical appliances.

The consortium's agreement came a day after the Confederation of British Industry had agreed to the scheme in principle on behalf of manufacturers.

One concession appears to be a reduction in the percentage of production fixed for some items, including biscuits, to be brought within the scheme. Originally 25 per cent of production had been the suggested benchmark. The agreed percentage is 20 per cent.

Lord Redmayne, chairman of the consortium, wrote to Mrs Williams last night emphasizing that two of the consortium's three pre-conditions to agreement had not been met: that the rate of cost increases to industry and distribution should be seen to be decelerating and that there would be indications of a turnround in margins.

Inflation cooling, page 20

Phosphate cost cut by 29 pc

By Ronald Emler

Morocco has cut by 29 per cent the price of phosphate rock, one of the world's main raw material sources of fertilizers. The new price of $48.50 a tonne reflects the extreme pressure put on producers last year after a series of increases since early 1973 which have quintupled phosphate prices.

As market leader Morocco has been severely affected by reduced demand. According to *European Chemical News* the country suffered a 24 per cent fall-off in shipments during the first nine months of 1975.

During the early part of the year shipments to Europe were down by over 40 per cent. Last year's exports are not expected to total more than 14 million tonnes instead of the planned 22 million tonnes.

Mobil Oil caught up in retail war

By Roger Vielvoye

Mobil Oil, whose long term petrol *supply contract with the* ASDA hypermarket chain is one of the causes of the petrol price war in the north of England has been forced to step in and support its dealers who have been hit by cut-price competition.

Price cutting, principally by ASDA and ICI, has already forced four other oil companies —Esso, British Petroleum, Shell and Texaco—to help their dealers to cut prices by up to 7p a gallon.

"We have decided to give price support to those dealers who are suffering as a result of serious price competition which has recently developed," a Mobil spokesman said yesterday.

Assistance will match that being offered by the other major companies where Mobil's move is viewed with amusement and in some cases with great annoyance. Industry sources attribute the unrest in the retail market over the past six months to ASDA's ability to offer such large cuts in prices.

It is thought that ASDA enjoys a discount of well over 5p a gallon from Mobil compared with the 2.8p a gallon that Mobil is offering to its dealers to meet competition from the hypermarket chain.

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I will come under
tiny during what promises to be a long legal dispute over the validity of the loan. It will take place in London, but it seems likely that *legal processes will be started* by both sides in Hongkong, where the bulk of the collateral for the loan is situated.

Haw Par's defence is expected to centre on claims that the £15.4m sale to the group of Slater, Walker's stake in its Hongkong offshoot in November, 1973, was not on an arm's-length *basis—a claim made recently* by the Singapore Stock Exchange.

It is also expected to allege that, under both the British and Singapore companies acts the deal was invalid because part of the payment came from the £7m cash proceeds of previous sales by Slater, Walker Hongkong.

It is understood that the total *immediately realizable security* is worth between £7m and £10m if the Hongkong courts do not freeze the assets. Given that negotiations between the two groups, begun before Christmas, have broken down, it is still thought possible that a solution will be initiated at a much higher level in an effort by both the Singapore and United Kingdom authorities to prevent an embarrassing court hearing which would sour the already-strained relations existing between the two financial communities.

Fed's problem list 'named 12 big American banks'

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 22

The public image of leading banks took another turn for the worse today with the publica*tion on the front page of the* New York Times of a story headed: "12 big bank companies on 'problem' list of 35 at Federal Reserve a year ago".

During the last 10 days a large number of newspaper articles have focused attention on the record high loan losses of leading banks last year and published confidential reports by government bank regulators on the condition of some of the largest financial institutions.

The reports have outraged the regulators, gravely worried the bankers and led to a series of special hearings on the situation in Congress.

Today's report in the New York Times lists the 12 banks on the Fed's "problem list" but goes on to report that each bank claims to have greatly improved its overall condition in the last year.

It does not say, however, that the list was a very special one that the Fed compiled largely to prevent a sudden weakening of public confidence in the banking system after the collapse last year of the Franklin *National Bank*.

The operations committee of the House of Representatives today announced that it was delaying its plan to sub-poena the examination records of the Comptroller of the Currency on the condition of the First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

This has been refused by the Comptroller's office and it now appeas that the committee is finally starting to accept the arguments by the regulators that grave damage could be done to public confidence in the banking system if the records were publicly released.

Continuing news stories about the banks and the actions being taken by Congress drew sharp criticism today from Mr Philip Coldwell, a governor of the Fed, who suggested that these developments were dangerous for both the banks and the economy as a whole.

ons bid for chemists

ancial Staff
Photographic has
the bidder for Wes-
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Richard Langdon.
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nouncement of the bid
- a brief message from
don earlier this week
as involved in nego-tiations to sell the Weston stake and that this could lead to an offer for the company. Since then Weston's shares have moved up, closing last night 3½p up at 57½p, compared to 48p earlier.

The bid is accompanied by a forecast from Dixons that it will make a profit of about £4.75m in the year to the end of May, against £4.13m last year. It is also seeking shareholder approval to enfranchise its "A" shares, offering a 1-for-20 scrip issue to holders of the ordinary shares as compensation.

The cash offer is 60p a share, while the share offer is 21 Dixons shares for every 20 of Weston, equivalent to 74½p, with Dixons at 71p. Dixons will put up £3.25m of the cash alternative from its own resources, and the remainder will be underwritten by Samuel Montagu.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 162.55 +0.08
The FT index: 389.5 +1.1

Rises

Barclays Bank	3p to 333p	Oxley Printing	1p to 10½p
Beecham	2p to 348p	Pleasurama	2p to 26p
BP	5p to 585p	Shell	4p to 384p
Brown & Tawse	6p to 69p	Smith Bros	54p to 65½p
Hawker Sidd	6p to 390p	Stigwood R	3p to 36p
Imp Cont Gas	6p to 348p	Tate & Lyle	7p to 275p
Nat Carbon	3p to 30p	Textured Jersey	3p to 17p

Falls

Akroyd & Sm	5p to 215p	Investment Co	1p to 15½p
Aust & NZ	6p to 437p	Laurence Scott	2p to 33p
Cape Ind	5p to 135p	Metal Box	8p to 270p
Costain R	5p to 222p	Rio Tinto Zinc	6p to 196p
Duple Int	3p to 5p	Taylor Woodrow	5p to 297p
EMI	2p to 233p	Tobacco Sec Tst	5p to 215p
Hoechst	10p to 470p	Watts Blake	5p to 112p

Equities stayed firm in quiet trading.

Gilt-edged securities were more settled than of late.

Sterling fell 10pts to $2.0230. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.1 per cent.

Gold rose $1.25 to $126.25 an ounce.

SDR-$ was 1.16583 on Thursday while SDR-£ was 0.578518.

Commodities: Reuter's index was 1191.6 (previous 1197.2).

Reports pages 22-24

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.50	36.50
Belgium Fr	83.25	80.25
Canada $	2.07	2.02
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mkk	8.00	7.75
France Fr	9.30	9.00
Germany DM	5.40	5.20
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Hongkong $	10.40	10.00
Italy Lr	1,620.00	1,565.00
Japan Yn	640.00	615.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.55	11.20
Portugal Esc	69.00	60.00
S Africa Rd	2.25	1.98
Spain Pes	124.25	118.75
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.40	5.20
US $	2.06	2.01
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Rate for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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WHY are we Burmah waiting?

A year ago today the Bank of England, at the behest of the Government, acquired Burmah's BP Stock for £179 million.

The 'rescue' transaction was rushed through without adequate negotiation, without the promised shareholders' consent, without observance of the Stock Exchange rules and at a price dictated by the Government to the Company.

The BP holding is now worth over £460 million and the Government's profit is therefore in excess of a staggering £280 million.

If Burmah had not been stripped of its major asset in this way its financial future would today be assured.

To date the Government has neither justified its insistence on outright purchase of the holding nor its imposition of a totally unfair price.

It is time this combination of inactivity and evasion ceased.

The Government has already tacitly admitted – in its declared policy towards Burmah's North Sea assets – that the acquisition of Burmah's BP Stock was not fairly conducted.

The Government should now right this protracted wrong by reopening the case and determining a fair price for the BP Stock on an arm's length basis.

Justice demands it. The Government's reputation requires it. Burmah's future depends on it. And 160,000 shareholders have waited long enough.

This is one anniversary that can do without "many happy returns".

★ ★ ★

The Burmah Shareholders Action Group also intends to ensure that the terms proposed for the disposal of the North Sea assets are subject to prior assent of Shareholders in General Meeting.

Burmah Shareholders Action Group, 4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London W1

Nations fail to solve wheat pact differences

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

There is still a wide divergence of opinion over a successor to the 1971 International Wheat Agreement, after three days of talks in London by a preparatory group of the International Wheat Council, according to Mr Richard Bell, the United States Assistant Agriculture Secretary.

The points at issue, he said yesterday, were:

1—The form a grain reserve stock system should take. The United States, as well as India and other developing nations want reserves as food security. Other groups including the European Economic Community, see stocks as a market stabilizer and would use market prices, rather than food needs, as a trigger for their release.

2—Management of a reserve system. Mr Bell told Reuters that the United States insisted that the main stockholder should be the private sector. Other countries apparently want a state-managed reserve.

3—Prices. The Soviet Union, Australia and Canada want a new agreement to contain maximum and minimum prices, as in the old-type agreement. "This is not of interest to the United States", Mr Bell said, "and there is wide divergence of view here."

Mr Wilson sees signs of unturn

By Our Political Staff

Although living standards will continue to fall in the months ahead, the first signs of an upturn in the economy have appeared, Mr Wilson told the French Chamber of Commerce in London last night.

The Prime Minister said there were encouraging signs that the revival in the world economy had at last begun. This was certainly true of the United States' economy. The reflationary measures taken last autumn by the European governments, including France, were also beginning to have their effect.

On the British economy, Mr Wilson said: "Industrial production in the three months to November was 1.5 per cent above the level of the previous three months. There are clear indications over a wide range of industries that output is beginning to rise again. "There was also encouragement in the last CBI monthly survey of industrial trends.

"The rise in output will, of course, work to bring down the levels of unemployment," Mr Wilson said. "But as past experience has shown us, the effect on numbers unemployed shows itself only slowly, and it would be wrong to expect any dramatically sudden improvement.

"But our prospects in Britain, and this is equally true of France, depend no less on the climate of the wider world trading community."

In 1975 Britain had prepared for a revival in world trade. "Our measures to regenerate British industry are well under way", Mr Wilson said.

"North Sea oil is flowing. There are growing signs of world economic recovery, and there is the continuing success of the Government's counter-inflation policy.

Inflation cooling, prices board says

By Ronald Emler

There is abundant evidence that the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom is slowing down, according to the latest Price Commission quarterly report, published yesterday. Introducing the report, Sir Arthur Cockfield, the chairman, said that the situation offered more hope than it had for a long time.

The key to ensuring continued improvement, the report says, lies in the close observance of the £6 pay limit which has so far been "universally observed" and prices will "now increasingly reflect the benefit of lower pay settlements".

During the three months covered by the report (September to November inclusive) the commission's own index of price increases rose by 4.2 per cent compared with 4.7 per cent in the second quarter.

Sir Arthur said that the December figures showed only a 1.5 per cent increase in the index despite price rises being strongly influenced by the cost effect of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries increase in October. He was hopeful that the January figures would show further improvement.

Figures issued today by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply indicate a less encouraging situation. They suggest that while the trend of average price rises is indeed downwards, the number of companies imposing increases is going up.

A survey recorded 228 seperate rises from suppliers in December, the highest total for three months. The institute says that there is a growing pattern of companies imposing smaller but more frequent rises, and that this may indicate less of a downturn in inflation pressures than contained in the Price Commission report.

According to the Price Commission the biggest single factor influencing prices during the quarter was oil price rises, and the report comments that they contributed towards preventing the rate of inflation falling as much as it otherwise would have done.

It is "a matter of some relief" that the increased oil prices have not reversed the trend of falling rate of inflation, the commission says.

Nearly half the rise in oil prices was caused by the falling value of the pound during the report period. The decline in sterling's value is a "major problem".

The only way of stabilizing the value of sterling and thus the upward pressure on prices is to reduce domestic inflation. The report places great importance on this course of action.

Profit margins in the third quarter slipped to below 50 per cent of reference levels. This reflects the fall in industrial output and the rise in labour and other costs, which could not be entirely recouped in increased prices, and therefore squeezed profits even further.

This means that profit margins are now at their lowest level since price controls were introduced. However, Sir Arthur said that the average figures could be misleading.

Some sectors, such as brewing, were doing quite well and were nearly at the limit of their allowable margins. Others, such as motor manufacturing, were running at a loss.

Sir Arthur was hopeful that as the £6 pay limit increasingly affected companies and thus reduced costs, the squeeze on companies may ease.

During the report period the commission modified, rejected or secured the withdrawal of 261 price rise applications from manufacturers in categories one and two. This saved the consumer £121m in a full year.

Because gross profit margins in the distributive sector were on average 1.4 per cent below reference levels, this saved the public about £375m a year.

Intervention by central banks put at $2,000m

European bankers estimate that central bank intervention in the first three weeks of January totalled at least $2,000m (nearly £1,000m) gross on the most conservative calculations available.

The calculation is largely arrived at on the basis of published figures.

It does not include a large proportion of European joint float intervention or any estimate of the extent to which the United States authorities have cooperated with their counterparts in the foreign exchange markets.

The bankers report that since the Rambouillet exchange rate agreement of November last year the Group of Ten central banks and the Swiss monetary authorities have apparently embarked on one of the most intensive periods of intervention for the past 3½ years.

The disclosed figures for intervention over the past three weeks include that for Italy netting $528m to support the lira before the sudden closure of exchange markets in Italy from Tuesday night.

Switzerland, in the first week of the month, intervened for a net $425m to stabilize the franc, while other sizable intervention totals are building up this month in France and Japan.

The Bank of England is also believed to have been a net buyer of foreign exchange.

While the level of intervention has reportedly intensified since Rambouillet, there is still no clear indication of the extent to which exchanges between the central banks have been activated.

The American authorities have said they consider adequate the existing exchange network of nearly $20,000m in the light of the Rambouillet exchange rate agreement.

EEC aims to replace American computers

From David Cross
Brussels, Jan 22

A decision to modernize and expand computer operations at the European Commission's calculating centre in Luxembourg was announced yesterday.

Tenders are to be invited for the supply of new equipment to replace existing IBM and CII computers, which will not be able to cope with the increasing workload expected after 1978.

As a staunch supporter of the Community's computer industry the Commission is hoping that European companies will submit competitive tenders. Selection of European equipment would avoid the outcry which followed the replacement of an ageing IBM computer by a more advanced model from the same American group.

Part of the new equipment would be used to expand teleprocessing facilities, which have only recently been introduced in the Commission.

Kenneth Owen writes: Britain's International Computers will be in a strong position to bid for the European Commission computer contract. Since 1973, when the decision to reorder from IBM was made, two factors have strengthened the position of the British company.

First, ICL has introduced its new 2900-series computers, which are specifically aimed at teleprocessing applications of the type envisaged.

Secondly, the attempt to weld together the separate computer efforts of Siemens in Germany, Philips in The Netherlands and Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique in France in a single European operation under the "Unidata" banner has collapsed.

ICL has already gained a significant order for a large computer system for the European Space Agency.

UK official heads Intertanko panel

By Peter Hill

International efforts to reduce the huge oversupply of tanker tonnage which threatens shipowners, banks, shipbuilders and governments, are to be directed by a former top British civil servant.

Sir James Dunnett, who retired nearly two years ago as permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defence, has accepted one of the toughest jobs in the marine world by taking up the chairmanship of a liaison committee established last month under the aegis of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners (Intertanko).

This committee, set up after a conference last month attended by representatives of the shipping, shipbuilding and banking communities, is to impress on governments the scale of the tanker crisis and the serious implications if no remedial action is taken.

A report prepared by a four-man team, set up by Intertanko and considered at last month's meeting, called for the spending of $5,000m (about £2,413m) over the next three years in rescue measures. This they argued would prevent losses of $15,000m over the next five years.

Intertanko estimated that the total mortgage debt on existing tankers and tonnage under construction or on order at present amount to some $35,000m with half accounted for by government credit and half by bank finance.

The pressures on shipping companies operating in the tanker market are growing all the time with no sign of an improvement in shipping freight rates.

But the coordinated package put together by Intertanko which involves cooperation between four participants, establishing effectively a cartel, faces some major obstacles. American companies have remained outside the discussions so far in view of anti-trust legislation difficulties.

Business Diary, page 21

European dismay over steel curbs

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 22

The European Community today expressed its concern that a new American move designed to restrict imports of specialized steel products might lead to "damaging protectionist methods".

Members of the European Commission pointed out that difficulties appeared to be of a short cyclical nature and were general in industrialized countries.

Their message was transmitted to Mr Frederick Dent, President Ford's special trade negotiator, who was in Brussels for discussions about the continuing multilateral trade talks in Geneva.

The commissioners also drew attention to the danger that measures of protection, taken at a time when many countries were still suffering from the effects of world recession, could snowball and provoke others. They expressed the hope that the American Administration would use the possibilities open to it to avoid taking measures to restrict imports.

The United States international trade commission recommended last week that import quotas on products like stainless steel and alloy steels for tools should be imposed for a five-year period. EEC countries, Japan and Sweden would be most affected by any decision.

The trade commission argued that increased imports of specialized steels had been a substantial cause of serious injury to certain American industries.

Work starts on £70m ore jetty

Work is going ahead on building the £70m iron ore and coal terminal at Hunterston, one of the world's largest deep water jetties.

Acting for the British Steel Corporation, Clydeport has placed the £22m contract for the marine work with a joint venture comprising three civil engineering contractors: Edmund Nuttall, Tarmac Construction, and Hollandsche Beton Maatschappij, a Dutch company.

Two car companies laying off 8,000 workers in US

Detroit, Jan 22.—Chrysler and Ford plan to close some United States assembly plants temporarily in February because of poor sales. Chrysler also plans to end one of two shifts at one of its six American car factories in March.

These unexpected moves will lay off 8,800 American workers initially, with 1,300 Chrysler men subsequently being made redundant.

Ironically, these cutbacks follow a period in which car sales have recovered somewhat, with levels well ahead of the severely depressed rates of 1974. However, now, domestic car sales, measured on an annual-rate basis, seem to have flattened out, with some models not selling well at all.

While it is not suggested that new car sales are going to fall again, it is becoming clear that car manufacturers are trying their hardest to ensure that the so far fragile recovery maintains momentum and to prevent a stockpile of cars building up with dealers.

Recently, manufacturers have been reporting huge percentage sales increases compared with 1974 results, but these are deceptive because the latest results are being compared with the increasingly bad 1974 figures.

On the more accurate comparison basis of a seasonally adjusted annual rate, however, all the companies agree that sales for the rest of this quarter will probably remain static after a slow recovery in December.—AP-Dow Jones.

'No strikes' proviso in Chrysler aid deal

Continued from page 1

the Government (as primary obligator, not merely as surety) the repayment in full by its British subsidiary of the loan, and undertakes this even if its British subsidiary defaults in repayments on written demand from Whitehall.

Further, the corporation has accepted "a continuing absolute and unconditional security binding on Chrysler Corporation" until any due monies are paid. The corporation has waived "legal limitation, immunity disability or incapacity or other circumstances" in accepting this obligation. Nothing shall prejudice the Government's right to recover taxpayers' funds.

So tightly is the guarantee drawn that, even if the American company collapses or merges, the Government's rights remain.

In the main agreement, the corporation has accepted a whole series of stringent terms over and above those accepted by the assisted British subsidiary, culminating in a pledge that any legal wrangle may only be brought in the English courts and the corporation "generally and unconditionally accepts the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts".

The British subsidiary is charged with conducting an efficient business and not to make substantial business changes without government consent.

Loans or investments outside Britain need written approval. The Government has to be furnished with quarterly accounts and other important information it may need, and no substantial assets can be sold without consent (that is, anything which is 20 per cent or more of CUK's gross assets).

Chrysler is also required to ensure that transfer prices of products and charges for services between companies in the Chrysler organization "shall be determined on an arm's-length basis, which basis shall be disclosed to the Secretary of State".

The company has to use its best endeavours to procure export business from Iran and to "use its best endeavours to procure that the maximum amount of the products of the CUK group shall be exported from the United Kingdom to all countries in so far as that is practicable". The proportion of exports by value must equal or exceed that for the whole of the British motor vehicle industry.

The American parent must not reduce its shareholding in Britain to less than 80 per cent.

A debenture document allows the Government, in providing £27m of loans (within the £55m of capital development aid outlined in the original rescue package), to secure the taxpayers' liability on Chrysler UK's assets.

It also gives the Government the right to appoint a receiver on specific terms, should the whole rescue scheme run into trouble.

In its deed of waiver, the Chrysler Corporation and its shareholders agree to abandon any claim on $38m (£24m) of loans it made to the British car company between December, 1974, and February last year plus a further loan of £150,000. All interest is also forgone.

Another document, a deed of indemnity, represents the counter guarantee given to the Government for guaranteeing the bankers' £35m. In this, the corporation joins the British subsidiary in pledging repayment, making its assets open to a claim if there is any default by CUK.

Borrowing conditions are imposed on Chrysler UK by the Midland Bank and its associates. Bankers' consent is needed for any new borrowings over and above the lending arranged under the government deal.

The banks also have rights to call in all their loans plus interest if there is any default or breach of their separate conditions and bank balances can be blockaded.

Housebuilders fear effect of Community Land Act

By John Young

The recent recovery in private housebuilding was unlikely to be sustained much beyond the first quarter of this year, Mr Charles Mitchell, president of the House-Builders Federation, said yesterday.

Last year housing starts in the private sector had risen by about 40 per cent, compared with the "shockingly bad" year of 1974. The first quarter of 1976 was likely to show a further increase as builders scrambled to get work started on sites before the first appointed day of the Community Land Act on April 6.

"My fear is that any such increase will lull the Government into a false sense of optimism", he added.

The industry was deeply concerned about the uncertain future supply of land, as a result of the Community Land Act and the proposed development land tax; the cut in real incomes caused by counter-inflation policies, which made it increasingly difficult for young, first-time buyers to take on mortgage commitments; and the fact that building costs were rising far more rapidly than house prices.

Federation leaders are to meet Mr Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, next week, primarily to discuss the question of future land supply and speeding up the planning process. They will ask the Government to reconsider its attitude towards the Dobry report on development control, most of the main recommendations of which have been rejected.

The main fear within the industry is of a land "famine" as soon as builders have exhausted their present stocks. It is anticipated that councils will have difficulty in obtaining loan sanction to acquire development land under the Act and, for various reasons, will be reluctant to release it to private developers.

Crown Agents grant query

The legality of the Government's decision to provide the Crown Agents with an £85m grant a year ago to ease the organization's acute cash crisis has been questioned by the Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir David Pitblado.

In the first volume of the 1975 Appropriation Accounts* the Comptroller noted that the Ministry of Overseas Development had agreed to provide the £85m grant in December 1974 which was to be repaid from future earnings or appreciation of assets held by the Crown Agents. In addition a stand-by facility was arranged with the Bank of England.

The £85m said Sir David, had been issued on December 24, 1974 as an advance from the Civil Contingencies Fund. But, the issue of the grant was not supported by the requisite statutory authority.

Published yesterday, the report also noted that with the Ministry's approval, the Crown Agents do not have to account to the Ministry for their use of the interest arising from the investment of the £85m.

**Appropriation Accounts, Volume I, HMSO, £4.40.*

Reader's Digest agrees PO delivery contract

By Patricia Tisdall

After weeks of detailed negotiations, the Reader's Digest Association, one of the biggest mail users, has decided to continue using the Post Office delivery service. Agreement has been reached for a two-year bulk contract believed to be worth about £8m a year.

An important factor in the discussions was the work the Reader's Digest would carry out in handling material before presenting it to the Post Office. This includes sorting, agreement on times of posting and the type of post office used.

Before renewing the existing contract which expires in March, the Reader's Digest looked closely at private delivery costs.

Postal review: Nearly 100 interested organizations are to be asked to present evidence to the Post Office Review Committee which held its first meeting yesterday.

Cane sugar plea to beet farmers

Refiners of cane sugar in Lancashire issued an urgent appeal to farmers yesterday for help in diversifying into the beet industry. The Sankey Sugar Company, part of Manbré and Garton, said it was prepared to build a beet plant at its cane refinery in Newton-le-Willows.

"An industrial commitment of this magnitude cannot proceed without a firm and realistic indication from farmers now of their intentions to grow sugar beet on a permanent basis in the future", the company said.

All beet grown in this country is processed by the British Sugar Corporation, in which the Government has a stake.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How retail pricing has helped to make shop staff the 'new poor'

From Mr J. R. Symonds

Sir, Considerable unrest is beginning to develop in the retail trade among shop staffs. They are aware that in factories and industries wages are running at £45 or more per week for 40 hours work, whilst their basic wage is fixed by the various Wages Boards at around 65p per hour (£26 per week) outside London.

As the financial manager of a fairly substantial department store, I can sympathize with their point of view but at the same time know that retail shops are not in a position to provide a real remedy. The effect now is that low shop wages are subsidizing the standards of other workers and the shop worker has become the "new poor". Even agricultural wages are 91p per hour.

One cause of this is that the Government are by various means keeping retail prices artificially low. Another is the cost method employed by manufacturers. In costing out an article, they include all their charges, including high wages and profit to obtain a wholesale price. Thereon their method in arriving at a recommended retail price (this to become the operative price) is to add 50 per cent to the wholesale price and then add where applicable 8 per cent VAT.

The mark-up of 50 per cent was settled many years ago and has never been changed. This is the profit margin left to retailers from which to meet all their costs. And it is completely inadequate in these days of inflation (buying in) and ever rising overhead costs, one in the manufacturing sector seems willing to alter this and the depressive wage is the result.

Although I hesitate in saying this, the only remedy for workers seem to have is to organize themselves into a strong union and then to pressurize the Government to improve the structure and in the end, their own wages. Unless they take the attitude of unions like the miners, one can see now, they will get nowhere.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SYMONDS,
W. F. Chambers & Son,
Market Place,
Dereham, Norfolk NR19 2AB.
January 19.

Effect of taxation changes

From Mr Henry Toch

Sir, I am glad that Professor Kennedy (January 14) has raised the taxation issue in the field of company finance. It may interest your readers that we have started a research project on the subject "Economic effects of taxation changes" and are examining published accounts and other sources to discover answers to the following questions:

1. How, if at all, has the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax affected distribution policy?
2. How did the new system affect trading abroad and double taxation relief?
3. Have the new investment allowances—First year allowances—led to increased investment in plant?

Preliminary results show that companies have not taken taxation changes into account at all when deciding on distribution and investment policies. If these preliminary findings can be confirmed, one should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give an undertaking in the next budget that he will not change company taxation for the next three years—thus removing uncertainty about future taxation policy, which is harmful to business confidence, since actual tax incentives are being ignored.

Your readers' views on this subject and our project would be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY TOCH,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Accountancy & Taxation,
School of Business Studies,
City of London Polytechnic,
84 Moorgate,
London EC2M 6SQ.
January 16.

PO review body omission

From Mr D. R. Vickers

Sir, Now that the names of those people who will serve on the Carter Committee inquiring into the running of the Post Office have been announced, it becomes clear that just about every interest is represented except that of the major user who is heavily dependent on the postal services themselves. Yet such users exist and could support the work the Carter Committee will have to do. Business users contribute heavily to Post Office revenues and it seems strange that they were left out.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. VICKERS,
Director,
Association of Mail Order Publishers,
1 New Burlington Street,
London, W1X 1FD.

Under-insurance: applying the 'average clause'

From Mr H. A. L. Cockerell

Sir, I fully accept the assurance of the Secretary-General of the British Insurance Association (January 14) that insurance companies will deal fairly and quickly with storm claims. I know well that companies take a liberal view on household under-insurance.

But if household insurance policies are based on a full value declarat... and the declaration is untrue, as it must be for millions of policies, would not insurers be within their legal rights in declining liability altogether? Is it satisfactory that the treatment of policyholders' claims should be on a discretionary and not on a contractual basis? The situation could be regularized by insurance companies (a) renouncing their right to decline liability in the event of under-insurance, and (b) inserting a modified form of the average clause found in policies on commercial property whereby insurers pay claims only in the proportion that the sum insured bears to the value of the property. This principle could be applied to household policies where, and only where, the proportion is less than a specified percentage. The "blatant cases" that the Secretary-General refers to would thus be defined.

Perhaps it should be added that the standard form of Lloyd's Comprehensive Policy (Private Dwellings) includes an average clause.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. L. COCKERELL,
Senior Research Fellow in Insurance Studies,
Graduate Business Centre,
The City University,
Gresham College,
Basinghall Street,
London, EC2V 5AH.
January 14.

From Mr P. M. Bacon

Sir, Having experienced a lifetime working for a leading and highly reputable British insurer, may I be permitted to offer an answer to Mr Montlake's letter of January 12?

It is firstly necessary to clarify the terms "agreed value" and "his (that is policyholder's) value" which he employs. It is secondly necessary to ascertain the basis on which the value has been assessed.

"Agreed" value must involve at least two parties, usually the insured on the one hand and the insurer on the other. The basis will normally either be market value which will include site value and therefore not always applicable for insurance purposes, or it will be the cost of replacement in similar capacity, style and materials. Both bases will, of course, be very susceptible to the effects of inflation and both, in varying degrees and assuming that private dwellings are being discussed, to individual characteristics such as period features.

Insurers have long recognized that underinsurance can be a major source of loss to an insured, and indeed to their own funds, particularly in periods of market inflation, and have consistently warned and reminded the insured in a variety of ways of the necessity of protecting his interests by the regular review of the adequacy of sums insured.

Quite patently, if an insured elects to insure a building for only half its anticipated cost of replacement then, in the event of its destruction, he will only receive compensation sufficient to replace only half of the building for this is all he had paid premiums for.

If an insured expects more then he will realize that the balance could only be forthcoming on the basis, in effect, of charity from the premiums paid by more prudent insureds who have maintained their sums insured fully adequate to their needs and have paid their contribution to the fund proportionately.

This situation is particularly clearly demonstrated in the event of a total loss. The majority of losses are, however, of a partial nature only but the same basic principles apply. If a building is insured on the basis of 50 per cent of its replacement cost then if the roof is blown away the owner could only expect to receive compensation for the replacement of half the roof since while all of the roof had been at risk, only half of it had, in effect, been insured by its owners.

Fortunately, the majority of the insuring public follow the advice of their insurers and brokers and keep their insurances up to date and, receiving full and satisfactory settlements, nothing is heard publicly of this. It was only the foolish virgins, who, having improvidently arranged their oil supplies, were the sonorous ones!

So far as the reference to "small print" is concerned this is often the excuse quoted by the imprudent minority. Mr Montlake can be assured that British insurers who have long held the centre of the world market because of integrity, financial stability and expertise, and form a major source of invisible export income for this country would not have attained, nor continued to hold, that enviable position if they were unduly afflicted with the "small print" syndrome of which Mr Montlake rather wildly accuses it.

The answer to his postscript is simple—it would be in the affirmative but the incidence of the contingency, in the days, is so remote as to place firmly in the "Nessie" class.

Yours sincerely,
PETER M. BACON,
Honeysuckle House,
Blagdon,
Avon BS18 6SA.
January 13.

HAWKINS AND TIPSON, LIMITED
INTERNATIONAL ROPEMAKERS

The results for the year ended 31st August	1975 £'000
Turnover	12,047
Pre-tax profits	1,201
Earnings per share	9.94p
Dividend per share (including Tax Credit)	5.0p

* In spite of the world wide recession with its impact on trading conditions resulting in a significant reduction of customers' stocks, it is gratifying to report that the Group has been able to maintain its growth pattern both in turnover and profits. Turnover amounted to £12,047,000 compared with £9,187,000 in the previous year, an increase of 31%.
* In May 1975 the company made a rights issue to shareholders which was most successful and brought in over £900,000 of new money.
* The profit for the year before tax amounted to £1,201,000 against £864,000. This represents an increase of 39% over last year. Since going public in 1972 profits have more than trebled. The net profit after taxation was £564,000 as against £399,000 last year, an increase of 41%. Taxation takes 53% of profits.
* A final dividend of 2.55p per share, as approved by the Treasury, is proposed which, with the interim paid of .7p per share on the issued share capital prior to the rights issue, makes a total of 3.25p per share. This is equivalent with the associated tax credit to 5p per share. The dividend paid last year was 2.631p and 3.9p respectively. The dividend is covered three times with earnings at 9.94p per share.
* During the year our overseas interests have done very well, especially in Sweden where we have taken over the manufacturing unit from which we bought previously most of our internal supplies. We have expanded in Trinidad and we are making headway in our Calais offshoot. Generally exports have been good, increasing by nearly £1 million in the year.

J. E. HAWKINS, *Chairman*

CHAPMAN AND CO. (BALHAM) LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from 1st February, 1976.

All correspondence and documents for registration regarding the Share and Stock Registers should in future be sent to:-

Lloyds Bank Limited,
Registrar's Department,
The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA.
Telephone: Worthing 502541
(STD Code 0903)

P. R. DAVIES, Secretary.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rank's major problem areas

tory is colour £11.7m trading Radio Inter- ult apparently by a dramati- ket just as the an expansion

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52.44m (£60.22m) share 15p (19.4p) s 9.96p (8.48p)

ng th

-tax profits slip- y to £17.34m in ut are somewhat ie first-time con- Anglo-Thai worth eless, the straight ison is mislead- latest trading ie full brunt of cession whereas ear's results just end of the boom. ext, Inchcape has old its own. And now is that the ng much brighter of the recession efully. This will ace to the second- ut the full bene- start to come next year when

profits look set to recover much of their old bounce, particularly as commodity markets are now on the mend.

With its strong position in the important Middle East market and the Far East interests starting to pick up, Inchcape looks set reasonably fair for a period of good growth, while the Anglo-Thai acquisition has helped the gearing considerably.

All that is already partially reflected in a prospective p/e ratio of around 11 at 395p and a yield of only 2.9 per cent (admittedly three times covered) but the shares still offer some scope on real recovery grounds.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £179m
Pre-tax profits £17.34m (£17.55m)
Dividend gross 6p (5p).

Charter Cons

Another blow

High risks are a fact of life in the mining industry, but so are high rewards for the right ventures. Unfortunately Charter Consolidated has once again demonstrated its ability to take the risks but get little of the rewards. The long overdue "suspension" of the Tenke-Fungurume copper project in Zaire could cost Charter some £23.5m, or about 22p a share.

This latest blow comes a year after Charter pulled out of the Somima copper project in Mauritania, leading to write-offs of £11.4m. In addition it is involved in the high cost Botswana copper project and its formerly much heralded Cleveland Potash in Yorkshire is behind schedule and is unlikely to be much of a profit earner.

The shares in Charter dropped 7p yesterday to 176p, a decline since the beginning of th eweek of 22p. It could be argued that the shares are now showing a substantial discount to assets and that therefore the downside is limited. However, there are other worrying features about Charter.

The last annual accounts showed that net current assets had dropped from £24.5m to £9.27m. This year's interim results were far better than forecast, but Charter added the rider that the second half should not be expected to match the first six months.

Charter is also heavily exposed to gold, both directly and indirectly through other mining finance houses, and the sale of part of its Rio Tinto-Zinc holding (certainly the most easily disposable of its investments) has added more weighting in favour of gold.

At this stage it is far from clear where Charter's future lies. Will it, for instance, participate directly in future mining ventures, or will it merely become a form of mining investment trust? It is at least time for the City to reassess its tendency to link the share prices of Charter and RTZ because the two companies are now well out of step. One heartening point for the mining finance sector, however, is the speed and ease with which Charter's RTZ shares were placed.

Tate & Lyle

Beating recession

These days Mr Cube derives less than one-third of his profits from sugar. And he has, thanks to diversification, proved to be a recession-beater, with profits rising substantially over the past two difficult years, and with chairman, Mr John Lyle, looking for another improvement this time round. Tate & Lyle is in process of acquiring a reputation for accurate forecasting, so the latter point was enough to put the shares 7p higher yesterday at 275p, at which level they yield just over 6 per cent. The net dividend is more than four times covered; the underlying cash position remains good and will improve this year"; and the shares are worth buying.

Such reservations as the market still has on Tate & Lyle relate largely to the quality of earnings; and it is true that the group has some problems. Last year the pre-tax contribution from shipping was down from £13.3m to a mere £400,000: but that was after unquantified provisions against the potential shortfall of income against cost for the next two years on the three ships which the group has chartered in.

Meantime, there is scope elsewhere within the group to make up any shortfall on the shipping side, with the commodity handling, trading, storage and distribution business in particular putting up an increasingly strong performance: last year this division's profits increased from £18.1m to £32.4m pre-tax.

Raw sugar production—which contributed £4.7m as against £4.5m last time—is likely to earn less in the current year, but the contribution from sugar refining at home and overseas should improve.

All things being equal, then, the group looks set to make maybe £50m this year; and that, if not in itself exciting, at least provides it with a sound base for the further overseas expansion which a very healthy balance sheet will now permit.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £150m
Sales £1,274m (£682m)
Pre-tax profits £47.5m (£31.1m*)
Earnings per share 50.5p (32.8p)
Dividend gross 16.6p (14.7p)
*After £9.7m special payments to pension funds.

Blackwood Hodge

Improving the yield

Blackwood Hodge's rapid growth—sales have increased 20 per cent a year compound to £146m and pre-tax profits 23 per cent a year compound to £8.46m in the five years 1969-74—has placed an inevitable strain on the balance sheet. The latest annual report referred to the need for extra finance to cover the rise in stocks and debtors but the hope then was that short-term borrowings would suffice.

Perhaps the real surprise for a company with Blackwood's record is that it has taken so long to jump into the rights issue pool when last September's 50 per cent jump in half-year profits would have caught the market in a more receptive mood than now when growth is slowing down.

After the 50 per cent half-way jump, pre-tax profits for the year are forecast to reach £11.6m, 37 per cent ahead of the previous year.

The 1-for 4 rights issue of 120p to raise £6.4m will in fact not make that much of a dent in overall borrowings of around £50m which the directors, at least, do not think dwarfs shareholders funds of £27m.

Nevertheless the money will go some way towards providing extra working capital and a bigger capital base to finance future growth that Blackwood's capital intensive business needs. Where the rights issue will particularly help in stock-market terms is in the proposed 30 per cent increase in the dividend to 6p gross a share which will raise the yield from the current meagre 2.9 per cent at 157p at 157p to 3.8 per cent.

As the activities in Beirut, financial centre of the Middle East, are disrupted by civil war Egypt bids for a key new commercial role. Alan McGregor reports

Business openings beside the Nile

Economic recession notwithstanding, foreign businessmen have been arriving in Cairo in hundreds to assess opportunities offered in President Sadat's policy of "al-infitah" (economic opening).

The naive few who imagined it to be the equivalent of open sesame, their expectations smartly shattered, soon leave in angry frustration, vowing never again to drink the waters of the Nile.

Others return for further investigation before deciding that, for them, the only possibility is a straight deal for something the Egyptians must buy or sell with alacrity. Priority in the former category is on spares or replacements for industrial plant, including textiles, and on virtually every essential in the infrastructure field.

Some, with fortitude and perseverance, conclude finally that the envisaged prospect is probably solid enough to justify prior hopes.

The Sadat concept is, of course, beguiling: the idea of bringing together Arab (oil) and Western capital, foreign expertise and skilled Egyptian manpower for development and rejuvenation of an economy needing both as desperately as the desert needs water.

With its geographical convenience Egypt combines a usually amiable and intelligent people, a tolerable climate, modern hotels and superb *Mediterranean beaches within* reasonable access from the capital for a weekend break.

Particularly with Beirut in its present agony, the merits of Egypt, even if only for a regional office, appear considerable. From a distance, that is; on closer scrutiny they tend, like a mirage, to recede.

There is first Cairo's obvious decrepitude due to neglect. It has maybe seven million people, with public services, including phones and transport, designed for half that number and fighting a losing battle with obsolete equipment.

The post, however, remains moderately reliable for registered express letters which usually take (for Europe) from five to 10 days. Direct telex, delayed for years by censorship considerations, is becoming available.

The city's rundown condition dramatically illustrates the cumulative cost of the years of struggle with Israel—not forgetting the Yemen war of the early 1960s—and the high fertility rate that has almost doubled the country's population, to close on 40 million, half under the age of 15, in little more than a quarter of a century.

Egypt being still on a war footing, a third of gross national revenue is swallowed by the military budget. The official figure for the nation's debts is £E2,817m (£2,200m); some £E945m was borrowed at 18.5 per cent in 1974 and in the same year servicing alone reportedly amountd to £E170m, or about 40 per cent of income from exports.

The President has announced that £E1,150m to £E1,540m is essential over the next two years "for rebuilding the economy" and Mr Mamdouh Salem, the Prime Minister, is seeing what more can be raised from the (oil) "Arab brothers", to whom Egypt looks more hopefully than it does to the West.

"Al-infitah" having given them what they intepret as a green light, the new and (some of) the former rich, the latter after 25 years of keeping a low profile, have come bounding euphorically into the business arena.

This for some means property; rents of many offices and flats being let to foreigners have quadrupled in two years. A suitable furnished apartment can cost anything between £E200 and £E600. Key money on unfurnished accommodation can run into many thousands of pounds.

"There's a madness for money in the air", is how one experienced observer put it. He deplored the fact that the discrepancy between the affluent and the rest is again rapidly widening, with all that may portend for political stability no matter how much emphasis is put officially on reconstruction for a brighter future. "Imported" inflation is running at over 20 per cent.

Such circumstances are secondary, however, to the main obstacle: the vast and torpid bureaucracy that controls all state concerns, including industries, banks and insurance, and has been reared on the conviction that private enterprise is "exploitive and feudalistic" and foreign enterprise worst of all.

This sluggish mass continues to expand because of the regime's policy of guaranteeing employment to all university graduates and demobilized soldiers; the current budget allocates £E768.2m for this alone. They sit almost shoulder to shoulder in some offices, anything from two to five people for what should be one person's job.

In the administrative jungle, with its Ottoman and Byzantine shades, lightened, fortunately, by flashes of Egyptian humour, officials have scope for varying interpretations of the somewhat imprecise wording of foreign investment law no. 43 of 1974, the legal basis of the new policy which was itself first propounded in President Sadat's "October Paper" (1973).

This said categorically that foreign investment has an important, if not key, role to play, while conforming to the government's economic plans. Sadat has since reiterated that the resurgence of the private sector is possible—it has at least started—provided the public sector is growing as well.

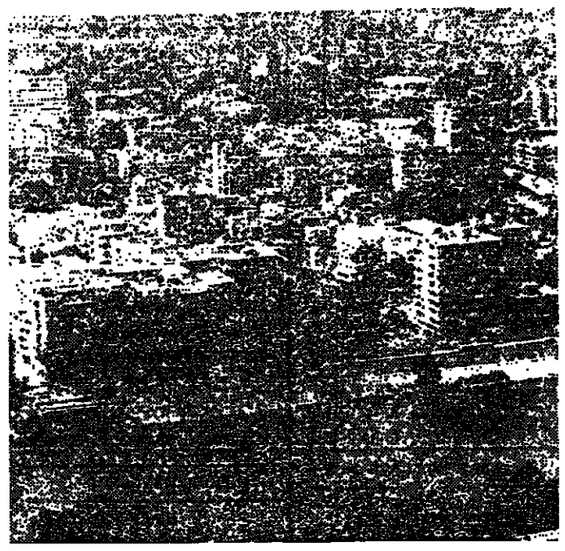
Official reference has been made, also, to the principle of public ownership being fully protected "if 51 per cent is in faithful, non-exploitive hands".

With intent liable to become entangled somewhere in the labyrinth of red tape, much depends on the outcome of Mr Salem's *recent proposal* for a separate government procedure to deal solely with investment projects and producing a definite decision within six weeks of application.

Assessment would be entrusted, he indicated, to independent work groups of senior officials and experts, some from the universities.

There would obviously have to be, in addition, a follow-up system to ensure that an affirmative answer was not nullified by subsequent bureaucratic snags.

According to Mr Issa Shahine, the Industry Minister, the private sector now has in prospect 520 new factories, representing a total investment of £E60m.



An aerial view of Cairo.

But, despite the unflagging optimism of the press, which tends not to differentiate between the idea and its implementation, the number of projects actually started is still modest. Some are in tourism, where the return is quicker and surer.

While, under the 1974 law, the foreign investor is expected to bring in 25 per cent of his capital, there is uncertainty with regard to the terms of its eventual repatriation, as well as on firm commitments for hard-currency payments of raw material imports.

But, as things are, ambiguities may be eliminated by sheer force of necessity. The new five-year plan (1976-80), to which finishing touches are now being put, will leave ample room for private sector and foreign enterprise conforming to the basic criteria of providing import substitutes with, and most important, a sizable export potential for hard currencies.

Factory lots are advantageously available in the Port Said free zone and similar facilities are envisaged for Alexandria and Cairo itself. Food-processing and packaging and pharmaceuticals are among higher-profitability possibilities, though some local resistance might be expected from the established pharmaceuticals manufacturers.

One hopeful straw in the wind is that some 40 banks, financial institutions and insurance companies have thought the time ripe either to have full or representative offices in Cairo or to have a man calling regularly.

The First National City has its own building, the Chase Manhattan and the American Express International have opened offices, as has the Bank Melli Iran.

Barclays has teamed up with the Bank Du Caire, the National and Grindlays are moving in, Lloyds International and main Swiss and French banks have representatives.

So, remembering the time-honoured advice "if you see a banker jump out of a window, jump right after him, there is 15 per cent to be gained", the moment for taking the plunge into Egypt may be as propitious now as any time in what is left of this century.

Seeking a new source of energy for transport

In a week when regular supersonic air services were in augurated by British Airways and Air France with the Anglo-French Concorde, a speaker at a London conference showed that major transport developments since the end of the eighteenth century had all taken between 20 and 50 years to become effective.

"There is no evidence", he added, "that the exploitation of new ideas happens more quickly today than it did at the beginning of the industrial revolution".

This was significant in the context of transport planning for the future, he stressed, because the 20-50 year timescale was "compatible with the estimated lifetime of crude oil reserves".

Transport was one of three main areas—the other two were food and production—discussed at the conference. Organized by the Institute of Fuel on behalf of eight professional engineering institutions, the meeting had as its theme: "Energy—brake or break".

Professor Ian Cheeseman, of Southampton University, the speaker quoted above, went on to analyse the pattern of energy consumption of various vehicles. On the basis of specific energy (the ratio of energy used to work done), Concorde was shown to be no worse than some cars.

Ships showed the lowest specific energies, but most types of vehicle fitted into a well-defined band, with higher speeds in general costing more energy.

Whatever the transport *medium, the energy implications* fell into two categories—short-term conservation methods and longer-term alternative solutions. In road vehicles, for example, the effect of lighter construction, and of hybrid electric propulsion, could be considered.

Reducing weight would certainly reduce fuel consumption, though possibly at the expense of safety in certain types of accident. The use of aluminium and its alloys in place of iron and steel, for example, would reduce the vehicle weight by about 30 per cent. This in turn would reduce the overall fuel consumption of a typical European car by about 25 per cent.

But the energy cost of producing the aluminium must also be brought into the calculation. Weight for weight, the production of aluminium uses about seven times the energy used to produce steel.

If maximum use is made of aluminium and its alloys, the energy to produce the cars will increase by 60 per cent, but the net balance in energy (lower fuel consumption minus extra production energy) works out at a 17 per cent saving.

Another approach would be simply to encourage the use of smaller, steel-built cars. If a 900kg car were to be replaced by one of 810kg, the same saving in total energy would result.

This solution could be encouraged by differential taxation, based for example on weight and on power/weight ratio. But politics and economics have conflicted with energy economy on this point.

Professor Cheeseman reminded his audience that the Chancellor in his last Budget "indicated that he had not introduced a taxation system which was preferential to small cars because the home industry did not have sufficient small designs to compete with European and Japanese models then available".

Among the possible longer-term solutions for energy-effective road vehicles, the hybrid electric car appears promising. In this design a diesel engine would operate at constant speed and drive an electric generator which charges a battery. Traction is through an electric motor.

Power of the diesel is chosen so that it can propel the vehicle at normal cruising speed, and also provide a top-up charge to the battery. For acceleration the diesel power is supplemented by battery power; during deceleration, the excess engine power is fed to the battery.

Such a system offers significant energy savings, but would be heavier and more expensive than conventional internal combustion engines. If this line of development were to be pursued, Professor Cheeseman points out, there would be five main benefits:

1. The existing road-transport energy source (that is, oil) would continue to be used, but more economically.
2. A new technology using electricity as its primary source would be developed in a timescale compatible with the expansion of the national electric generating capability.
3. The mix of these two technologies could be arbitrarily adjusted to fit local economic situations. A range of vehicles could be designed using basic building units to suit different countries' needs.
4. Regulations on chemical emissions and noise could be met.
5. Road transport would not be dependent on one fuel or one energy source for continued operation.

This is but one example of the sort of technology assessment that was developed in detail at this week's energy conference. The implications of the meeting have yet to be followed through, but among Professor Cheeseman's transport conclusions (with which there was much general agreement) are the following points.

Assuming that naturally occurring oil will be largely exhausted in 40 to 50 years' time, the highest priority is to decide on the long-term energy sources that are suitable for transport use.

The long-term energy supply that is finally selected for transport should not depend on a single raw material. Electrical energy seems suitable, but for some purposes it must be converted into a form which is transportable.

The two most promising conversions appear to be hydrogen and synthetic hydrocarbons, of which the latter appear preferable.

Finally, the basic dilemma which has wreaked havoc in so many areas of technology over many years: the conflict between Western governmental systems with an average lifespan of three years and, in this case, energy policy decisions which require from 10 to 40 years to develop and implement.

The engineers' answer to this dilemma, as it emerged this week at the London "brake or break" conference, is to call for some sort of national energy commission, answerable to Parliament. Details are still being discussed.

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Business Diary: Insider trade-in • Brother Dummett

ıy not be used to ver the fences by ·n directors, but will be happening Henry Fisher in- at a meeting of ıany Law Commit-

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will be trying to the committee,

made up of merchant and clearing bankers, lawyers and Stock Exchange men, is to persuade government against using a sledgehammer to crack what he regards as a peanut.

The danger he sees is a law so unwieldy that not only will directors never again dare to deal in their own company's shares but the whole process of trading in securities will be gummed up.

Like Methven, however, he feels that the law, however rarely invoked, is useful as a deterrent.

Union question

Tony Dummett, who is to succeed Professor John Coales as chairman of the Council of



CEI's Dummett

Engineering Institutions (the top drawer chartered engineers) will find that a very hot seat awaits him.

As chairman of the CEI's working party on professional engineers and the trade unions, Dummett has been examining whether "professionals" and their ethic of "responsibility to the community" should throw in their lot with unions to secure better pay and conditions.

Dummett, a chemical engineer with a long career in industry, is due to unveil the CEI's thinking on this next week. There are probably some 200,000 professional engineers outside unions and it is expected that the CEI will urge them to come off the fence out of a sense of responsibility to themselves.

The nettle Dummett and his colleagues have to grasp is: which unions? The most effective in terms of getting better pay and conditions seem to be the more left-wing—the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, for example.

Unions with a large professional membership might be more the CEI's cup of tea. That might mean that the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers (UKAPE), the Association of Professional Scientists and Technologists (APST), and the Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers (ASEE) would be on the CEI's "recommended" list.

What everybody will be waiting to see is if a union like Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) will make it. There has also been some talk in the profession that the Electrical Power Engineers Association (EPEA) might be persuaded to expand its field of membership: it has the advantage from the inter-union poaching point of view of being a TUC affiliate.

Physicians do heal themselves, sometimes twice over. For the second quarter in succession the Price Commission has cut the price of its report. This time it was by 10p to £1. Last time it was by 5p.

Postal arena

Members of the Post Office review committee were on tap yesterday, the day of their *inaugural meeting, and although* they did not appear to have a lot to say it is clear that their terms of reference are broad enough to allow them to probe some very sensitive points.

The chairman is Charles Carter, economist and vice-chancellor of the University of Lancaster, who is a former member of the North Western Postal Board. He was evidently keen not to fan the flames that billowed forth last year, when the unit charged for telephone calls doubled in two stages from 1.5p to 3p and the second class post rate went up from 3½p to 6½p.

He refused to be drawn on whether, or how, the committee might jump if something similar happened this year, roughly the time the committee needs to sit.

It was the Post Office Users' National Committee's vain protests at the size and speed of these increases that led to the establishment of Carter's review body. He, and members such as Rupert Nicholson, have the power to look into matters outside POUNC's scope, among them the practicality of the Post Office's obligation to pay its way, the speed at which it should be done, the separation of the postal and telecommunications activities and the way in which equipment supply contracts are clinched.

Nicholson, the receiver for Rolls-Royce 1971, may also help balance criticisms that the review body lacks members who are heavy users of Post Office services. He worked with the corporation on changes in accounting procedure six years ago.

At the helm

Sir James Dunnett, until his retirement two years ago Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, is taking on one of the toughest jobs in shipping.

Sir James is coming out of "mothballs" to chair a liaison committee set up by Intertanko, the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners.

He is the man the tanker owners are counting upon to steer them safely through the present acute worldwide overcapacity.

Sir James is already at work in the offices of BP Tankers, who are identified with Intertanko, but hopes to move to regular offices with the General Council of British Shipping.

A Whitehall high-flier, Sir James was the youngest permanent secretary of his day while at the Ministry of Transport—his last port of call before the final eight-year stint at Defence.

It was at Transport that he got to know shipping, and in the early 1960s he served as chairman of the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee.

He has taken on this new worldwide lobbying job for only as long as is needed "to see how far I can take the scheme".

If it all doesn't shake down very well, he won't be idle. He's a director of Imperial Group.

The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited

The 68th Annual General Meeting was held in London on 22nd January 1976, Sir David H. Burnett, Bt., M.B.E., T.D., the Chairman, presiding. The Report and Accounts were adopted and the Dividend was approved.

The following are extracts from the Chairman's Statement and the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1975.

Summary of Results

Encouraging profits were earned in the first six months of the year but in the second half trading conditions deteriorated. The shipping companies in particular encountered severe difficulties due to falling trade and the cold storage companies also suffered for the same reason. However, profits earned by the Oils and Chemicals Division held up well and the Real Estate Division benefited from the ending of the "rent freeze". Group trading profits before tax for the year fell by 29% from £3.8 million to £2.7 million.

Capital expenditure in 1975 amounted to £8.3 million compared with £7.0 million in 1974. This expenditure was financed from internal cash resources and short-term borrowings.

The Company has recently made arrangements for a ten-year loan of £5.4 million with Finance Corporation for Industry Limited. This loan has enabled the Company to repay its debentures, and will enable it to restructure its debt and reduce its short-term borrowings.

A final dividend of 3.137p is recommended, being the maximum dividend permitted, making, with the interim dividend of 1.293p already paid, a total of 4.430p. This compares with a total dividend of 4.151p for last year.

Comparative Figures	1975	1974
Year ended 30th September	£'000	£'000
Turnover	36,400	31,000
Trading Profit before Taxation	2,745	3,840
Taxation	557	1,238
Profit after Taxation	1,676	2,458
Attributable to Shareholders	1,454	2,301
Earnings per share	9.60p	14.32p

Copies of the full Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary of The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Limited, St. Olaf House, London Bridge, London SE1 2PJ.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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FOREST ROW 2261

OPPORTUNITY OF BARGAIN, £39,500

OUTSKIRTS OF LEWES. Superb character Georgian residence of great charm and character, being main wing of 4 acres, superb setting, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, central heating, must be seen to be appreciated. Ref.: 248/D.

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FOREST ROW 2261

TO LOVERS OF THE MODERN FOREST ROW—£55,000

Close to Ashdown Forest, owner architect superb modern residence, 3 large reception rooms, luxury kitchen, utility room, 2 bathrooms and 5 bedrooms, 2 fully tiled bathrooms, on ground floor, above is 2 further rooms and dark room, ideal shower and separate outside staircase, large double garage, 1½ acres really delightful picturesque garden. Ref.: 76/D.

Apply: POWELL & PARTNER,
FOREST ROW 2261.

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£19,950, overlooking Ashdown Forest and lovely views (listed homes), Georgian-style residence with stables, cottage and swimming pool, 3½ acres, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 9'3 reception rooms plus 3-roomed cottage with bath. Ref.: 61.

Apply: POWELL & PARTNER,
FOREST ROW 2261.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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Attractive small Town House, semi-detached, on slopes of hill backing on to open space. 5 minutes Met., 20 minutes Baker St. Reception room with folding doors to breakfast room, 3/5 bedrooms. Freehold. £16,950 o.n.o. Tel.: 950 1911.

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40,000 sq. m. OF LAND FOR SALE

Water on site, electricity nearby; perfectly located for construction programme. Write: Agence Havas 5036, Lyon, France.

TUSCANY. Old houses in unspoilt mountain villages. £5,500-£12,000. Experienced supervision or necessary conversions available.—Iacopucci, via Francesi, 55026 Bagni di Lucca Fornoli.

SPAIN, DENIA. Modernized cottage in almond orchard, mile from sea. Must sell. Absolute bargain, £8,000. Portishead 8483/6.

MAJORCA. For sale House in Esporlas, 15km. Palma; 100 sq.m. with patio 75 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, bathroom, living room with fireplace; telephone. Price £8,000. Write for information to Mr Gill, c.o Capitan Salom, 18-2° 3—Palma De Mallorca.

BUILDING LAND

4 ACRES OF LAND on main road, Guildford. Vacant possession. Rated storage land. Sensible offer accepted. Telephone Passfield 371.

PROPERTY WANTED

SMALL HOUSE, bungalow required. Suitable for single gentleman with separate accommodation (or convertible) for housekeeper. 10 miles radius of Farningham, Kent. Dartford 22121, ext. 33.

UNFURNISHED house wanted within 50 miles London, south or west. 3/5 bedrooms. Good rental paid. 01-660 3816.

JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT seeks 1 bedroom accommodation and garage, Chelsea area. Rental £250 per month. 837 5551.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Inner London Education Authority
WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL,
63 PALACE STREET,
SW1E 5HJ.

The Governors of the Westminster City School, after consultation with the London Diocesan Board of Education and the Inner London Education Authority, hereby give notice that they intend to make a significant change in the character of the school by altering the present arrangements for the admission of pupils by reference to ability or aptitude and have submitted the following proposals to the Secretary of State for Education and Science for that purpose:—

(a) With effect from the beginning of the autumn term 1977 the school will become a school for boys of all abilities mainly between the ages of 11 and 16 years. Admission to the school will no longer depend on pupils having attained a sufficient educational standard and the Secretary of State will be asked to amend the Articles of Government accordingly.

(b) From the date of reorganisation the school will admit each year about 180 boys instead of about 90 as at present, on their transfer from primary schools.

(c) After reorganisation the school will cooperate with other schools as appropriate in the provision of sixth form facilities.

(d) The school will remain in its present premises, suitably adapted, and will continue to be a voluntary aided Church of England School.

(e) After reorganisation the courses at present available to pupils admitted before the beginning of the autumn term 1977 will continue to be provided for these pupils.

(f) The reorganised school will be available for pupils living in the Dioceses of London and Southwark although special consideration will be given to those living in the City of Westminster and adjoining areas.

The Managers or Governors of any voluntary school affected by the proposals, or any ten or more local government electors for the area, or any local education authority concerned, may within two months after the first publication of this notice submit objections to the proposals to the Secretary of State; objections may be sent by post addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH.

The Secretary of State may approve the proposals after making such modifications in them, if any, as appear to him to be desirable.

This notice is given under Section 13, Education Act 1973 (as amended) and the County and Voluntary Schools (Notices) Regulations 1968.

Chairman of Governors
Date: 23rd January, 1976.

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Charity.—The Dame Henrietta Barnett School Educational Trust.—L1-515106-A1

The Charity Commissioners propose to make an ORDER removing as Trustees of this Charity:—John Frederick Eccles, of 55 Redington Road, London NW3, Chartered Accountant,
George Bertram Crosfield, of Bugley House, Cliffingham, Dorset, Farmer and
Richard George Penney, of Poplar Farmhouse, Churn Lane, Horsmonden, Kent, Tailor, and appointing in their place:—James Herbert Dyson, of 2 Hallidays Walk, London NW11, Retired Bank Manager,
George Walter Mathews, of 105 Hampstead Way, London NW11, Chartered Surveyor, and
Marion Press, of Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, London E1, Deputy Warden.

Objections or suggestions may be sent to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, within one month from today quoting reference above.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft pastoral scheme which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish Christ Church, Luton, in the diocese of St. Albans. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the notice boards of the Churches of S. Saviour, St. Matthew High Town, St. Andrew, All Saints, St. Mary, and Christ Church, all in Luton, and All Saints, Cuddington. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 27 February, 1976.
PR 32/16/PT.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—The Certified Accountants Educational Trust SCHEME for the reconstruction of the body of trustees. Ref.: 313219 A1-A1.

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

WHAT'S NEW ON THE HOME FRONT?

February 13th, April 30th, July 9th and September 24th

If you want to sell your new home to the right people for the right price, you can't afford to forget these four dates. Because these are the days The Times will be running the ever-successful

'New Homes' Classified Features

Last year The Times' contribution to property sales was higher than ever—proof of which, is that during 1975 we carried half of the residential property advertising in the quality national daily press.

By advertising in The Times you will be reaching 1¼ million people in Britain and throughout the world—44% of whom are under 35 and 239,000 of whom are, when it comes to new homes, in the important 25-34 age bracket. You'll also be reaching over 435,000 people who are in the process of buying a new home and 52,000 readers engaged to be married.

When it comes to buying, people look to The Times. So, when you're selling, advertise in The Times New Homes Features. (February 13th, April 30th, July 9th and September 24th.)

Ad rates are only —

£10 per s.c.c. semi-display.
£12 per s.c.c. full-display.

Take advantage of our 4 insertions for the price of 3 special discount scheme, by booking into all 4 features.

For further information contact The Times Property Team on 01-278 9231. In the North ring our Manchester office 061-834 1234.

IS YOUR BUSINESS
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY?

Your Year Ahead

1976 is likely to pose many problems for companies and organisations with the result that many of them may be seeking new premises.

On Monday, January 26th, "The Times" will be publishing a special classified feature "Commercial and Industrial Property—The Year Ahead".

For Estate Agents and Developers with commercial and Industrial Property this is an ideal opportunity to notify one in three business executives whose prime responsibility is property—as well as one in four property managers employed by the U.K.'s 1,000 largest companies of your premises and services.

In addition, on the night of publication, copies of "The Times" containing this feature will be mailed to the managing directors of the "The Times" top 1,000 companies.

For further details of this feature and assistance with advertising copy phone 01-278 9231, or in the North, 061-834 1234 now.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Valuation surplus the key to rise at S & P

By Margaret Stone

Save and Prosper, Britain's largest unit trust group, showed a profit increase from £1.5m to £1.72m in the year to September 30. The largest single contributor to group profits was the valuation surplus thrown up by the insurance side amounting to £1.09m compared with £680,000 the previous year.

Unit trusts contributed £650,000 to pre-tax profits against £930,000. The dividend has been increased by the most allowed to 32p.

At the end of the year the group had funds under management worth £717m against £495m 12 months earlier.

Save and Prosper is a privately-held company with the investment trust company Atlantic Assets and associates, and merchant banks Barings, and Robert Fleming each holding a 26.5 per cent stake. Chairman is Sir Andrew Carnwath and managing director Mr David Maitland.

SE investigates market in share options

The Stock Exchange is to take a further look at the call by some member firms for the creation in London of a market in traded share options. Markets in share futures have proved highly profitable in the United States, and several European stock markets have considered similar developments.

The Council of the Exchange has considered the report from a special committee and it will now form working parties which will report on the degree of probable support among member firms for a futures market; prepare detailed proposals for membership; and the provision of financial and technical resources.

The Council statement said that it will take into account the possible role of the Exchange on this new international development, particularly as the setting up of a market outside London could lead to a by-passing of the United Kingdom stock market. On the domestic front, the working parties will consider the benefits that option trading will bring as an investment tool to the securities industry. A final decision will be made by the Council when the recommendations of the working parties are received.

Business appointments

New Barker and Dobson chairman

Mr Ronnie Aitken has been appointed chairman of the Barker and Dobson group in place of Professor Geoffrey Clarkson, who steps down to become deputy chairman. Mr Stan Movatt has been made group managing director.

Mr B. H. J. Thompson has resigned as managing director and director of Slimma Group. Mr Jessel Harrison, chairman, has assumed office as managing director.

Mr D. Garcia has become chairman and managing director of Adda International.

Mr J. S. Willitts is now assistant managing director of BEWAC Motor Corporation, being succeeded as secretary by Mr K. C. Montgomery. Mr M. B. Phillips relinquishes the managing directorship of BEWAC Motors to Mr P. A. Aylward but remains chairman of that company.

Mr R. A. H. Thomas resigns as chairman of Sperryn but remains a director. The new chairman is Mr W. T. Colman and Mr B. M. Cowley becomes managing director. Mr S. I. Macphie and Mr B. Weaver are appointed directors of Lemet Metal Works.

Mr Arthur Cohen is relinquishing his executive responsibilities at Westmoreland Properties as from February 1 and will be joining the board, as chairman, of Thomson Land and Properties. He will remain a director of Westmoreland Properties.

Mr P. H. L. Miller has been made managing director of the machinery division of Trubenised (Sales).

Mr Derrick Higgs becomes a director of Huntleigh Group.

Mr Brian Horler is now sales director of Lytag. Mr Edward Griggs has been made director in charge of transport and trading divisions and Mr Peter Coxon becomes general technical director.

Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson has been made a non-executive director of McKechnie Brothers.

Mr Crosby M. Kelly has been elected to the new position of corporate vice-president, communications, for Rockwell International Corporation.

Dr Francis Singer, Sir Neil Shields, Mr N. A. H. Stacey and Mr P. C. H. Vey have joined the Board of Trianco. Mr A. S. Boyle has resigned as chairman and a director. Mr H. Prevezer, Mr T. B. H. Otway and Mr J. F. Parratt have also resigned as directors. Dr Singer has been appointed chairman.

Mr R. E. Martin is to be appointed a Director of Lesney Products.

Mr M. H. Despard has joined the board of Lampa Securities.

Mr D. J. Eldridge and Mr R. G. Lewthwaite have gone on to the board of Emray. Mr P. R. Kilbey has resigned.

Mr B. Peter Knudson, vice-president of Union Bank, Los Angeles, has been made European representative in London. He succeeds Mr Jeffrey Hobbs, vice-president, who has been appointed manager of the bank's Europe/Africa region at its California headquarters.

Mr James Clarke has been appointed a director of United Glass.

Mr Harry Knutton has become director general of the City and Guilds of London Institute in succession to Sir Cyril English as from May 1.

Mr William McMeekin, Mr Geoffrey Walker and Mr John Wrighton have joined the board of Stephenson Clarke Shipping.

Stock markets

RTZ placing keeps buyers on the sidelines

The London stock market had a much firmer look yesterday. But after a placing of 10m Rio Tinto Zinc shares, worth £18.3m, had put a dampener on early proceedings, it was never able to establish a clear-cut trend and the *FT* Index closed just 1.1 better, at 389.5, having spent most of the day just above its overnight level.

Dealers reported there was no sustained selling and some of the leaders managed to hold on to rises of 2p to 3p.

London and Northern Group (formerly London and Northern Securities) is arousing interest at 41½p. The housebuilding and construction group is prospering, and the gossip is that the dispute between J Murphy and the Revenue is going well for the group.

Gilts seem to have settled down after their recent turmoil. Business at the shorter end continued to be hectic, but dealers said that the longer end was much quieter than of late. The expected bout of profit-taking does not so far seem to have materialized.

"Shorts" were weaker in the morning, but in fluctuating trading they recovered all of the loss and were eventually mixed, with some stocks higher on the day.

"Mediums" and "longs" were as much as ½ point off at one stage in the morning, but they also revived and tended to be only ¼ point off on the day.

The results of Tate & Lyle, the most active share of the day, were, perhaps, just a shade below market expectations. Nevertheless, the shares ended the day 7p firmer at 275p, after touching 280p, and encouraged other food issues to follow suit. Sainsbury put on 2p to 126p, British Sugar traded firmly at 340p and Manbre & Garton, which reports today, ended 3p firmer at 140p.

Some analysts felt this reaction to Tate was rather overdone, though they point out that in the case of Manbre profits are expected to rise by £2m to £7.4m in spite of foreign competition on the starch side.

The result of the other major reporting—Rank Organisation—came too late to have much effect on official trading. The "A" shares closed unchanged, 170p, but after the announcement, which included enfranchisement plans and board changes, they dipped to 160p after hours only to bounce back to 175p.

The best of the other leaders was Glaxo, which ended 4p to the good at 382p, but there was a 2p rise to 348p for Beecham and both ICI 355p and British American Tobacco 350p closed unchanged. Newsprints met with some demand with Bowater firm at 185p and both Reed 275p and Associated Paper 381p edging ahead.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Amal Tin Nigeria (25p) Int	0.93	1.87	8/4	—	3.62
Anglia T.V. (25p) Fin	4.7	4.15	3/5	6.79	6.24
C.G.B.S. Hldgs (10p) Fin	0.84	0.82	—	1.19	1.17
Derby Trust (£1) Fin	6.37	4.98	29/2	10.65	9.45
Hales Props (25p) Int	0.87	0.87	—	—	—
Hallite Hldgs (50p) Int	1.75	1.75	12/3	—	5.25
Inchcape (£1) Int	3.9	3.45	—	—	—
A. Kershaw (5p) Fin	8.87	8.07	—	12.81	11.99
Lincroft (10p) Fin	1.74	1.65	13/4	2.82	2.63
Ldn Atlantic (25p) Int	0.75	0.75	28/2	—	1.75
Blackmmon (25p)	0.75	0.25	—	0.75	0.25
Pleasurama (5p) Fin	0.98	0.88	—	1.65	1.55
Rank Org Fin	4.29	3.39	—	6.47	5.57
2nd Brit. Assets (25p) Fin	1.5	3.57	13/4	1.5	3.57
David S. Smith (20p) Int	1	0.9	11/3	—	1.99
Sfinx Kinta (10p) Int	2.5	3	17/3	—	9.5
Tace (10p) Fin	0.4	1.14	—	0.8	2.01
Tate & Lyle (£1)	3.6	3.15	—	10.8	9.85
Vinten Group (20p) Int	0.5	0.43	27/2	—	1.24
Vita-Tex (20p) Int	1.2	1.2	—	—	1.3
Watson & Philip (10p) Fin	1.34	0.95	—	1.97	1.54

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross base. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

In mines RTZ reacted to placing of its shares by 6p to 196p, against the price of 183p, and Consolidated, the seller, 7p to 176p. London Tin a few points to 132p an takeover speculation. Oil seemed less worried than Wednesday by the situation Lebanon and BP came back to 585p and Shell rose 384p. Nine-month figures Tricentrol added 2p to 5 Rights issue news clipped to 157p from the price Blackwood Hodge, while

The attractions of price creases for smokeless fuels now-rationalized North Interests brought support National Carbonising. At the shares stand 50 per higher than at the start of account.

Concrete, the other com with a cash call, were a higher on the news. In ele cals Thorn "A" came back to 237p after the dip follow Wednesday

Equity turnover on Januar was £72.65m (17,197 bargain According to Exchange Te graph, active stocks yester were Tate & Lyle, Rank "A RTZ, ICI, BP, Shell, Barcl Bank, Charter Consolidat British American Tobac Thorn "A", Midland Ba Consolidated Gold Fields, R mah Oil, Unilever, Trafalg House and Thorn ordinary.

Bumper year for Henderson Kenton earnings

Further good news from the furniture trade came yesterday in the form of record interim profits of £435,000 (against £165,000) at Henderson-Kenton. The board predicts that the year end total will swing up from £871,000 to at least £1.2m pre-tax. Sales for the first half leapt from £4.5m to £7.3m.

Commenting that current legislation prevents the group from increasing the 1974/75 dividend by more than 10 per cent, the directors propose this year to pay a second interim of 0.5p a share, making a total to date of 0.8p, leaving 1.1934p "available" for the final.

In the current financial year to date, Henderson has opened five new stores, which are all trading successfully. More new branches are planned in Luton, Slough and Darlington and others are under negotiation. The group now has about 64 shops in operation, against under 30 on the company's flotation in 1964.

FALCON MINES

Working profits of this premier Rhodesian gold producer fell R560,128 to R$424,000 in the December quarter compared with the previous three months after a fall in both milling rates and grade.

Tricentrol checked by interest charges

By Terry Byland

Tricentrol, whose world wide trading interests include a share in the development of the Thistle Field in the North Sea, has turned in a small increase in profit in the nine months to September 30. But it reports that net surplus has been reduced by higher interest charges, and a substantial decrease in investment income. Profits were £1.58m against £1.54m, on sales of £42.42m compared with £34.8m. The net surplus fell from £755,000 to £572,000.

The group has been looking at future financing requirements in view of the company's "highly successful and active exploration programme in the North Sea". But the board does not expect to ask for an increase in issued capital. It would in any event, make no approach to shareholders until they have seen the final evaluation of the North Sea financing and on income prospects from North American assets.

In addition to its oil and gas interests in the North Sea and in North America, Tricentrol has a commercial division centred in Europe, Canada, Malaysia and Australia. It covers products ranging from retail car sales to central heating.

The North American operations turned in revenue of £980,000 over the period, compared with only £558,000 in the comparable period. Moreover, independent revaluations of these assets indicate a present worth of "substantially" more than the balance sheet figure of £10m.

In the United Kingdom, Tricentrol still forecasts that production from the Thistle Field will begin in early 1977. Negotiations for the financing of the group's share of the Thistle Field development are "progressing satisfactorily"; meanwhile adequate bridging finance is available.

In the Commercial Division, UK cars and truck sales remain reasonable under "difficult conditions". The builders merchants division is keeping sales up but margins remain depressed. There are indications that this group will move into profit in the final quarter.

GKN has agreed terms to buy German concern

Final terms for acquisition have now been agreed between GKN and owners of Sachs under which GKN will buy cash 75 per cent (less share) of the capital of Sachs AG.

The consideration is DM million (£62.26 million) to financed by borrowings outside the United Kingdom.

After tax earnings for 1 of Sachs AG were £6.15 mil and 1975 profits are estimated at around 20 per cent be those of 1974. The deal should be completed in May if appropriate authorities in the United Kingdom, the W German Cartel office and ECSC agree.

It is also conditional on the Bayerische Oberste Land gericht upholding the favourable decision of a lower court that vendors may make the sale.

Last December there were legal obstacles to the deal posed by an application by Frau Eleonora Sachs, the divorced wife of one of the Sachs brothers to the municipal court of Rosenheim in South Germany.

The main business of the Sachs Group is the manufacture of clutches, shock absorbers and hubs.

The most significant fact is that in a year of worldwide recession within the building industry, we have earned profits which have been exceeded only once, in 1973. This says much for our policies of diversification. It can be further noted that the result was achieved with very little contribution from our capital employed overseas, and the recovery potential here is high. To the extent that we are concerned with U.K. housebuilding, any upturn in that area will yield good profits. Most important of all, we have spent £20 millions during the last two years on fixed assets, and these large investments in modern plant and equipment, together with new product development have laid a sound foundation for the future of your company.

O. A. AISHER

The following are further extracts from Mr. Aisher's statement to shareholders:-

In the United Kingdom, we have earned a record trading profit of £11 millions, of which £7 millions was earned outside the field of new housing.

Overseas profits have fallen to a nominal amount relative to the £35 millions capital employed, caused by recessionary conditions abroad, and the initial effects of Marley new developments. Immediate prospects of recovery are good.

After spending a further £9 millions on new assets, your company's financial position remains strong. U.K. liquidity reflects the growing benefit from increasing cash sales to the home improvement market. There has been no need yet to draw upon our bank facility of £10 millions, which will be used to implement growth plans over the next few years.

The scope is vast for the renovation and improvement of existing homes. An estimated one-third of the country's houses were built before 1919, and the rising cost of skilled labour is still adding impetus to the demand for D.I.Y. items. We are accelerating our spending programme into that market.

In the last three years, we have increased the selling space in shops, superstores and depots from 280,000 to 451,000 square feet, with a further 230,000 being added in 1976.

Profits of Marley Buildings increased by 70% to more than £1 million and the company is developing new products in aluminium, wood and concrete. Some 60 home improvement specialists are being trained to advise and assist house occupiers.

The growth potential of Marley Extrusions is good. Record sums have been spent on new product development, which leaves the company well prepared for the future. We are the major suppliers of all plastic plumbing in the U.K., and it is necessary to construct a further production unit at Catterick in Yorkshire initially costing £2 millions.

The new plant at Wallington Weston will come on stream in 1976 to introduce an entirely new range of P.V.C. veneers and clear foils for the stationery and packaging industries.

Marley Foam recovered well from the poor year of 1974. Costs have been slimmed down to compensate for the fall in vehicle production. Loss making products have been eliminated and new ones introduced, with emphasis on new exterior trims.

Profits from concrete roof tiles improved in the closing two months, and the new financial year has begun with a higher level of activity. Our factories can profitably absorb any extra business within the framework of existing resources.

Overseas performance was disappointing and worldwide recession restricted the increase in sales to little more than 3%. Recovery is evident in all areas with Ireland, Germany, South Africa and Canada reporting increased profits in 1975/76. Losses in France will be reduced in the current year.

We again thank our employees, and we shall continue our policy of improving the pay and conditions of all Marley people throughout the world, having regard to the highest standards in each country.

MARLEY

The Annual Report is available from the Secretary, Marley Ltd., Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent.

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AL NEWS

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of £310,000, pre-tax profits y Transport & ering, fell from 000 in the year er 30. At the the board said hampered by a in Dutch acti- vities. The Dutch companies, in masonry drill bits, accounted for an extraordinary debit of £66,000. The attributable profit plunged from £334,000 to £104,000. The final dividend is 0.61p gross, against 1.70p, making the year's total 1.32p, compared with 3.01p. Earnings a share are more than halved to 2.7p. The board expects a profit improvement in the current year.

Cautious cheer at Anglia TV

A 32 per cent recovery in second-half pre-tax profits to £923,000 takes the Anglia Television *Group to a* second best-ever pre-tax profit of £1.47m, for the year to October 31. Turnover rose from £8.02m to *£8.89m and* Lord Townshend, the chairman, is cautiously optimistic. Shareholders will receive a gross dividend of *10.45p, against* 9.56p. Earnings a share are 13.29p, against 11.56p.

Lord Townshend says that *advertising revenue was slightly* higher than last year in spite of the recession, and programme sales both at home and overseas *improved* "*significantly*".

Pre-tax profits did not include a profit of £117,500 made mainly on the sale of shares in Hongkong Television. A further tranche of shares has since been sold to bring in £240,000.

Bigger payout from Cowan De Groot

Cowan De Groot, in toys, giftware, electrical wholesaling, *hardware and machinery, has* raised the interim dividend from 0.67p gross to 0.77p, allowing for the nine-for-four scrip *issue last August. The board* also recommends a final dividend of 1.61p, bringing the year's total to 2.38p, against 1.81p.

The dividend rise is helped by record earnings of £556,000, compared with £503,000, for the first half year to last October 31. Turnover rose by more than £2m to £9.3m.

Mr Derrick Cowan, chairman, reports that toys and giftware have improved.

Hallite halves profit

Lower level activity in the mechanical engineering industry is responsible for the halving of pre-tax profits to £200,000 at Hallite Holdings in the six *months to mid November.* The group makes synthetic rubber and plastic precision seals. Turnover went down from £2.23m to £1.92m, and margins fell from 18.2 per cent to 10.31 per cent. But gross dividend rises from 2.61p to 2.69p.

The value of incoming orders fell during the second half, and as yet there are no clear signs of improvement.

Trianco holders told to reject C & S pref bid

Mr Lawrence Webb, who was voted off the Trianco board last October after a fight, has advised shareholders to reject Central & Sheerwood's 26p preference share offer. He says holders who accept the offer would forfeit all right to dividend arrears, which by March would amount to about 6.5p gross. In addition, he says, shareholders have the right to participate in profits through further dividends up to 4.3 per cent gross a year.

Vita-Tex dives 58 pc

The pre-tax profits of Vita-Tex, the warp knitted fabric group, dived 58 per cent to £89,000 in the first half-year to *last October 31. This follows* a difficult 12 months to last April 30, when profits more than halved to £226,000. Turnover fell from £3.1m to £2.7m. But the dividend is 1.79p gross again. The board reports that output is now at its highest for over a year and profitability is improving.

Lookers held back

The trading profit of Lookers, a vehicle distributor and engineer, jumped from £482,000 to £770,000, in the year to last September 30. But after charging £375,000—spread over the past two years—as an anticipated earnings surplus under the Price Code, pre-tax profits fell 18 per cent to £395,000. *Turnover advanced from* £21m to £25m. The final dividend is 1.86p gross again, bringing the year's total to 2.97p, the same as before. Earnings a share fell from 3.4p to 2.8p. The board warns shareholders that counter-inflation legislation will "seriously restrict" the company's profit.

Second Brit Assets

The board of Second British Assets Trust is true to its word *in reporting a fall in income* from £1.37m to £1m in 1975, together with a reduction in dividend from 5.49p to 1.54p a share. At the annual meeting in December, shareholders were told that a policy of placing investment policies on a "long term capital growth" tack would mean a lower dividend.

Liner wants £295,000

A fresh addition to the list of companies seeking cash through rights issues to shareholders was Liner Concrete. It is calling for £295,000 in the form of a one for three offer at 13p a share.

Mr P. Fields, chairman, considers it impossible to predict profits for 1976—the big contribution traditionally comes in the second half. But the Treasury has agreed, subject to completion of the rights issue, that gross dividends shall be increased to 1.8p a share for the year. The issue is underwritten by Hill Samuel and Gerald Hodgson Fuller is the stockbrokers.

Marston reports record interim

Marston, Thompson & Evershed, one of the last independent brewery groups, shows no sign of ailing. Pre-tax profits for the half year to last September 30 were again a record. This time the increase was 32 per cent to £1.5m. This follows a 12 per cent rise to £2.2m in the last full year. Turnover jumped from £6.4m to £8.7m. At the annual meeting in October the group pointed to obvious reasons such as the hot summer for the sales increase, but it warned shareholders that the employment situation could prove difficult during the winter. So far, it says, sales are "satisfactory". The interim dividend rises from 0.83p gross to 0.95p.

£29m again from Rank Precision

Results from Rank Precision Industries (Hldgs) for 1974/75, disclosed simultaneously with those of the parent, show pre-tax profits of £28.89m for the year to October 31, compared with £29.44m previously. There is no final dividend, the company having already paid an interim 50p a share against a total of 47½p in the previous year.

The group is wholly owned by Rank Organisation and its chief sources of income are companies jointly owned with *either Rank Organisation* or Rank Xerox. Rank Precision received some £25.5m before tax from associates this time.

Societies' growth

Assets of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society rose by 21.8 per cent to £350m during 1975, while reserves increased to 3.5 per cent at £12.4m and liquidity was up at £66.5m, or 19 per cent of total assets. During the year the *society lent £81.37m to 10,500* housebuyers compared with £46.92m to 6,800 borrowers in 1974.

The Gateway society, formerly known as the Temperance, almost doubled its mortgage lending last year with advances of £78.7m compared with £39.9m the previous year. Assets of the society rose by £59.6m to £387.9m. The liquidity level is 20.4 per cent.

Briefly

VINTEN GROUP
Turnover, £1.4m (£821,000) for six months to September 30. Pre-tax profit, £136,000 (loss £45,000). Dividend is 0.77p (0.64p) and final to be "*at least maintained*".

DERBY TRUST
Dividend for 1975 raised from 14.6p to 16.4p gross. Gross revenue, £423,000 (£383,000).

A. & J. GELFER
Turnover for half year to September 30, £1.37m (£1.17m). Net profit, £250,000 (£237,000). Dividend is 2.15p (1.98p).

MACKINNON OF SCOTLAND
Turnover for year to October 31, £3.9m (£3.2m). Profit, £31,000 (loss £34,000). Dividend is 1.15p (0.37p).

C.G.S.B.
Turnover for year to September 30, £9.2m (£8m). Pre-tax profit, £365,000 (£323,000). Dividend is 1.83p (1.74p).

DAVID S. SMITH
Interim is 1.54p (1.34p). Sales, £2.2m (£1.9m). Pre-tax profit, £376,000 (£349,000).

CAPITAL & COUNTY LAUNDRIES
Pre-tax profits £116,000 (£100,000), turnover £1.8m (£1.6m), for year to last September 30. Dividend is 1.95p gross (1.77p). Earnings a share 10.06p (8.5p).

CAVENHAM SHARE PURCHASE
Company said its United States subsidiary, Cavenham (USA), acquired 1.87m shares in Grand Union, all the shares tendered. Cavenham will exchange $18 principal amount of 11¼ per cent *debentures* for each share offered.

MORGAN GUARANTY
Company has acquired 50 per cent stake in the Amsterdam bank, Labouchere, formerly wholly-owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV. The bank will be renamed Bank Morgan Labouchere *NV. The* purchase price was not disclosed.

HITACHI
The company has stated that its group net profit to end September, 1975, was 16,000m yen (about £26m), down about 31 per cent from a year earlier.

MONSANTO
The group's fourth quarter net profit rose from $45.5m to $78.3m, *but in the* full year's trading, profits fell from $323m to $305.9m.

AIRCO INC
Net profits rose from $32.8m to $42.7m. Sales were up from $760.2m to $765.7m.

HALES PROPERTIES
Sales for six months to September 30, £226,000 (£243,000). Pre-tax profits, £87,000 (£74,000). Dividend rises from 1.29p to 1.33p. Mr R. Hales, chairman, is confident that results for full year will be considerably higher than last year's £119,000.

CORN EXCHANGE
Pre-tax profit for year was £232,000 (£217,000). Dividend is 16.25 per cent (15.43 per cent).

ANGLO AMER. GOLD INV.
Net profit fell slightly from R75.3m to R74.7m for the year to December 31, but *the final dividend* is held at 150c making the total 250c, against 250c.

AER AND GENERAL INSTRUMENTS
Sales for the half year to end September, 1975, rose from £868,000 to £1.2m. Trading profit *was £99,300 against* £74,300. *Board* states that profitability and liquidity show steady improvement.

CSR (AUSTRALIA)
Company is acquiring a 5 per cent interest in Ras Al Khaima, an off-shore oil concession in the Persian Gulf. This is a subsidiary of Weeks Natural Resources.

OVERSEAS SHIPHOLDING GROUP
The board has raised the quarterly cash dividend on currently outstanding shares to 5c from 3⅓c and declared a 4 per cent stock dividend.

CATEL TRUST
There is no interim dividend against 0.12p. Net revenue for six *months to end-September*, £25,000 (£46,000). Removal of "onerous" loan means group is free of debt. Talks are on which could lead to resumption of dividends "in due course".

LONDON ELECTRICAL AND GEN TRUST
Sales for half year to end December fell from £450,000 to £444,000. Earnings a share were 1.47p (1.41p). Interim dividend of 1.69p (1.41p).

SCOTTISH AMERICAN INVST
Sales for year, to end December 1975 fell from £3.4m to £2.7m. Final dividend is 1.84p (2.60p).

JEVONS COOPER
Mr C. C. Cooper has bought 220,000 (12.9 per cent) deferred *10p shares in company.*

FIRST CHICAGO CORP
Net income $107.5m (£3m) ($104.7m) for 1975. Loans $11,750m ($12,272m), deposits $14,192m ($15,298m).

BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES
Net income $21m (£10.3m) ($9m), sales $537m ($502m), for first quarter to last December 27. Earnings a share 75 cents (33 cents).

LEDA INV TRUST
Pre-tax profit for 1975, £158,000 (£146,000). Net asset value a share, 34.2p (2.4p). Dividend is 3.4p (3.09p) gross.

WIT'RAND NIGEL
Company turned round a September quarter pre-tax loss of R186,000 into profit of R62.311 in December quarter, after substantially increasing gold yield despite lower milling rate.

Issues & Loans

N Sea Eurodollar for Occidental

A $175m, seven-year *loan to* Occidental of Scotland for financing of the Claymore Field in the North Sea is near completion. A spokesman said that the loan would bear interest at 1.75 points above Interbank Eurodollar rates for the first four years, and 1.875 points above for the remaining three years.

The loan is being syndicated along with a $100m seven-year loan to the Thomson Organization, which also has a stake in Claymore Field.

It was understood that the Thomson loan is not guaranteed by the Thomson Organisation. However, banks taking the increased risk will receive payments equal to 3 per cent of the production of the field. This will effectively reduce Thomson's share in the field from 20 per cent to 17 per cent.

Meanwhile, Occidental has decided to write off its entire investment in Nigeria and Venezuela and expects an additional charge to earnings for 1975 of about $19m net of tax benefits.

Swiss to lend ICI Dutch unit £15m

ICI Finance (Netherlands), a recently formed subsidiary of *Imperial Chemical Industries*, incorporated in Holland, is to float an 80m Swiss franc (£15m) loan guaranteed by the parent company. The loan will have a coupon of 7¼ per cent and will be issued at 99.

The loan will have a maximum life of 15 years with provision for earlier redemption and will be underwritten by a Swiss banking syndicate led by Swiss Credit Bank.

EUROCURRENCY MARKET
Bank for International Settlements estimates that Market rose by more than $8,000m in third quarter against rise of about $6,000m in second quarter.

EUROFIMA
Company to offer 30m Eurodollar bond, due 1983, in February.

CREDIT LYONNAIS
A $75m Eurobond floating-rate note is planned by company. Semi-annual interest is at standard 0.25 points above six-month Eurodollar rates.

LUOSAVAARA-KIRUNAVAARA
Company has obtained a $21m (£11.5m), medium-term eurocurrency *loan from a syndicate led by* bankers Trust International.

SOUTH AFRICA
Republic of South Africa plans to issue a five-year, $25m (£12.5m) Eurobond loan, carrying a 9.75 per cent coupon.

GMAC Canada increase
General Motors Acceptance of Canada's two-tranche Canadian dollar offering has been increased to $100m from $60m and priced at par. Two $30m tranches each increased to $50m.

Overseas

RMC sells its Italian offshoot

Ready Mixed Concrete has sold its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ready Mixed Concrete Italiana to Unicemt of Italy. *The consideration is* 3.3m lira (about £2.2m) payable as to 2.8m lira on completion and 500m lira on December 31 and interest.

The book value of the net tangible assets of RMC Italiana amounts to approximately 2.8m lira but the company has incurred losses during 1975 of about 900m lira.—Reuter.

General Electric U S

Although General Electric US showed a profit of $220m against $192m those for the year dropped from $608m to $580m. Mr Reginald H. Jones, chairman of the company, said expected to increase plant and equipment by about 20 per cent (approximately $450m).

Retail sales of major appliances had shown a strong rebound. But a continued low rate of housing starts precluded improvement in the contract appliance business. International operations sales were better than in 1974, but earnings were down reflecting lower export margins.

BARLOW RAND—SAB
Barlow Rand is to pay South African Breweries R2m and has arranged transfer of 11 million SAB shares in return for SAB's 50 per cent stake in the Ameshoff group, which Barlow will now *totally control. Ameshoff is to* offer its 6.5m shares in Barlow to Barlow shareholders on basis of seven for every 100 shares at 225c each.

ANGLO AMERICAN GOLD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 56

s hereby given that dividend No 56 of 150 cents 1974: 150 cents), being the final dividend for led 31st December, 1975, has been declared payholders registered in the books of the company of business on 6th February, 1976 and to persons oupon No. 56 marked "South Africa", detached warrants to bearer. This dividend together with dividend of 110 cents per share declared on 975 makes a total of 260 cents per share for 74: 250 cents).

nsfer registers and registers of members will om 7th February to 20th February, 1976, both e, and warrants will be posted from the Johan- United Kingdom offices of the transfer secreabout 11th March, 1976. Registered shareholders the United Kingdom will receive the United rrency equivalent on 2nd March, 1976 of the of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any olders may however elect to be paid in South rency, provided that any such request is received s of the company's transfer secretaries in Johan- n the United Kingdom on or before 6th February,

vidend is payable subject to conditions which pected at the head and London offices of the id also at the offices of the company's transfer in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Holders of share warrants to bearer are notified that the dividend is payable on or after 12th March, 1976, upon presentation of coupon No. 56 (marked "South Africa") only at the offices of Barclays National Bank Limited, Stock Exchange Branch, corner Main and Sauer Streets, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa—Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich, Switzerland—*Credit du Nord et* Union Parisienne, 6 and 8 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9e, France and Banque Bruxelles Lambert, 2 rue de la Regence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Coupons must be left at least four *clear days for examination.*

Note

Proceeds of dividends in respect of coupons marked "South Africa", may, at the request of the depositors, be converted through an authorised dealer in exchange in the Republic of South Africa, into any currency. The effective rate of exchange for conversion into any such currency will be that prevailing at the time the proceeds of the dividends are deposited with the authorised dealer in exchange.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

Subject to final audit, the abridged consolidated income statement of Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited and its subsidiary companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1975, and the abridged consolidated balance sheet at that date, are as follows:

ONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	1975 R000's	1974 R000's
income	74 284	72 301
rned	2 672	2 043
realisation of invest-	—	2 190
ng commission	559	—
	77 515	76 534
ration expenses	1 273	932
paid	288	—
ing and mineral rights	1 267	307
es	6	—
	2 834	1 239
	74 681	75 295
ions:		
-(Interim) of 110 cents are	24 147	21 952
(Final) of 150 cents per	32 928	32 928
	57 075	54 880
o general reserve	17 000	20 000
	74 075	74 880
	606	415
riated profit from pre- ar	2 836	2 421
riated profit 31st er, 1975	3 442	2 836

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	1975 R000's	1974 R000's
Issued share capital	21 952	21 952
Share premium	23 630	23 630
Capital redemption reserve fund	6 000	6 000
	51 582	51 582
Distributable reserves:		
General reserve	102 500	85 500
Unappropriated profit	3 442	2 836
	105 942	88 336
Loans	2 620	—
	160 144	139 918
Represented by:		
Listed investments — market value R 774 550 000 (1974: R1 241 567 000)	140 554	106 793
Unlisted investments	508	508
Loans	5 710	2 049
	146 772	109 350
Current assets:		
Debtors	18 245	19 962
Cash on fixed deposit and at call	28 413	43 958
	46 658	63 920
Current liabilities:		
Shareholders for dividend No. 56	32 928	32 928
Creditors	358	424
	33 286	33 352
Net current assets	13 372	30 568
	160 144	139 918

By order of the Board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

the United Kingdom
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No. 102,
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Kent,
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ary, 1976

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct,
EC1P 1AJ.

INVITATION TO TENDER

IFFCO Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited PHULPUR PROJECT Invitation for Registration of Vendors

1.0. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), a major fertiliser producer in India is undertaking the establishment of a Fertiliser Complex at Phulpur, India. This Complex includes a single stream 900 MTPD Ammonia Plant based on Steam Reforming of Naphtha and 1550 MTPD Urea Plant using the Stripping process, and other supporting facilities such as steam and power generation, water treatment, product handling etc.

2.0. IFFCO has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in various *currencies equivalent to US dollars 109 million towards the cost* of equipment and services, and intends to apply the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the contracts for which this notice is issued. Payment by IBRD will be made only at the *request of IFFCO in accordance with terms and conditions* of the loan agreement. Purchases will be made from the member countries of IBRD and Switzerland.

3.0. Engineering consultants for the 'Urea Plant' and the 'Steam & Power Plant and Offsites' have been designated and the consultant for the Ammonia Plant is to be designated soon.

4.0. Interested Vendors should submit in English, a list of *categories of items/sub-items* they can supply, plus technical catalogues and other supporting information giving :—

- **—General performance details**
- **—*Anticipated delivery* times**
- **—Schedules for furnishing technical data and *certified drawings after* receipt of orders**
- **—List of customers using and operating the *equipment for the last* 2-3 years**
- **—Number of weeks required to prepare a proposal**
- **—List of items usually sub-contracted**
- **—*Availability of after-sales* service and spares in India.**
- **—Description of capacity and range of manufacturing *facilities***
- **—Work load as percentage of total capacity for 1976 and 1977, on a quarterly basis**
- **—*Latest annual financial* reports**
- **—Warranties**

5.0. Vendors interested in bidding should AIR MAIL applications for 'Registration' in QUADRUPLICATE within three weeks after the publication of this advertisement giving the information listed in para 4.0. to:

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.
Phulpur Project
C-36/37, Housing Society N.D.S.E. Part I,
New Delhi-110049 INDIA
Telex: IFFCO-ND-3260-INDIA
Cable Address: IFFCO NEW DELHI INDIA

It is intended to hand over one copy of the applications to each of the three Consultants for the Fertiliser Complex i.e. (a) Ammonia Plant (b) Urea Plant (c) Steam & Power Plant and Offsites. The fourth copy shall be retained by IFFCO.

6.0. IFFCO reserves the right to verify all statements and *inspect Vendors' facilities to confirm the Vendors' capability* to perform the work and reserves the right to reject any prospective Vendor/Vendors without assigning any reasons therefor. When invitations to bid are sent to registered bidders, IFFCO may state limitations under which some or all bidders can present their bids or ask for additional information related to the specific types of equipment needed. No further correspondence shall be entertained for non-selection of a Vendor.

7.0. Principal factors that will be considered in evaluating bids from Registered Vendors will include Price, Quality, Operation, Maintenance and Installation costs, *Freight, Delivery time, Performance guarantees, Inspection* and Expediting expenses, Payment terms and Vendors' specific experience etc. as specified when requesting for Bids.

8.0. Vendors who have not supplied equipment of similar magnitude and duty for a Fertiliser or Heavy Chemical Plant need not apply.

9.0. Vendors are requested to indicate the items/sub-item(s) from the following categories for which they would like to receive an 'Invitation to Bid'.

1. Pressure Vessels, Columns and Scrubbers in *carbon/stainless/alloy/clad steel for low* and medium pressures.
2. Ammonia/Urea convertors.
3. Heat exchangers, *including waste heat* boilers, economisers etc., for operating at different pressures — shell & tube, U-tube, *wound tube, fin tube, plate type in* C.S., S.S., low alloy and clad steel.
4. Piping and Fittings for high pressures and for *corrosive fluids.*
5. Valves in various construction types, such as relief, safety, globe, gate, plug, needle, ball, *butterfly etc., for high pressures and corrosive* fluids. Pneumatic and motor operated control valves.
6. Tanks and Separators for medium and high pressures in carbon steel and stainless steel and for special design.
7. Tower packing and internals; such as raschig rings, trays, distributors etc.
8. Refractories, lining and castable materials for vessels, furnaces and flue ducts.
9. Insulation and lining materials for high and *low temperature duty.*
10. Instruments including accessories:— transmitters, relays—pneumatic and electronic, *panel instruments, automatic analysers, pilot* solenoid valves, optical pyrometers, instrument erection materials etc.
11. Structural steel material including requirement for reforming furnace.
12. Catalysts.
13. General filters, air filters, demisters, strainers, separators.
14. Fans and Blowers: Induced/Forced draft fans for Naphtha/Coal fired furnaces, exhaust fans, air blowers.
15. Turbo-compressors for air (35 kg/cm²), synthesis gas (upto 320 kg/cm²), refrigeration and Carbon Dioxide (160 kg/cm²).
16. Steam turbines, including gears (condensing and/or back pressure type) for an output upto 18000 KW for driving centrifugal pumps, blowers, fans and compressors, generators.
17. Centrifugal pumps (C.S., C.I., S.S, alloy steel) for Naphtha, cooling water (8000 M³/Hr.), D.M. Water, condensate, vacuum, chemicals process and non process use.
18. High pressure reciprocating pumps for liquid ammonia, hot ammonium carbamate and chemical dosing.
19. Vacuum system; Steam Ejector with barometric condensers.
20. Elevators (lifts), prill tower scraper, prilling equipment etc.
21. Deaerators.
22. Pulverised Coal/Naphtha fired steam generators with superheater for producing 105 ata. *steam upto a capacity of* 120 T/Hr.
23. Coal crushing and handling equipment.
24. Ash handling system.
25. Product handling system:—belt conveyors vibrating screens, weighing, bagging and stitching machines (50 kg bags). Bulk product reclaimer, belt mounted weight scales.
26. Turbo-alternator with all its accessories for output of 10 to 15 MW
27. Water treatment system including demineralised water and waste water treatment.
28. Mechanical draft cooling towers.
29. *Atmospheric ammonia storage (10000 MT)* with refrigeration unit.
30. Non-lubricated reciprocating compressors for plant and instrument air.
31. Inert gas generator unit using catalytic cracking of ammonia.
32. Electrical equipment:—11 KV/3.3 KV transformers, switch gears including rectifiers, capacitors etc., for safety and explosion-proof designs. H.T. cables of various sizes, lighting materials and fittings etc.
33. Construction equipment:— (purchase/hire) E.O.T. cranes, mobile/crawler type cranes (200 T capacity), gin poles (300 T capacity), acetylene generators, welding and annealing accessories, winches, jacks, pneumatic tools etc.
34. Workshop equipment, *such as a* Rotor balancing machine, Non-destructive testing equipment etc.
35. *Safety equipment.*
36. Emergency diesel generator set rating up to 1000 KVA.
37. Laboratory equipment, such as gas chromatographs etc.
38. Explosion-proof *lighting and fitting* materials.
39. Other equipment:— mechanical seals, gland packings, drive couplings, instrument air *drier, on line* cleaning equipment for surface condensers, cathodic protections for underground pipes.

ASP-IFCO-1.75

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was easier: cash wire bars losing £2.50. Three months falling by just over £2.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £587-87.50 a metric ton; three months, £606-06.50. Sales, 3,125 tons. Cash cathodes, £574.50-75.50; three months, £593-94.50. Sales, 400 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £585-85.50; three months, £604.50-05. Settlement, £585.50. Sales, 1,100 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £573-73.50; three months, £592.50-93.00. Settlement, £573.50. Sales, 3,375 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER gained around 3p on all three LME positions.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 193.20p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 389.5); three months, 198p (394.1c); six months, 203.20p (400.4c); one-year, 214.90p (416.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 194.5-94.8p; three months, 199.6-99.7p; seven months, 206.4-06.8p. Sales, 48 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 191.8-93.3p; three months, 197.9-98.80; seven months 204.6-04.8p. Settlement 193.2p. Sales, 109 lots (mainly carries).

TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,060-65 a metric ton; three months, £3,133-35. Sales, 105 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,060-61; three months, £3,141-45. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,059-61; three months, £3,130-31. Settlement, £3,061. Sales, 546 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,059-61; three months, £3,140-41. Settlement, £3,061. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M960 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £165-65.50 a metric ton; three months, £171.50-72. Sales, 480 tons. Morning.—Cash, £164.25-64.50; three months, £171.25-71.50. Settlement, £164.50. Sales, 1,975 tons (mainly carries).

ZINC was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £335-35.25 a metric ton; three months, £345.50-45.75. Sales, 4,075 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £333-33.50; three months, £343-44. Settlement, £333.50. Sales, 2,025 tons. Producers' price, £390 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 85p up at £69.75 ($141) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was hesitant.—Feb, 38.40-38.75p per kilo; March, 38.50-38.60p; April-June, 39.55-39.80p; July-Sept, 40.05-40.10p; Oct-Dec, 41.50-41.55p; Jan-March, 43.65-43.70p; April-June, 45.25-45.50p; July-Sept, 44.05-44.40p; Oct-Dec, 44.75-45.50p. Sales: 1 lot at 5 tonnes; 66 at 15.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain.—Spot 37-38.25. Cifs, Feb, 34.50-34.70; March, 35.30-35.45.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were firmer. The March position put on £4.

ROBUSTAS.—Jan, £821-822 per metric ton; March, £825-826; May, £815-814; July, £853-855; Sept, £850-851; Nov, £868-869; Jan, £874-876. Sales: 1,112 lots including 34 options.

ARABICAS were dull.—Feb, $105.50-108.00 per 50 kilos; April, $106-107; June, $104.50-107; Aug, $105-107; Oct, $105.50-107.80; Dec, $106-108; Feb, $107-109.50. Sales: nil.

COCOA futures were easier. March losing £5.50; May falling 25.50.—March, £711-12 per metric ton; May, £680-91.50; July, £680-81; Sept, £667-67.50; Dec, £675-54; March, £644-45; May, £635-47. Sales: 1,894 lots. ICO prices: 61.84c; 15-day average 63.42c; 22-day average 65.07c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were slightly easier. The London daily prices were: "raws" £158 (£2 down); "whites" £180 (£1 down).—March, £157.50-57.80 per long ton; May, £158.50-58.60; Aug, £159.00-59.35; Oct, £160.75-61.00; Dec, £161.25-61.50; March, £161.25-61.40; May, £161.25-61.50. Sales: 3,880 lots. ISA prices: 13.60c; 17-day average 14.11c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was about steady.—Feb, £88-86.30 per metric ton; April, £85.70-85.80; June, £86.70-86.90; Aug, £87.70-87.90; Oct, £88.90-89.30; Dec, £89.90-90; Feb, £90.90-91.00. Sales: 45 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—March, 183-85p per kilo; May, 190-92p; July, 197-98p; Oct, 202-03p; Dec, 207-09p; March, 212-16p; May, 213-18p. Sales: 8 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Jan-Feb, £195 per long ton. "D" grade, Jan-Feb, £185. Calcutta was firm.—Indian, spot, Rs490 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Daisee, spot, Rs465.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: March, £97.50; April-May, £92.25 sellers direct Tilbury. Jan, £96.90 nominal; Feb, £97.50 nominal, trans-shipment east coast. Argentine milling: Feb, £85.75; March, £86.50 east coast. EEC feed: Jan, £64; Feb, £65 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: option Jan, £65.75; Feb, £66.50; March, £68 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: March, £66.50 sellers Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: Jan, £65.25; Feb, £65.75 trans-shipment east coast. All per long ton cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was quiet at the lower levels: Jan, £60.45; March, £63.75; May, £65.60; Sept, £65.20; Nov, £67.10. **WHEAT** was quiet at the lower levels: Jan, £61; March, £65; May, £66.80; Sept, £65.85; Nov, £67.75.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
South Lincoln	—	£63.05	£60.45
Wiltshire	—	—	£60.90

MARK LANE.—Traders reported light merchant and compounder buying at barely steady rates. London paid £68 per long ton for April deliveries of milling wheat, while April-June deliveries of denaturable quality traded at £67.50 into East Anglia and Feb parcels of feed barley at £64.50 per long ton. The following are average sellers' quotations per long ton delivered London area: wheat, milling, Feb, £66.50; April-June, £69; denaturable, Feb, £66; barley feed, Feb, £64.50.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 22.—UK: Cattle, £25.90 per live cwt (+0.54). Sheep, 41.1p per lb EDCW (+2.0). Pigs, £4.76 per SCW (—0.07). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 3.1 per cent, average price, £25.91 (+0.14). Sheep numbers down 20.2 per cent, average price 41.0p (+1.8). Pig numbers down 5.3 per cent, average price £4.76 (—0.07). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 14.1 per cent, average price, £24.20 (+0.99). Sheep numbers up 31.6 per cent, average price 41.9p (+3.2). Pigs, nil.

Potato shortage fuels downturn at Hay's Wharf

At yesterday's annual meeting Sir David Burnett, chairman of Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, repeated his earlier warning that profits for the first six months to March will fall well below last year's record £1.74m. In the second half of last year profits slumped 75 per cent to £489,000, and Sir David says trading continues to be difficult.

He says profitability of the shipping division continues to be mauled by depressed freight rates. The recession has meant falling food sales and reduced demand for cold storage. The new factory at Bourne, designed primarily for processing and freezing potatoes, has been hard hit by the potato famine.

Happily the oil and chemicals division is trading well. Investment income from property is being maintained and bottling, storage and distribution are holding up.

ADP slumps badly

Mr Ellis Goodman, chairman of Amalgamated Distilled Products, describes the results for the six months to last September as "particularly disappointing". Pre-tax profits slumped 68 per cent to £51,500 and sales fell from £4.2m to £3.9m. On top of this, negotiations for a United States bottling, blending and warehousing company have been temporarily suspended. Talks began last October, coinciding with the group's announcement of a one-for-four rights issue of 3.37m ordinary shares at 20p each to raise about £653,000.

But Mr Goodman adds there has been a "considerable" improvement in sales and profitability in the third quarter; and the interim dividend rises from 0.52p to 1.00p, on the larger capital.

Mears Bros revival

The predicted second-half recovery at Mears Bros has materialised. The group cancelled out its £310,000 slide into the red in the first half year with a full-time profit to September 30 of £306,000 before tax, compared with £370,000. Added to this is the surplus on the sale of MB Dredging for £442,000. The turnover of this civil engineering, building and dredging contractor improved from £30.6m to £41.9m, while earnings a share came out at 1.69p against 2.26p before the extraordinary item. The total dividend goes up from 2.27p gross to 2.49p. Even so, the shares weakened a bit.

Worst year for ALCOA

The unprecedented decline in aluminium shipments, escalating costs and price weakness combined to knock the net income of ALCOA, the world's leading aluminium producer, from $174.6m to $64.8m last year after turnover had slipped from $2,700m to $2,300m. With shipments of aluminium products down by more than 30 per cent on 1974, the rates of primary aluminium operations and aluminium fabricating were also sharply cut. Return on capital fell from seven to 2.3 per cent.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	10½%
First London Secs	10½%
C. Hoare & Co.	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
Rossminster Acc's	10½%
Shenley Trust	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¾%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103¼	104¼
Air France 9½ 1983	102	103
Airlease 8¾ 1983	92	95
ARDB 9¾ 1980	101	102
Ashland 8 1987	92	94
Barclays Bank 9¾ 1982	100½	101½
BNSC 9 1982	100	101
Broken Hill Prop 9¾ 1981	101½	102½
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	91	93
Burlington 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrier 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
CECA 8¼ 1983	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chevron 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoco 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoco 8 1980	[illegible]	100
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	89	91
CSR 9¾ 1980	101¼	102¼
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	101	101
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	95	96
Dana 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	86	87
DSM 9¼ 1980	101¼	102¼
EIB 9 1980	101	102
EIB 9¾ 1983	100¼	101¼
Escom 9½ 1989	91¼	92¼
Escom 10¼ 1985	100	101
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97	98
First Chicago 7 1980	96¼	97¼
GATX 8¼ 1987	92	93
Gould 9¼ 1985	100	101
Guardian Royal 8 1987	91	91
Gulf and Western 9½ 1980	102¼	103¼
ICI 7½ 1992	86	89
International Util 8¾ 1982	96	97
Motorola 8 1987	94	95
Nat Coal Bd 8¾ 1988	93	94
New Zealand 9 1980	101¼	102¼
New Zealand 9¾ 1982	102	103
Nippon Fud'n 10½ 1980	102¼	103¼
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	100¼	101¼
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	93¼	94¼
Occidental 10 1981	100¼	101¼
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	102	103
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	94	95
Pacific Light'g 9¾ 1981	103¼	104¼
Pennwalt 8 1987	93	94¼
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	93	94¼
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	91	92
Scanraff 8¼ 1988	93¼	94¼
Shell 7¾ 1987	97	98
Singer 11 1977	97	98
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105	106
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	103	103¼
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	100	101
Standard Oil 8¾ 1983	100¼	101¼
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	101	103
Sybron 8 1987	93¼	94¼
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	90¼	91¼
Textron 7¾ 1987	90¼	91¼
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	94¼	95¼
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	84	87

DM BONDS

	Bid	Offer
CFP 8 1985	102¼	103¼
Denmark 9¾ 1989	102¼	103¼
ICI 8¾ 1983	99	100
Mexico 9 1983	100	101
Nat Westminster 8 1988	96¼	97¼
Sumitomo M I 8¾ 1982	100¼	101¼
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	94¼	96¼

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	65	67
American Express 4¾ 1987	87	89
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	96	98
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	110	112
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	109	109
Borden 5 1992	97	99
Borden 6¾ 1991	104	106
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	77¼	79¼
Carnation 4 1988	85	87
Chevron 5 1992	99	101
Cummins 6¾ 1986	78¼	80¼
Dart 4¾ 1987	87	89
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	135	123
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	134	136
Ford 5 1988	82	84
Ford 6 1986	92	94
Gillette 4¾ 1987	78	80
Gould 5 1987	97	99
General Electric 4¼ 1987	88	90
Gulf and Western 5 1988	99	101
Harris 5 1987	74	76
Honeywell 6 1986	80	82
ITT 4¾ 1987	71	73
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	119	121
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	108	110
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	95	97
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	98	100
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	81	83
Revlon 4¾ 1987	101	103
Rank Org 4¾ 1985	49	51
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	85	87
Squibb 4¾ 1987	84	86
Texaco 4¾ 1988	77	79
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	121	123
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	83	85
Xerox Corp 5 1988	74	76

DM = Deutsche mark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

US reparations procedures in force today

Washington, Jan 22.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission said today that its reparation procedures for awards of damages to customers of commodity dealers registered with the CFTC will become effective tomorrow.

Claims for reparations can be made by customers of Futures Commission merchants, persons associated with merchants, floor brokers, commodity trading advisers and pool operators, all of whom are required to be registered with the CFTC.

Under the procedures set up by the commission, a customer who believes he has been financially damaged would file a written complaint to a CFTC reparations unit.

Swiss approve cocoa pact

The Swiss Government has approved the International Cocoa agreement and asked its Parliament for authorization to sign the pact, which comes into effect on October 1.

The three-year accord, negotiated by 60 countries in Geneva last September and October, sets a higher price range than its predecessor, ranging from a minimum of 39 United States cents a lb to a ceiling of 55 cents.

Foreign Exchange

The firmness of the dollar was again the main feature on foreign exchanges yesterday. The American currency moved ahead mainly because of the Italian situation, with the lira still being heavily sold.

The lira was quoted in a wide range, from 714 to 747 to the $, in erratic trading. It was again down about 3 per cent on the closing quote on Wednesday.

Sterling also came under a certain amount of pressure, although the Bank of England did not intervene to a conspicuous extent, if at all. The rate against the dollar dropped from $2.0240 overnight to $2.0145 at the low point in the morning. However, there was a recovery in the afternoon to bring the closing rate back to $2.0230, down 10 points on the day.

The effective depreciation rate widened from 30 per cent overnight to 30.1 per cent.

Gold staged another minor recovery. It closed at $126¼ an ounce, up $1¼ on the day.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) January 22	Market rates (close) January 22
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, up 0.1 per cent to 30.1 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.40-.50c prem	1.30-1.40c prem
Montreal	.17-.27c prem	.95-.85c prem
Amsterdam	3½-2½c prem	8-7c prem
Brussels	40-20c prem	90-70c prem
Copenhagen	6-4ore prem	14½-12½ore prem
Frankfurt	2½-2½pf prem	9½-8½pf prem
Lisbon	par-100c disc	par-150c disc
Madrid	20-70c disc	90-150c disc
Milan	3-8lr disc	5-12lr disc
Oslo	5½-4½ore prem	15½-13½ore prem
Paris	2½-1½c prem	7-6c prem
Stockholm	3½-2½ore prem	7-5ore prem
Vienna	40-15gro prem	70-10gro prem
Zurich	5-4c prem	13¾-11¾c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), [illegible].

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4¼-5¼; seven days, 4¾-5¼; one month, 5-5½; three months, 5¾-5¾; six months, 5¾-6¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $125 (an ounce); pm, $125.75. Krugerrand (per coin): $129½-130½ (£64-64½) (domestic), $129½-130½ (£64-64½) (international).

Sovereigns (new): $40½-41½ (£20-20½) (domestic), $40-41½ (£19¾-20½) (international).

TITANIUM FIND

Sizable deposits of titanium have been discovered in Tanzania, the government-owned radio station said. The radio report said studies were underway to determine economic feasibility of exploiting the deposits.

Discount market

It proved another short day for the money markets, with the payment of tax the chief drain on credit. After 10⅝ or 10¾ per cent initially, rates eased slightly to around 10½ per cent. They stayed in that area until late afternoon, when some small amounts were taken at 10 or 10¼ per cent before the rate hardened at the close to 10½ per cent in places.

The Bank of England gave help on a very large scale, buying Treasury bills both from banks and houses and taking some corporation bills as well from the houses. The size of this assistance was thought to be just about right.

Factors working in the market's favour included slightly above-target balances brought over from Wednesday by the banks, net maturities of Treasury bills, and a decline in the note circulation.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10¾% (Last changed 1/1/76)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 10⅝ Close 10
Week Fixed: 10⅛-10¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅛	2 months	9⅞
3 months	10⅛	3 months	9⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⅝-10¼	3 months	10⅝
3 months	10⅝-9⅞	4 months	10⅝
4 months	10-9⅞	6 months	10⅝
6 months	10-9⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-10⅛	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10¼-10⅛	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10⅛	9 months	10¼-10
4 months	10¼-10	10 months	10¼-10
5 months	10¼-10	11 months	10¼-10
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. CD Rates (%)

1 month	10¼-10⅛	6 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	10¼-10

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼-10⅛	3 months	10¼
7 days	10¼-10⅛	6 months	10¼-10⅛
1 month	10¼	1 year	10¼-11

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10¼-10⅛ Close 10¼-10⅛

1 week	10¼-10⅛	6 months	10⅛-10
1 month	10¼-10⅛	9 months	10⅛-10
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	10⅛-10

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10⅝ 6 months 10⅝

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Fourinv C.T. 10% Cnv (£100)	[illegible]
4% Cntry 13½% 1980 (£98½)	[illegible]
Essex Wtr 9% Pf (£)	[illegible]
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£)	[illegible]
Treasury 9½% A 1980 (£96)	[illegible]
Treasury 13% 1980 (£100)	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
[illegible]	Mar 1	13½ prem
[illegible] Shanks (24)	Mar 26	17½ prem
[illegible]	Mar 3	3 prem
[illegible]	Mar 12	15 prem
Nat Bk Aust (A$1.5)	Feb 13	13 prem
Tackle P.H. (10p)		3 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £30 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i Fully paid.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

Net profit jumped to $399m (against $229m); sales $4,964m ($4,082m), for 1975.

Wall Street

New York, Jan 22.—New York stock exchange issues closed with a downward bias today but were above their lowest levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.76 points to 943.48; it was off almost seven points in early trading. There were about 750 gainers and 690 losers.

Volume totalled 27,420,000 shares compared with 34,470,000 yesterday.

In the day's economic news, new orders for durable goods were virtually unchanged in December from the previous month. Retail sales declined slightly last week from the previous week but were up substantially from a year earlier.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported that department stores are discovering that consumers are still in a buying mood.

Brokers added that investors were looking ahead also to a possible new ½-point prime rate cut on Friday by First National City Bank of New York.

Gold firmer $2.20 up

New York, Jan 22.—GOLD futures closed firmer in moderately active trading following the metal's rise in European spot trading. The New York Comex ended the day $1.80 higher across the board while the Chicago IMM added $1.50 to $2.20. NY COMEX.—Jan, $126.30; Feb, $125.50; March, $126.10; April, $127.70; June, $137.80; Aug, $128.90; Oct, $130.10; Dec, $131.10; Feb, $132.50; April, $133.60. CHICAGO IMM.—March, $126.80-126.00; June, $127.50-127.60 bid; Sept, $139.40 bid; Dec, $131.10 bid; March, $133.00.

SILVER.—Futures closed 3.00 to 3.80 cents up on an estimated 15,550 lots. Jan, 389.70c; Feb, 389.90c; March, 392.00c; May, 397.00c; July, 402.20c; Sept, 407.50c; Dec, 416.80c; Jan, 419.40c; March, 425.10c; May, 430.70c.

COPPER.—Futures closed easy between 110 and 120 points down on 6,577 lots.—Jan, 53.80c; March, 54.30c; May, 55.10c; July, 56.00c; Sept, 57.00c; Dec, 58.10c; Jan, 58.50c.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract moderated today, the market closing slightly off the top, 0.01 cent up to 0.09 cent down.—March, 13.38-40c; May, 13.38-41c; July 13.40c; Sept, 13.42c nominal; Oct, 13.45-44c; Jan, 13.44c nominal; March, 13.42-41c; May, 13.40-42c. Spot: 13.50c, off .5.

COTTON.—Futures closed near the best levels of the day at 1.55 to 1.01 cents higher.—March, 60.65-85c; May, 61.55-70c; July, 62.00c; Oct, 60.80-90c; Dec, 58.25-40c; March, 58.55-91c; May, 59.30-60c; July, 59.50c.

COFFEE. Futures in "C" contract closed with losses of 0.07 to 0.70 cent for the day. March, 94.90-95.15c; May, 94.00-93.90c; July, 93.50-70c; Sept, 93.40-45c; Dec, 93.75c bid.

COCOA. Futures closed easy on sales of 2,630 lots. March, 62.50c; May, 59.30c; July, 57.70c; Sept, 56.00c; Dec, 54.05c; March, 53.00c; May, 52.45c. Spots: Ghana, 71c; Bahia, 64.

WOOL futures and Crossbred futures were featureless today.—GREASE WOOL. Spot 165.0c nominal. March, 163.0-5.0c; May, 163.0-7.0c; July, 160.0-5.0c; Oct, 160.0-4.0c; Dec, 160.0-4.0c; March, 160.0-6.0c; May, 160.0-6.0c.

CROSSBRED. Spot 101.5c nominal. May, 95.0-101.0c; July, 97.0-100.0c; Oct, 95.0-103.0c; Dec, 92.0-103.0c; March, 92.0c bid; May, 92.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures plunged 17 to 18¾ cents a bushel today on an overflow of weakness in Soyabean oil. Meal futures fell $3.60 to $1. SOYABEAN OIL. March, 16.50c asked; May, 16.67c asked; July, 16.85c asked; Aug, 16.90c asked; Sept, 16.96c; Oct, 17.0c; Dec, 17.10-15c. SOYABEANS. March, 475-476c; May, 483-483½c; July, 492-492½c; Aug, 498c; Sept, 496¼-496c; Nov, 500c; Jan, 512c.

SOYABEAN MEAL. March, $130.20; May, $136.20; July, $138.60; Aug, $140.00 bid; Sept, $140.50 bid; Oct, $139.50; Dec, $143.50 bid.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed 6 to 7 cents lower. March, 349-348½c; May, 354½-355c; July, 358½-359c; Sept, 363c; Dec, 373¼c. MAIZE closed 1¾ to 2¼ cents lower. March, 268¼c; May, 273¼-278c; July, 278¼c; Sept, 276c; Dec, 267-267¼c; March, 273¼-273¼c. OATS closed ¼ lower to ½ cent higher. March, 157c; May, 181½c; July, 146½c; Sept, 147¼c.

	Jan 22	Jan 21
Allied Chem	40¼	39¾
Allied Stores	42¾	40¾
Allied Supermkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	13¾	14
Alcoa	42½	43¾
Amax Inc	61	62¾
Amerada Hess	19¾	19¾
Am Airlines	9⅞	9¾
Am Brands	39¼	39¾
Am Broadcast	22¾	22¾
Am Can	32	32¾
Am Cyanamid	28¾	28¾
Am Elec Power	20¾	20¾
Am Home	39¾	39¾
Am Motors	6¾	6¾
Am Nat Gas	34¾	34¾
Am Standard	20	20¾
Am Telephone	54¾	54¾
AMF Inc	21½	22
Anaconda	18¾	18½
Armco Steel	29¾	29¾
Asarco	15	15¼
Ashland Oil	22¾	22¾
Atlantic Richfield	87¾	88
Avco	6¾	6¾
Avon Products	37¾	37¾
Babcock & Wcox	22¾	23
Bankers Tst NY	39¾	39¾
Bank of America	41¾	42
Bank of NY	29¾	29¾
Beatrice Foods	24¾	25
Bell & Howell	16¼	15¾
Bendix	45¾	45¾
Bethlehem Steel	39¾	39¾
Boeing	26	27¾
Boise Cascade	28¾	28¾
Borden	28¾	28¾
Borg Warner	25¾	25¾
Bristol Myers	76	76¾
BP	11¾	11¾
Budd	12¾	12¾
Burlington Ind	30¾	31
Burlington Nthn	38¾	39¾
Burroughs	102	99¾
Campbell Soup	34¾	35¾
Canadian Pacific	14¾	14¾
Caterpillar	76¾	77
Celanese	45¾	45¾
Central Soya	17¾	17¾
Charter NY	23¾	23
Chase Manhat	28¾	28¾
Chem Bank NY	31¾	31¾
Chesapeake Ohio	39¾	39¾
Chrysler	14	14¾
Citicorp	28¾	28¾
Cities Service	42¾	41¾
Clark Equip	30¾	30¾
Coca Cola	89¾	89¾
Colgate	29¾	30¾
CBS	56¾	56¾
Columbia Gas	26¾	26¾
Combustion Eng	39¾	38¾
Comwlth Edison	31	31
Cons Edison	16¾	16¾
Cons Foods	21¾	22
Cons Power	20¾	20¾
Continental Can	28¾	28¾
Continental Oil	68¾	68¾
Control Data	22¾	21¾
Corning Glass	51¾	51¾
CPC Intnl	45¾	45¾
Crane	29¾	28¾
Crocker Int	23¾	23¾
Crown Zeller	40¾	41¾
Dart Ind	32	31¾
Deere	53¾	56¾
Del Monte	23¾	22¾
Delta Air	39¾	40
Detroit Edison	14¾	14¾
Disney	58¾	57
Dow Chemical	106	108¾
Dresser Ind	69¾	69¾
Duke Power	19¾	20
Du Pont	146¾	144¾
Eastern Air	5¾	5
Eastman Kodak	115¾	116
Eaton Corp	33¾	33
El Paso Nat Gas	15¾	15¾
Equitable Life	19¾	19¾
Esmark	30¾	31
Evans P. D.	7¾	6¾
Exxon Corp	91	91¾
Fed Dept Stores	54	54
Firestone	24¾	24¾
Fst Chicago	17¾	18
Fst Nat Boston	24¾	24¾
Fst Penn Corp	16¾	16¾

Remaining share prices (Gen Dynamics to Raytheon; Reynolds Metal to Zenith; Canadian Prices: Abitibi to WCT): [illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0235 ($2.0239); three months, $1.9970 ($1.9979); Canadian dollar, 99.54c (99.68c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down .89 to 297.85. The futures index was down 1.13 to 291.58.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 943.48 (946.24); transportation, 195.87 (196.71); utilities, 89.98 (90.14); 65 stocks, 290.07 (290.77). New York Stock Exchange index, 51.97 (52.05); industrials, 57.78 (57.84); transportation, 36.89 (36.66); utilities, 35.68 (35.70); financial, 48.94 (49.31).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts — Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd; Abbey Unit Trust Managers; Allen Trust Managers Ltd; Allied Hambro Group; Arbuthnot Securities Ltd; Barclays Unicorn Ltd; Brandts Ltd; Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd; The British Life; Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers; Canada Life Unit Trust Managers; Capel (James) Management Ltd; Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd; Charities Official Investment; Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd; Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Equitas Securities Ltd; Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd; Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Funds in Court; G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd; G.T. Unit Managers Ltd; Gartmore Fund Managers; Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd; Henderson Administration; Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Jascot Securities Ltd; Key Fund Managers; Kleinwort Benson; Lawson Securities; Legal & General Tyndall Fund; Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers; M & G Securities; Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Manager Ltd; National Provident Inv Managers Ltd; National Westminster Unit Trust Managers; New Court Fund Managers Ltd; Norwich Union Insurance Group; Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Pearl Trust Managers Ltd; Pelican Unit Administration; Perpetual Unit Trust Management; Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Practical Investment Co Ltd; Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd; Prudential Unit Trust Managers; Reliance Unit Managers Ltd; Save & Prosper Group; Save & Prosper Securities Ltd; Scotbits Securities Ltd; Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd; Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd; Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd; Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Sun Alliance Management Ltd; Target Trust Managers Ltd; Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd; TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd; Trans-atlantic & General Securities; Trident Funds; Tyndall Managers Ltd; Tyndall National & Commercial; Unit Trust Account & Management.

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101.0	93.7		Capital Trust	101.0	101.0	1.80
33.4	17.8		Manulife (3)	33.4	35.0	..

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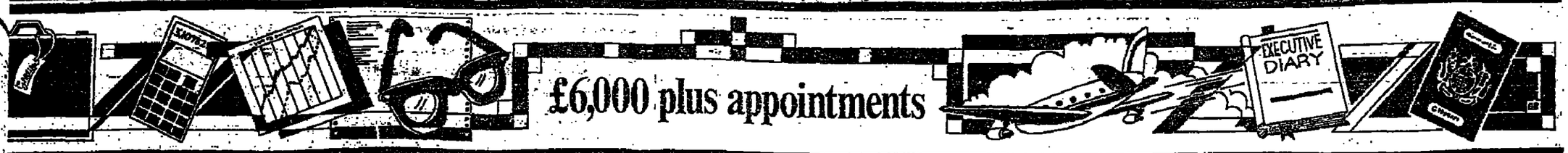
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Seeking a new manpower policy

Few economic forecasters would be prepared to predict any *significant* improvement in Britain's jobless statistics during the next few years no matter what government expedients are employed.

However high rates of unemployment like the devastating totals announced this week, and the consequent debate, have served to expose some of the more alarming frailties of existing manpower policy in this country.

In spite of powerful government efforts in recent years to formulate a coordinated plan of action—particularly through the formation and subsequent efforts of the Manpower Services Commission—it is perhaps still fair to suggest that national manpower policy *lurches from crisis to crisis.*

Manpower decisions are taken increasingly at government level, often necessarily with such urgency that solutions are inevitably patchy and unsatisfactory in the longer term to all concerned.

It might be suggested for example that a government which recently channelled cash into an ailing American car company, primarily to save 17,000 jobs, while a state industry determined to do away with 40,000 workers, may have *got some of* its electoral sums wrong as well as its financial ones.

How far the current tripartite efforts on the regeneration of British industry will go to eradicating future situations of this kind has yet to be seen, but it is already *clear to many* observers that present moves towards a consistent and fully effective national manpower policy have a long way to go.

Some of the most wide-ranging and constructive criticism to date of existing manpower policy-making comes in a mammoth report, published this month, of a study carried out by consultants Metra Oxford in conjunction with the Oxford Centre for Management Studies.

The 210-page *Case for Active Social Marketing* attacks United Kingdom policy mainly for its absence of clear goals and insufficient concern for the needs of individuals affected by economic and social change.

Although acknowledging the considerable progress made through the introduction of new policy instruments, like the Employment Protection Act, employment subsidies, the establishment of the MSC and schemes like the job creation programme, the report suggests that their effectiveness is reduced considerably by a number of factors.

They include: the *confusion of roles between* the many central and local government departments and agencies involved; piecemeal approaches to problems resulting in inconsistent policies; and lack of censensus between Government, employers and employees.

Drawing extensively from similar studies they carried out in Sweden and West Germany, William Keyser and Tim Sharp, who compiled the report, call for a clear statement of purpose on manpower policy and a fully committed tripartite approach at all levels to employment problems.

Criticizing the lack of clarity particularly in the roles of the Department of Employment, the MSC, the Employment Services Agency and Training Services Agency, they suggest that a more cohesive policy could be achieved if the Government will set clear objectives.

They suggest that the format for this goal-setting approach should be to introduce a new Act of Parliament drawing together the host of Acts presently covering manpower policy matters, as is the case in Germany.

They advocate a "joint framework" of manpower policy possibly brought about by a thorough review of existing policies in a similar way to the Central Policy Review Staff's examination of *A Joint Framework for Social Policies.*

The *report suggests that* the MSC ought to be considerably strengthened and given wider responsibilities so that it can act in effect as the central authority responsible for both directing and coordinating all manpower policy.

It argues that whilst there need not be a vast bureaucracy formed by a full amalgamation of all the agencies, the present loose structure results in "a diffusion of will".

It claims that "a great deal would be achieved if individuals were faced with only one bureaucracy—say the ESA—rather than the many he now has to deal with on employment matters if he requires state help."

An early task for the MSC, the report states, could be to draw up a manpower budget. The authors say that unlike Germany and Sweden, Britain does not compile such a budget.

As a result the authorities have had *considerable difficulty* in considering the relative real importance of schemes like the Regional Employment Premium and have had to rely almost entirely on political judgment.

Calling for more orientation *towards the individual* the report suggests more coordination at local level, more participation by all three groups in policy formulation and more thorough monitoring a policy effectiveness and integration of market intelligence.

A Case for Social Marketing, Metra Oxford Consulting Ltd, 51 Commarket Street, Oxford.

Richard Allen

The National Biological Standards Board

invites applications from scientifically qualified persons for the post of

DIRECTOR of the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control,

Holly Hill, Hampstead, London NW3, to succeed the present Director who is retiring in September 1976.

The Institute is responsible for the testing and control of biological substances used in human medicines. This involves the establishment and maintenance of biological standards, reference preparations and reagents for the purposes of the Medicines Act 1968. It is also responsible for the provision of international standards and reference preparations on behalf of WHO for biological substances other than immunological substances and has been designated by WHO as an International Laboratory for Biological Standards. The work of standardisation and control is well supported by research work.

The Director is the head of the Institute staff numbering 200, including 43 in scientific grades, and is the chief professional and technical officer. The Director's responsibilities include the overall direction of the work of the Institute on control, standardisation and research within the general policy framework of the Board's functions and the Biological Standards Act 1975; planning the Institute's current and future programmes of work in the light of developments in scientific thought; maintaining liaison, directly or through the staff of the Institute with the Health Departments, the World Health Organisation, the European and British Pharmacopoeia Commissions, the Medical Research Council, the Public Health Laboratory Service and a number of national control laboratories; and ensuring that the scientific work has adequate administrative, supply and maintenance support services.

The Board is looking for an applicant, preferably aged 45-55, who has demonstrated outstanding scientific and administrative ability in a relevant field. Experience of working in the industrial field in relation to biological medicines, or of advising industry in a consultant capacity is desirable. A medical qualification is an advantage but is not essential.

Salary: £12000 a year plus London Weighting and a non-pensionable addition appropriate to superannuation arrangements.
A higher salary might be considered for a very outstanding applicant according to qualifications and experience. Other terms and conditions of service broadly comparable to those applying to non-clinical scientists employed by the Medical Research Council.

It is hoped to arrange for the person selected to join the staff of the Institute for a suitable overlapping period before taking full responsibility.

Applications giving the names of two referees to whom the Board can refer should be sent marked "Confidential" to the Chairman, National Biological Standards Board, Holly Hill, Hampstead, London NW3.

NIBSC

Closing date: 1st March 1976.

National Institute for Biological Standards and Control

COUNTY TREASURER

Salary: £11,856-£12,738

The present County Treasurer, Mr W. H. P. Davison, is to retire on 30th June and the County Council is seeking his successor.

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Applicants must be suitably qualified and able to demonstrate substantial financial and managerial capability.

Further details and application forms, which should be returned by TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, County Hall, Oxford. (Telephone 0865 722422; Direct Line 0865-81 5262).

Oxfordshire County Council

The Library Association

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with wide-ranging experience for the post of Deputy Secretary of the Association.

The Deputy Secretary, the senior member of the profession on the staff, has particular responsibility for ensuring that committees of the Association concerned with education and practice standards, research and development, library administration, salaries and service conditions, international relations, courses, seminars and conferences are properly serviced, and that appropriate policies are developed and implemented.

The salary will be on a scale currently rising from £8 215 to £9,815, including a London weighting allowance of £465 per annum.

The post is to be taken up early in 1976.

Further information is available from:

The Secretary,
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by whom applications should be received not later than February 2nd.

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Reply giving experience and full details to Box No. 2227 S, The Times.

ntments Vacant n page 26

GENERAL VACANCIES

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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for September 1976/January 1977

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Applications are invited for the post of Administrator with the Trust from April 1st, 1976, with responsibilities for financial and general administration. Salary AP III-IV (£2,922/3,282/3,702) with local government superannuation scheme.

Further details from The Director, York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 2BX, to whom applications should be sent by 16th February, 1976.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Oxford
DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Oxford
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Appointments Vacant also on page 25

also on page 25

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of The West Indies—Barbados

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IN THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The appointment should be in the field of Economics, but preference will be given to applicants with some experience in Industrial Economics. The project is concerned with studies on the transfer of technology in the fields of both industrialisation and agriculture, including agro-industry. The appointment will be for the period January 1, 1976, to September 30, 1977. Salary: BDS$15,200-20,904 p.a. (under review) (£1 sterling equals BDS$4.25). Up to five full passages (at approved rates) will be provided by the University on appointment and on normal termination. Unfurnished accommodation will be let by the University at a rental of 10 per cent of salary. If, however, the staff member provides his own accommodation, he will be paid a housing allowance of 20 per cent of his pensionable salary. Detailed applications (three copies) including a curriculum vitae naming three referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Registrar, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica W.I. The University will send further particulars for this post to all applicants. These particulars may also be obtained from the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Geography and Geology intend to appoint a University Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Geography, in the field of Historical Geography (an interest in Demography would be an advantage). The successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment on a date to be arranged but not later than 1 October, 1976. The appointment will be for three years in the first instance, with the possibility of reappointment for two years. The stipends of all University officers are under review. It is expected that the pensionable scale of stipends for a University Assistant Lecturer will be £3,378 a year, rising by four annual increments to £4,194. The initial place on the scale for stipends will depend on age and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from he Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Geography and Geology, Department of Mineralogy, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EW, to whom applications (10 copies), together with the names of two or more referees, should be sent so as to reach her not later than 1 March, 1976.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Physiology from 1st August, 1976, or such other date as may be arranged. The successful candidate will assist in the teaching of Medical, Dental and science undergraduates. The salary will be in the range £3,174-£6,447 but in certain circumstances may rise to £7,743. The initial placing will depend on qualifications and experience. If medically qualified, the successful applicant may be paid an additional salary or a sessional basis by the Eastern Health and Social Services Board for hospital services undertaken over and above University duties. Assistance is available with removal expenses.

Applications should be received by 27th February, 1976. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN. (Please quote Ref. 76/T).

University of Stirling

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for two lectureships in the Department of Economics, tenable from 1 September 1976. The Department wishes to make one appointment in the field of MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS, INCLUDING BUSINESS FINANCE: for the other post, applicants with interests in any field of economics will be considered. Appointments may be made at any point on the Lecturer Scale (currently £3,174 to £6,446) according to age, qualifications and experience. There is entitlement to membership of F.S.S.U./U.S.S.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Secretary (T), University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA to whom applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 16 February 1976.

University of Dundee

DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE

Applications are invited from persons holding a degree in Law for a

LECTURESHIP

in the above Department. An interest in the sociology of law and/or experience in socio-legal research will be a recommendation.

Salary scale £3,174-£6,446, with initial placing dependent on qualifications and experience.

Applications (six copies), containing the names of three referees and quoting reference Est/34/76 C, should be sent by 20th February, 1976, to The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN, from whom further particulars of the appointment are available. Professor I. D. Willock (tel. Dundee 24425) will be pleased to answer initial enquiries.

University of Bristol

CHAIR OF ANAESTHETICS

The University, in conjunction with the Avon Health Authority (Teaching) and the South Western Regional Health Authority, invites applications for appointment to the Chair of Anaesthetics in the University formerly held by Professor J. Clutton-Brock.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by March 1, 1976. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH.

UEA NORWICH

Lectureship

in URBAN STUDIES in the School of Environmental Sciences. Candidates should be able to contribute to one or more courses in urban and regional planning, environmental economics and planning, and location analysis. Salary will initially be within the range £3,174 to £3,990 on the scale £3,174-£6,446 plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) with a curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three persons to whom reference should be made, should be sent to the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ by 13 February 1976, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

DEPARTMENT OF OCEANOGRAPHY

RESEARCH FELLOW AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required to join a team led by *Professor J. D. Woods* analysing data on the oceanic boundary layer collected during GATE (The Atlantic tropical experiment of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme).

The Research Fellow will be expected to take up as a personal interest some central aspect of this programme of analysis and to provide general advice and assistance to the less senior members of the group. He/she should have research experience in computer analysis, preferably in geophysical data processing and ideally in geophysical fluid dynamics.

The Research Assistant will be responsible for maintaining the smooth turn round of the group's computing work, and will be encouraged to work on some part of the scientific investigation. A suitably qualified candidate will have a good first degree in physics, mathematics, or a related subject, and might register for a higher degree.

Both appointments will be for 3 years at appropriate salaries within research ranges 1A (commencing £3,174 per annum) or 1B (commencing £2,766 per annum). The Research Fellowship will be superannuable.

Enquiries and applications should be sent as soon as possible to Professor J. D. Woods, Oceanography Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, telephone 559122, Ext. 641.

University of Cambridge

LECTURESHIP/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for one or more appointments from people with special interests in any field of economics, including econometrics. Appointments for three years in first instance from 1 October, 1976. Particulars (of special importance to those holding senior posts) from the Secretary, Faculty of Economics and Politics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DD.

Salaries under review. Proposed scales: for a University Lecturer £4,398 a year, rising by twelve annual increments to £6,878; for a University Assistant Lecturer £3,378 rising by four annual increments to £4,194. Starting point will depend on age and experience.

Applications (nine copies) including curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be sent to the Secretary at the above address as soon as possible. Closing date 18 February.

Applicants should say whether they are applying for a lectureship, an assistant lectureship or both. They should ask their referees to reply promptly when approached.

University of Dundee

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship to undertake theoretical investigations into the generation of noise by fluid flows and related problems. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications in Mathematics, Physics or Engineering but need not have worked in the field of acoustics previously. The appointment will start on 1 April, 1976 or from such date as is mutually agreed. Salary in the scale £2,779-£3,186 per annum with U.S.S. or continuation of F.S.S.U.

Applications, containing the names of two referees and quoting reference Est/35/76C, should be sent by 19th February, 1976 to The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Manchester

ADMINISTRATIVE/ *GRADUATE ASSISTANT*

Applications are invited for this post in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies. Duties include planning and administration of courses for the public, administration of departmental *publications and help with* extra-mural publicity. Candidates should have a good Honours Degree. Some administrative experience an advantage, but applications considered from persons graduating in 1976. Salary ranges: £2,766-£3,418 p.a. (Administrative Assistant) or £2,766-£2,970 p.a. (Graduate Assistant). Level of appointment will be according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by February 13th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 5/76/T.

University of Essex

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SENIOR LECTURER/ READER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Reader (£6,254-£7,742) in the Department of Sociology with effect from 1 October, 1976. Applicants in any of the major areas of Sociology will be considered.

Applications (six copies, quoting reference G/94/T), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by *15th February, 1976.*

University of St. Andrews

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the

ESMEE FAIRBAIRN LECTURESHIP

in BUSINESS FINANCE, tenable initially for three years from 1st October, 1976. Salary on scale £3,174-£6,446, starting salary not exceeding £4,306; F.S.S.U./U.S.S. Applications (two copies, preferably in typescript), with the names of three referees, should be lodged by 18th February, 1976, with the Establishments Officer of the University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Essex

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

SENIOR LECTURER/ READER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Reader (£6,254-£7,742) in the Department of Economics with effect from October 1, 1976, in any field of Economics.

Applications (six copies, quoting reference G/93/T) including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by February 13, 1976.

University of Southampton

PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from persons with experimental interests for appointment to a Chair of Psychology. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, The University of Southampton, SO9 5NH and applications (11 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom and one from others) must be submitted before 13 March 1976.

University of Leicester

LECTURESHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited from men and women graduates for two Lectureships in the Department of Law.

Salary according to qualifications and experience on the scale £3,174 to £6,446 a year with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent on the form provided not later than 11 February quoting reference LLT.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Rhodesia

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship/Lectureship in the Department of Classics. Preference will be given to a candidate whose main field of competence is Greek, especially Greek Philosophy and history, but candidates with special competence in other areas will be seriously considered.

Salary Scales (approx. stg. equivs.): Senior Lecturer, £6,330 by £234 to £8,360; Lecturer, Grade I, £5,145 by £217 to £6,025; Lecturer, Grade II, £3,548 by £196 to £4,423 by £217 to £5,378.

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Short-term contracts: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia.

Detailed applications (6 copies), giving full personal particulars (including full names, place and date of birth, etc.), *qualifications, experience* and publications and names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted by 29 February, 1976, to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 2702, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Overseas applicants please *send a copy of their applications* to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom further particulars may also be obtained.

University of Keele

CHAIR OF GEOLOGY

Applications invited to fill Chair of Geology vacated on *September 30, 1976, following* retirement of Professor F. W. Cope. Salary in professorial range plus membership of F.S.S.U./U.S.S. Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs, ST5 5BG, to whom completed forms should be returned by February 29, 1976.

Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE BILLS

ISSUED 20 January 1976 £1m Bills due 20 April at Av rate of 9.96%. Applications £8m. Outstanding Bills £4.6m.

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS Issued 21 January 1976 £0.3M Bills due 21 April @ 10%. Applications £1.2M. Outstanding Bills £0.3M.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No: 354

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 32 cents per share upon the paid up capital of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on or after 24th February, 1976, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 23rd January, 1976.

By order of the Board,
R. C. FRAZEE,
Chief General Manager.

TRANSFER BOOKS

AMALGAMATED TIN MINES OF NIGERIA (HOLDINGS) LIMITED The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 24th to 26th February, both dates inclusive.

SOUTHERN KINTA CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 17th to 18th February, 1976, both dates inclusive.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

Nalgo Provident Society

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the members of the NALGO Provident Society (No. 414F London), will be held in the *Council Chamber, Westminster* Council House, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

on FRIDAY, 27th February 1976 at 11 a.m.

to consider a resolution proposed in the Committee of Management that, engagements of NALGO Provident Society be transferred to the Royal Oak Benefit Society on 31st March, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter, in accordance with terms agreed between the two Societies as contained in the letter circulated dated January 1976 from the Society's Chairman.

NOTICE

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Stirling

TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships in Economics to work on a S.S.R.C. supported study of the effects of taxation on labour supply. Knowledge of econometrics would be an advantage. Applications from recent graduates are welcome. The appointments will be for three years from 1 October, 1976. Salary within the scale £2,766 to £3,990 or £3,174 to £5,418, plus membership of U.S.S. Further details are available from the Secretary, (T), University of Stirling, to whom applications, together with the names of two referees, should be sent by 16 February, 1976.

University of St. Andrews

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications are invited for a limited number of research *scholarships (£1,035 plus fees)* and for scholarships financed by external bodies (e.g. Science Research Council) to commence 1 October, 1976, in departments in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Divinity.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, College Gate, St Andrews, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 28 February, 1976.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of

SHELL MARKETING LIMITED

and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named *Company which is being* VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP are required on or before 31st March 1976 to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned

CLIFFORD HAZELTON GRINSTED F.C.I.S. of 3 SAVOY PLACE, LONDON WC2R 0DX,

the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are, personally or *by their Solicitors*, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 8th day of January 1976.

C. H. GRINSTED,
Chartered Secretary,
Liquidator

Note: This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be paid in full.

In the Matter of

BP MARKETING LIMITED

and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP are required on or before 31st March 1976 to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned

CLIFFORD HAZELTON GRINSTED F.C.I.S. of 3 SAVOY PLACE, LONDON WC2R 0DX,

the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are, personally or *by their Solicitors*, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 8th day of January 1976.

C. H. GRINSTED,
Chartered Secretary,
Liquidator

Note: This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be paid in full.

LEGAL NOTICES

FETTAHOLM Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the *CREDITORS of the above named* Company are required on or before the 20th February, 1976 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts of Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips, F.C.A., of 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 9th January, 1976.
BERNARD PHILLIPS,
Chartered Accountant.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967, CORBY BOOKBINDING Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 100 Park Street, London, W1Y 4AS, on Friday, the 30th day of January, *1976, at 11.30 o'clock* in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1976.
By Order of the Board,
J. NORTH,
Director.

MALVERN STUDIO Limited and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1976 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned on Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1976.
DAVID EARNEST WARD,
Director.

The HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court *In the Matters of: No. 00104 of* 1976 BARNES AND RHYE Limited: No. 00105 of 1976 M. P. O'SULLIVAN Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Companies by the High *Court of Justice were on the 13th* day of January, 1976, presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts *of Justice, Strand, London, on the* 16th day of February, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland *Revenue*, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his *intention so to do. The notice must* state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of February, 1976.

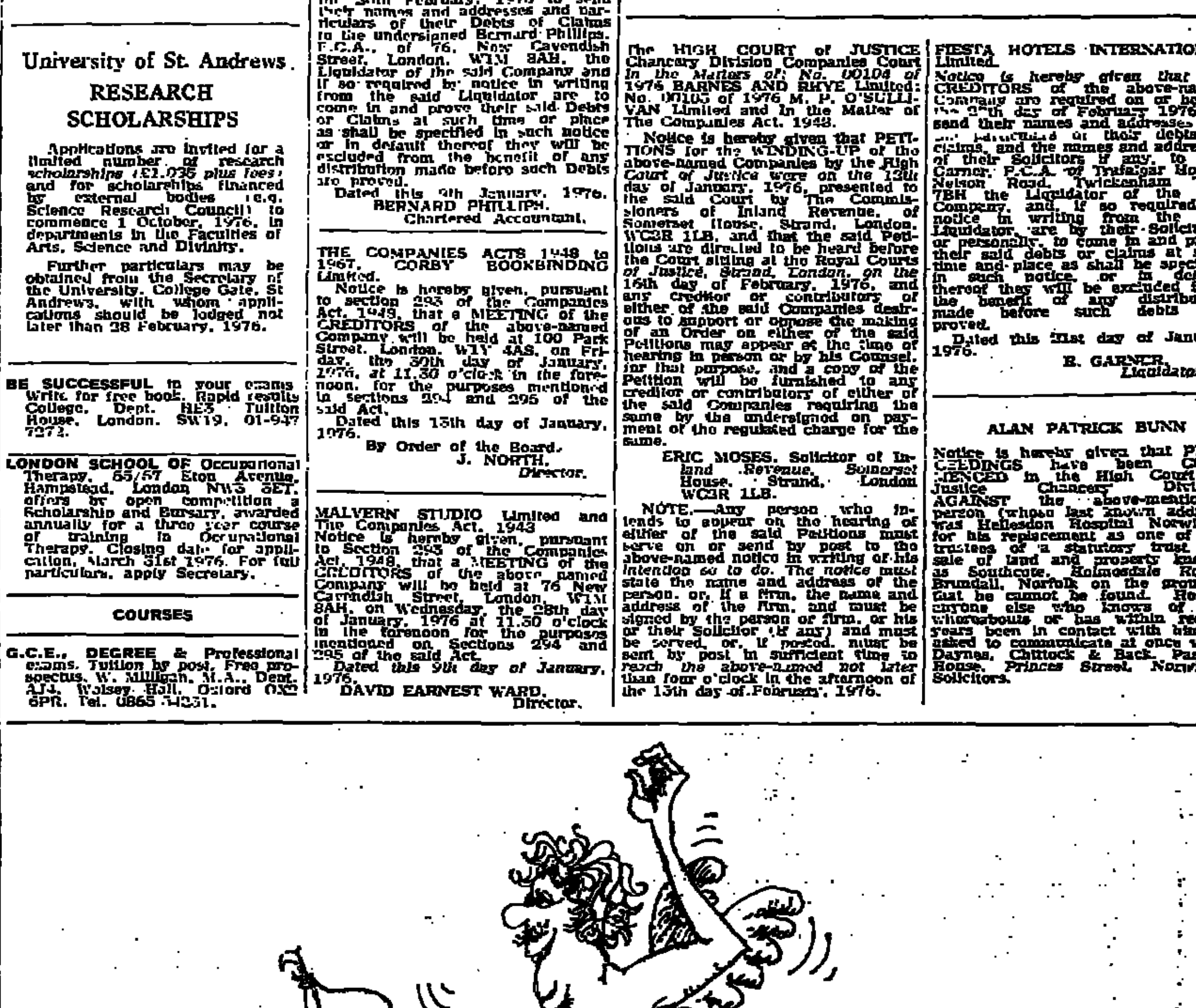
FIESTA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 27th day of February 1976, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Roy Carner, F.C.A. of Trafalgar House, Nelson Road, Twickenham TW2 7BH the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of January 1976.
R. GARNER,
Liquidator.

ALAN PATRICK BUNN

Notice is hereby given that PROCEEDINGS have been COMMENCED in the High Court of Justice Chancery Division AGAINST the above-mentioned person (whose last known address was Hellesdon Hospital Norwich) for his replacement as one of the trustees of a statutory trust for sale of land and property known as Southcote, Holmesdale Road, Brundall, Norfolk on the grounds that he cannot be found. He or anyone else who knows of his whereabouts or has within recent years been in contact with him is asked to communicate at once with Daynes, Chittock & Back, Paston House, *Princes Street, Norwich*, Solicitors.



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On February 14th, there will be a special section in the Personal Columns devoted to Valentine messages. This year, The Times is making a Valentine's day offer that will really sweep your Valentine off her, or his, feet.

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(continued on page 28)

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casting

... interests. Professor W. G. Hoskins is up in the Lake District for his ... the English landscape (BBC2 7.50). Then there is crime on the ... Chief Ironside may be relied upon to solve it even though his chair ... iversity one (BBC1 9.25). In other programmes Oscar Peterson includes ... Party a lady who claims to be in touch with Beethoven, Liszt and ... C2 9.0) while Penelope Keith and Paul Eddington go from strength to ... The Good Life (BBC1 8.30). Claudette Colbert stars in the late-night film ... 7).—L.B.

You and Me. 1.00, Pebble ... Andy Pandy. ... rm. 3.35, The ... Play School. ... 4.35, Jack- ... Races. 5.00, ... Paddington. ... Nationwide. ... Jerry. ... og Wild (part ... alf Hot Mum. ... Life. ... lled Ironside. ... dnight (1939), ... udette Colbert, ... che, John Bar- ... Francis ... Mary Astor.* ... ather. ... te.

(BBC 1): 1.45-2.00 pm. ... Transmitters ... 0-7.05, Wales ... 7.15-7.35, Hed- ... Ask the Family. ... wilotwyr. 10.15- ... 45-11.15, Birth- ... 17, News for ... 3.05-3.35 pm, ... down. 6.00-7.05, ... nd. Nationwide. ... Account. 10.45- ... lie. 11.15-11.17, ... ummary. NORTH- ... 3.05-3.35 pm, ... down. 6.00-7.05, ... Six. Nationwide. ... ery. 11.15-11.17, ... News. ENG- ... 15 pm. North ... orth West, Home ... st. A Slight Case ... nds. Archie Hill ... Sedgemoor and ... est. Weather and ... Throne of Kings. ... and Short Story.

1.20 pm. West Wales Headlines. ... 00, Women Only. ... 3.00, Grift. ... 20, A Place to ... ple. 5.20, Fable. ... 5.50, News. ... st. 6.18, Report ... ace 1999. 7.30, ... on. 10.30, Sweet ... The Adventurer. HTV CYMRU/ ... except: 1.20-1.25 ... ewyddion y Dydd. ... n Cantamil. 6.01- ... 10.30-11.30, John ... Runs Wales ? HTV ... except: 1.20-1.30 ... lines. 6.18-6.35,

.20 pm. Westward ... 1.30, Thames. ... Girl Most Likely ... ... Gumping. ... 55, Thames. 6.00, ... 6.35, ATV. 7.00, ... 30, The Streets of ... 30, Yus My Dear. ... 10.32, Westward ... rmat for Winter. ... ife.

1.25 pm. Anglia ... 2.00, Ford ... The Trackers, with ... Ernest Borgnine. ... .00, About Anglia. ... Survival. 7.30, ... London. 10.30, ...ions. 12.20 am, ... r Christian Unity.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 7.05 pm, Dressmaker.
7.30 Newsday.
7.50 Landscapes of England: Part 2, Conquest of the Mountains.
8.15 Money Programme: Will the property developer *become respectable in 1976 ?*
9.00 Oscar Peterson's Piano Party.
9.45 Get the Drift with Henry Livings, Alex Glasgow, Bernard Cribbins.
10.15 Fall of Eagles: Part 3, Absolute Beginners.
11.10 Newsnight.
11.25-11.30 Michael Hordern reads Troy, by Miles Burrows.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film. Bill Bixby in Congratulations, it's a Boy. 3.55, Thames. 5.15, Chuckleheads.* 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Space 1999. 7.35, ATV. 8.05, The Magician. 9.00, London. 10.30, Kick-off. 11.05-12.55 am, Film. Diane Cilento in Rattle of a *Simple Man.*

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Out of Town. 3.00, Houseparty. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Man About the House. 7.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Calendar Sport. 10.45-12.25 am, Film: The Night Strangler, with Darren McGavin, Jo Ann Pflug.

Border

12.00, *Thames. 1.20 pm,* Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, The Splendour Falls. 2.55, Rigtide. 3.55, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, London. 10.30, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.00, Film: My Blood Runs Cold, with Troy Donahue.* 12.40 am, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Out of Town. 3.00, The Saint. 3.55, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Kenneth McKellar. 7.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Points North. 11.30, Indoor League. 12.00, Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, The Saint. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.00, Film. The Terror of the Tongs, with Christopher Lee. 12.30 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Out of Town. 3.00, The Inheritors. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Rubar. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, The Six Million Dollar Man. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, Combat. 9.00, London. 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-12.30 am, Film: Crime of Passion, with Barbara Stanwyck.

Thames

12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Hickory House. 12.30, Paint Along with Nancy. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Galloping Gourmet. 3.00, The Big Valley. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.20, The Georgian House. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, University Challenge.
5.50 News.
6.00 Housing Estates—a Foul Idea ?
6.35 Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 Candid Camera Classics.
7.30 Hawaii Five-O.
8.30 Yes—Honestly.
9.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wire.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police Five.
10.40 Russell Harty.
11.30 Movin' On.
12.30 am, Words of Wisdom.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film, Information Received, with William Sylvester, Sabina Sesselman.* 3.55, Thames. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.30, The Magician. 8.30, Sportscast. 9.00, London. 10.30, Police Story. 11.30-12.00, The Food of Love.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film, Death Drums along the River, with Richard Todd. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Indoor League. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Yus My Dear. 7.30, Sale of the Century. 8.00, Hawaii Five-O. 9.00, London. 10.30, Extra Time. 11.00-12.30 am, Film. Twenty Million Miles to Earth, with William Hopper, Joan Taylor.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, *Thames. 2.00,* Women Only. 2.30, Film. What's a Nice Girl like You . . . ? with Brenda Vaccaro, Edmond O'Brien, Vincent Price. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South East. 6.35, Out of Town. 7.05, Two's Company. 7.35, London. 8.30, Yus My Dear. 9.00, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, Film. The Terror of the Tongs, with Christopher Lee. 12.25 am, Southern News. 12.35, Weather. Guideline.

Radio

1

6.00 am. News. Colin Berry.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Rosko's Round Table. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Treble Chance Knockout Quiz. 7.30, Play It Again.† 8.02, Frank Chacksfield. 9.02, Music Night.† 10.02, Take Your Partners.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.02, Test Cricket. 8.27, Racing bulletin.) 9.02, Pete Murray. (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 3.30, *Waggoners'* Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 11.05, Len Jackson (1500m). 12.00-12.05 am, News.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Salieri, Mozart, Carl Stamitz. 8.00, News. 8.05, Tchaikovsky, Liszt.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Dowland. 9.45, Northern Concert Orchestra: Auber, Wagner, Frank Spedding, Jeno Takacs, Tomlinson.† 10.30, The Baroque Mandolin, illustrated talk. 10.55, Bristol concert: Malcolm Williamson, Fauré, Adrian Beaumont, Derek Bourgeois, Wyndham Thomas.† 12.10 pm, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: part 1: Haydn, Dukas.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Schumann.† 1.55, Mozart Violin Sonatas, part 1. 2.20, Reading. 2.25, Mozart, part 2. 2.50, Llandaff Cathedral Concert, part 1: Debussy, Guillou.† 3.40, In Short. David Cox. 3.50, Concert, part 2: Fauré.† 4.35, Leeds International Piano Competition: Chopin.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, It's Catching. 7.00, Special Report. 7.10, Listen Here. 7.30, Salzburg Festival, song recital: Mozart, Schubert, Schoeck, Strauss.† 8.30, BBC Symphony Orchestra: Berio, Bartok, Stravinsky.† 9.50, Music Now. The Crisis of Opera. 10.30, One Piano, Four Hands: Schubert, Brahms.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 01-132 5432. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Life in a long-stay hospital. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Petticoat Line. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Other Dear Charmer. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers ? 4.35, Story: House of Cards. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Top of the Form. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions ? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope: Hooray for Hollywood ! (2). 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Five Roundabouts to Heaven. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.25, Week Ending. 11.40, News. 12.0-12.04 am, Inshore Forecast.

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". . . Then shall thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am."—Isaiah 58: 9.

BIRTHS

CARR.—On January 10th, to Melanie and Brian—a daughter (Ophira Karen).

COLERIDGE.—On 21st January, 1976, at the British Military Hospital, Hongkong, to Patricia (nee Edwards), wife of Major the Hon. Sam Coleridge—a daughter.

DICKSON.—On January 19th at Berkley Hospital, Glos., to Lindsey (nee O'Regan) and Paul Dickson—a daughter (Alexandra Eleni).

FARLEY.—On 20th January, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Hilary and Alastair—a son.

JONES.—On January 20th, at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to Jane (nee Radley) and Quentin Jones—a son (Edward Quentin Radley), a brother for Richard.

MILLS.—On 22nd January, at the Crawley Hospital, to Christine (nee Gilpin) and Michael—a son.

RAMSAY.—On January 22nd, 1976, at the Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Mary, wife of Lt.-Col. Charles Ramsay—a daughter.

REGIS.—On Monday, 19th January, at QE2 Hospital, Welwyn Garden, to Debbie (nee Johnson) and Peter Regis—a son (Jonathan Peter), a brother for Charlotte Emma.

SCOTT.—On January 21st, 1976, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Susie and Brough—a son, a brother for Sophie.

DE SELINCOURT.—On January 21st to Charles and Jane (nee McKenzie)—a son.

ADOPTION

EMMS.—By Christopher and Juliet (nee Yarrow)—a daughter [illegible].

BIRTHDAYS

LINDY.—Congratulations on yet another 29th Birthday.—The Commune.

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

ABBOTT : CRAUFURD.—On the 25 January, 1926, at Christ Church, Westminster, Eric Granville to Mary Victoria Aldridge. Present address: 32 The Albany, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green.

UPTON : REECE.—On January 23rd, 1926 at St. George's, Penang, S.S., Thomas Edward Upton to Dorothie Constance Duane Reece. Present address: Grove House, Ditchling, Sussex.

DEATHS

ALLAN-SMITH, NEVILLE.—On Wednesday, January 21, at home, dearly loved husband of Joyce and father of Wendy, Penny and Dirk, and much loved grandfather. Funeral 2 p.m., Wednesday, 28th January, at St [illegible] Chester Square, S.W.1. Flowers to Sanders, [illegible], Battersea, S.W.15.

[illegible].—On January 21st, 1976, [illegible] at home Phyllis [illegible] of 12 Rectory Close, [illegible]. Funeral service at Portchester Crematorium, Tuesday, 27th January at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to [illegible] Crossland Ltd., 129 Forton Road, Gosport.

BROWETT, GLADYS THACKNALL.—On Monday, January 19th, the eve of her 88th birthday, widow of Captain A. L. T. Browett of Coventry, mother of Elizabeth Browett, 2b Beauchamp Avenue, Leamington Spa, and Cynthia Clark, grandmother of Caroline Thomson, and great-grandmother of David, Jamie and Nicholas. We are grateful for the wonderful example of her life. A thanksgiving service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Leamington Spa, on Saturday, January 31st, at 12.30 p.m. At her wish her remains have been donated for medical research.

CHARRINGTON, HUGH NICOLAS.—At Gisborne, New Zealand, on January 13, 1976, dearly loved husband of Mary.

DENNY.—On Wednesday, 21st of January, 1976, Gerard Walter Anthony (Tiggy), at Jacques's, Garboldisham, Diss, Norfolk, darling husband of Willow, much loved father, grandfather and stepfather. Funeral at Garboldisham Church, Tuesday, January 27th, 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Bartrams, Wymondham, Norfolk.

ENGLISH.—On Jan. 21st, 1976, Brenda Muriel, peacefully in hospital in Leicester. No letters and no flowers, please. Funeral private.

FINCH.—On January 22nd, 1976, Fred James at Waterhouse, Monkton Coombe, Bath, and lately of Agecroft, Westbury, Wilts. Funeral, close family only. No flowers or letters, please.

FORSYTH-FORREST.—On January 17th, 1976, Evelyn Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Forsyth-Forrest.

GELBER.—On January 21st, suddenly at home, Adolf Otto, aged 75, devoted and dearly loved husband, father and grandfather. Service at St. Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, on Tuesday, 27th of January, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers please, but donations to the Friends of The Rahere Association (Barts), St. Bartholomews Hospital, E.C.1.

GIBBERD.—On January 21st peacefully in her home, Erica, aged 80, beloved wife of Fred, dear mother of Brian, Graham, Rosemary and happy grandmother of ten children. Cremation, family only, at 1.20 p.m. at Honor Oak Crematorium on Tuesday, January 27th. Please no flowers by request.

HEYWORTH.—On 19th January at Charing Cross Hospital, Alfred Heyworth, R.P., R.W.S., R.B.A., N.E.A.C., A.R.C.A., suddenly aged 49. Loved husband of Sonia and father of Ann. Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium at 2 p.m. on 28th January. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to A.G.B.I., Burlington House, Piccadilly.

KENT.—On January 20th, 1976, suddenly, Dinah, beloved mother of Jane McHugh and wife of the late "Bill" Kent. Cremation, Tuesday, January 27th, 11.30 a.m., at Kingsdown Crematorium, Swindon. Donations to The British Field Sports Fighting Fund.

KNIGHT-BARNARD.—On January 20th, Edgar, beloved husband of Isobel, suddenly at Stroud, Glos. Funeral private.

MACDONALD.—On 31st January, 1976, Tommy, peacefully and suddenly at Latchetts, Scaynes Hill, Sussex, formerly of Achnahannait, Taynuilt, Argyll. Funeral private at St. Augustine's Church, Tuesday 27th January at 2 p.m.

MANSFIELD-WILLIAMS, Hugh Mansfield-Williams, F.C.A. Born August 5th, 1886, passed away January 20th, 1976. Funeral, Monday, January 26th, 1.45 p.m., St Gregory's Church, Canterbury. Enquiries C. W. Lyons, Canterbury 65508.

McCAUSLAND.—On January 19th, 1976, in a nursing home, Maud (Molly) McCausland, of 23 Clifton Crescent, Folkestone. Aged 78 years, widow of Dr Charles McCausland and dear mother of Pauline and Ian. Funeral service Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 12 noon. Followed by cremation. Family flowers only, please, but donations if desired to Cancer Research, 34 Sumner Place, London, S.W.7.

MELLOR.—On 20th January at home 12 Roupell Street, S.E.1, James Mellor. Funeral service on Wednesday, 28th January, at 2.45 p.m. at St. Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, followed by cremation at Golder's Green.

PEARCE.—On January 22nd suddenly, Alec, beloved husband of Margaret, father of Jane and Edward, grandfather of Guy and Giles.

PEDDIE.—On 22nd January, 1976, at Bridport General Hospital, Patrick George Collon Peddie, of Hollis Hill, Broadwindsor, Dorset, Lt.-Col. retired, M.B.E., late of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, aged 75. Funeral at Broadwindsor Parish Church, 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, 28th January, followed by cremation at Yeovil. No flowers, please.

SCOTT, BEATRICE.—On Sat., 17th January, beloved wife, mother and grandmother, principal psychologist and translator, died at her home, 1 Holly Place, Hampstead. Funeral service at Hampstead Parish Church, 11 a.m., Monday, 26th Jan. No flowers, please, but rather donations in her name to Jean Hindson, Middlesex Hospital.

SHENTMAN.—On 31st January, 1976, suddenly at 12 Hornton Street, London, W.8, Ilya Michaelovitch Shentman, Ph.D., F.S.S., adored husband of Olga, beloved father of Sasha and loved grandfather of Pippa, Gregory, Ivan and Clarissa. Service, West London Crematorium, Kensal Green, W.10, Tuesday, 1 p.m.

STRONG.—On 21st January, Lady Ivy Maud Strong, beloved wife of Sir Charles and mother of Bernice. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

DE VIDAUD.—On 22nd January suddenly in a London nursing home, Josephine Beatrice de Vidaud. Funeral private. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8. 01-937 0757.

WALFORD.—On January 20th, peacefully at St. Mary Abbots Hospital, London, W.8, in his 79th year, John Rupert Charles, M.B.E., beloved husband of Gladys Irene and father of Christopher. Funeral service at St. Thomas-the-Martyr, Oxford, on Saturday, January 24th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Reeves and Pain, 288 Abingdon Road, Oxford.

WILSON.—On January 20th, 1976, suddenly at his home, 7 Woodland Avenue, Hove, Richard Millwood Wilson, dearly beloved husband of Ena. Service at The Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Monday, January 26th, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COHN.—The memorial service for Prof. Ernst J. Cohn, O.B.E., will take place at 4 p.m. on Sunday, February 1st, 1976, at the North Western Reform Synagogue, Alyth Gardens, N.W.11.

JENKINS.—A Memorial Service for Ronald Jenkins, late Senior Partner of Ove Arup & Partners, Consulting Engineers, will be held at St. Peter's, Vere Street, London, W.1 at 12.30 p.m. on Friday, February 6th, 1976.

NASSIM.—An act of thanksgiving for the life and work of Doctor Reginald Nassim, Consultant Physician, from April 1937-September 1975, will be held in the Chapel of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1, at 12.30 p.m., on Wednesday, 11th February, 1976.

VINTER, HAROLD.—A memorial service will be held at the Church of St. Brides, Fleet Street, London, on February 6th at 12.30 p.m.

WHELDON BROWN.—Memorial Services for Thomas Stanley Wheldon Brown, former headmaster of Terra Nova, will be held at St. Kenelm's Church, Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, on January 31st, at 2.30 p.m., and at St. Luke's Church, Goostrey, Cheshire, on February 13th, at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BURNS, SHEILA MARY, beloved wife of John, tragically, one year.—The sparrows never left.

PAINE, MYRA.—Born 20th April, 1876. Died 23rd January, 1967. In loving memory.

SAMUEL, DOCTOR HENRY STUART (Sam).—Remembering my husband on this, the second anniversary of his death. He was a good man. Lee.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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WINTER SALES

DISCURIO. Gramophone record sale now on. All British and foreign stock at reduced prices. Mon.-Fri., 10-7 pm. Sat. 10-5. Discurio, 9 Shepherd St., W1.

PLUS TWO Wallpaper Sale. 56-28 reduced to 90 pence. 79 Walton St., SW3. 589 3118.

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NINA CAMPBELL & Mark Birley Ltd., Sale now on till Jan 31st. 64 Pimlico Road, S.W.1.

BALLOON.—Latest maternity fashions from Paris; 30% to 50% off our winter collection.—77 Walton Street, London, S.W.3.

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WHITELEYS SALE, Queensway, W.2. Late night till 6.30 Thurs. and Fri.

DANJO DISCOUNTS LTD. Fantastic audio/colour TV bargains. 299 Caledonian Rd., N.1. 607 1612.

TOP QUALITY MENS Suede and leather garments. Made to measure or ready-to-wear. At a price you can afford. Gani Designs, 25 Swallow Street, London W.1. Telephone 734 2538.

N. PEAL. 37-40 Burlington Arcade. Shirts etc. 1/2 price.

NIGHT OWLS. Sale now on. Open Monday-Saturday. 78 Fulham Rd., SW3. 01-584 2451.

SKIERS.—Biggest ever reductions on ski clothes and equipment. Salopette suits from £19. Ski packages £39 and £49. Skis and boots 33 per cent off. Sale starts Sat., Jan. 24.—The Ski Shop, 6 Park Walk, S.W.10. 352 0037.

VIOLY, 182B Walton Street, S.W.3. Sale of couture evening clothes.

ROSALINDE FOR HANDBAGS and jewellery. 8 Brompton Arcade, S.W.3.

ROSEMARY at Leonard, 6 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1. This season's beautiful French clothes from £5, to make space for new collection.—493 1312.

GLAMORLINE venetian, vertical and roller blinds incl. designs by Mary Quant, 15% off. L. R. Webster, 37-41 Barnsbury St., N.1. [illegible] 24 hrs.

LIMELIGHT LIGHTING Sale. 15 Fairfax Rd., N.W.6. [illegible]

BLADES of Savile Row. Sale ends tomorrow at 1.00 p.m. 8 Burlington Gdns., W.1.

IRELAND HOUSE Shop. 150 New Bond St. Sale commences tomorrow Saturday, 24th January at 9.15 a.m.

TIPO.—Sale starts today. 178 Kings Rd., S.W.3.

UNIONSNS International Sale, at 11-13 Young St., W.8.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London E.C.2.

REWARD FOR GRADUATES. Career Opportunities.—See Police Advertisement in General Vacancies.

WILLIAM FRANKLYN is appealing for the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children on Sun. 25 Jan., 11.10 am, Radio 4. Please listen and send donations to him at 6 Sydney St., SW3 6PP.

WINTER SALES

END OF SALE SPOTLIGHT

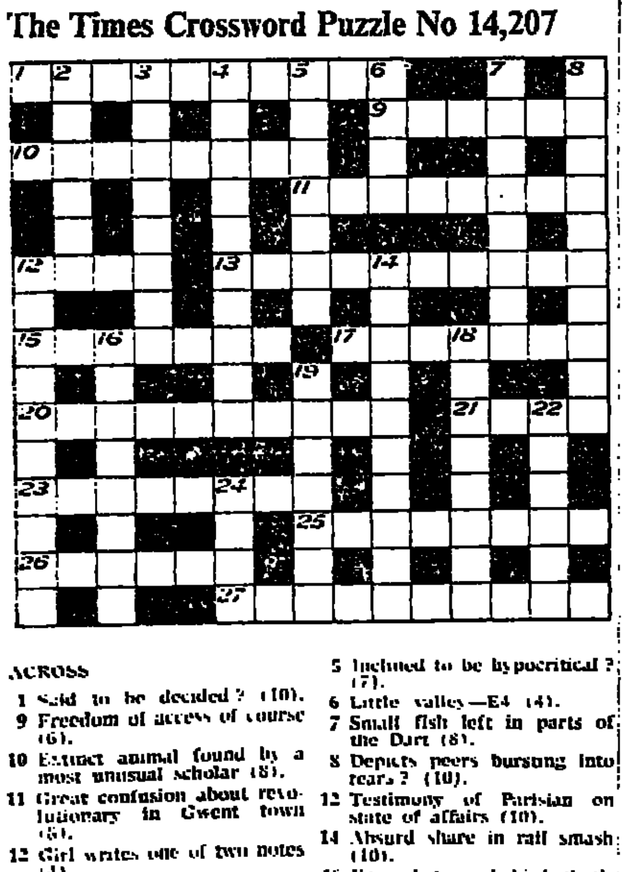
1,000s of people have been reading our Winter Sales column every day. A super Sale Spotlight appears in Pour La Femme

WED. JAN. 28TH

If you have end of season bargains to sell book your advertisement now.

TEL.: 278 9351.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,207



ACROSS

1 Said to be decided? (10).
9 Freedom of access of course (6).
10 Extinct animal found by a most unusual scholar (8).
11 Great confusion about revolutionary in Gwent town (8).
12 Girl writes one of two notes (5).
13 Opinions of Middlesex opener in poor tennis set (10).
15 Well-known Greek prosecutes theatre company backer (7).
17 Quick direction to find Lancashire town (7).
20 May cast the vessel adrift (5-5).
21 Rance is put back in this place (4).
23 Removes leaves from the runway? (5, 3).
25 Sneers for foolish workers (8).
26 "——, when sweet violets sicken" (Shelley) (6).
27 The first victims? (5, 5).

DOWN

2 Tailor-made outfit found in Venice (6).
3 The idiots in the bar? (8).
4 Actor appears to be lazy in learning part? (10).
5 Inclined to be hypocritical? (7).
6 Little valley—E4 (4).
7 Small fish left in parts of the Dart (8).
8 Depicts peers bursting into tears? (10).
12 Testimony of Parisian on state of affairs (10).
14 Absurd share in rail smash (10).
16 Free distressed bird that's tied by a sailor (4-4).
18 Style of playing by cast troubled censor (8).
19 Someone deriding Billy Bunter, perhaps (7).
22 The killer in Henry V? (6).
24 Jorrocks's mount—a Greek one (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,206

[illegible]

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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offered free accommodation, board, own room, etc., in small country house—East Anglia—in return for working a small flock of pedigree sheep. Experience preferred, but not essential. Box 2105 S, The Times.

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THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, Dept. 160D, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

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ARE YOU SEEKING new premises, either commercial or industrial? If so, look out for the Times special classified feature "Commercial and Industrial Property—The Year Ahead". This will appear on Monday, January 26th and will represent shops, factories, offices, land, etc. for lease or sale. If you're on the move, watch for this feature.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. Feast service is on Monday, 26th January and not on 27th January.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.

ARRIVING MANCHESTER AIRPORT? Need a Car? See Motors, for Hire.

REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.

20 YEARS OLD, single, well educated.—See Situations Wanted.

ROOFING, GUTTERING, REPAIRS. See Business to Business.

ANOREXIA, compulsive fasting/stuffing, phobic status. 748 4387.

FREE ROOM in Holland Park.—See Flat Share.

HAMPSTEAD, Queen Anne Cottage.—See London Property.

EATON PLACE. A luxuriously spacious maisonette—an imaginatively converted home.—See London Flats.

EDUCATED WIDOW living alone in rural cottage seeks similar on financial, cultural sharing basis.—Box 1436 S, The Times.

4 ACRES OF LAND.—See Commercial & Industrial Land.

BBC TV are looking for an ultra-modern, luxurious, architect-designed house, ideally with recreational or gymnasium area in which to film scenes for a forthcoming dramatised documentary. Please contact Mr. Lawrence, Room 6004, BBC Kensington House, Richmond Way, W.14. Telephone 01-743 1272 Ex 6133.

PILOT, etc., seeks overseas assignments.—See Sits. Wanted.

TIRED OF TYPING?—See Domestic Situations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

C.A.G. (LONDON) LTD. warmly thank the many people who advised them on the use of geese for guard duty purposes.

LAURENCE BIDDLE

Venture Prints Ltd. of [illegible] House, Bristol, wish to publish as a fine art reproduction a painting by the late Laurence Biddle. Would any claimant to the copyright please communicate within 21 days of this notice, to Venture Prints who are prepared to meet a modest and reasonable commitment.

JAGUAR XJS . . .

Limited entry competition.

King Anne of the Showbiz Car Club on 01-229 6321 and she'll send you an entry form.

ENTON HALL HEALTH CENTRE, nr Godalming has appointed Mr. Peter [illegible], late of Tring, as Principal. Telephone Wormley (042 879) 2355.

YACHTS AND BOATS

HOUSEBOAT, THAMES. Central Ldn. £9,850.—See London & Suburban.

SPORT AND RECREATION

SKIERS.—Biggest ever reductions on ski clothes and equipment. Salopette suits from £19. Ski packages £39 and £49. Skis and boots 33 per cent off. Sale starts Sat., Jan 24.—The Ski Shop, 6 Park Walk, S.W.10. 352 0037.

SKI SPECTACULAR.—Best selection of Ski Clothes and equipment in Britain.—The Ski Shop, 158 Notting Hill Gate, W.11. 229 8233/9.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Reservations: 734 1071 Daytime, 930 1648 after 8 p.m.

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BURNS HOTEL ANNEXE, 9 Barkston Gardens, SW5. Central heating throughout. Singles [illegible] English breakfast. [illegible]

INSTANT FLATS. Chelsea, luxury serviced.—Mr. Page, 373 3433.

CUMBRIA. Dales farm. Sleeps 6/7. [illegible] p.w.—0472 83455.

BEMBRIDGE HARBOUR, I.o.W. Modern c.h. house, sleeps 6.—[illegible]

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION for individuals, families and [illegible]

PAINTING HOLIDAYS [illegible]

YORKSHIRE COTTAGE to let, delightful furnished stone cottage in the North Yorkshire Moors National Park. Super beaches, central heating, sleeps 6. From [illegible] per week.—J. Clark, Home House, Ugthorpe, Whitby. [illegible]

MUDSFORD.—Architect's house, [illegible] lounge, south onto lawn, [illegible] mornings, harbour 5 [illegible], double bedrooms, 2 bath., 2 kit., suit 2 families. £145 wkly. July, £135 Aug. Christchurch [illegible]

COUNTRY COTTAGE between Kendal and Bowness. Beautifully furnished, every modern convenience, sleeps 4/5. End April onwards. 6 Greenwood Street, Altrincham, Cheshire. 061-928 [illegible]

HEBRIDEAN SAILING HOLIDAYS.—Cruise the Western Isles of Scotland as crew on a skippered yacht. Individual or party bookings welcomed. Arden Yachts Ltd. (Western Yachting), 84 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. G84 8bb. Tel. Hol. 2177.

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seeks period or modern house 3 or 5 weeks let any time for 1st July—mid-August. Minimum 5 bedrooms, swimming pool and sizeable garden essential. Rural situation preferably not too far from coast (Hants., Dorset, Wilts., Devon or Cornwall). Please write in first instance to Box 2139 S, The Times, or telephone Ballymoney (02656) 3104.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Two beautiful islands. CORSICA—as yet totally undiscovered and abounding with the history of Napoleon. CORFU—still offering the magic of Gerald Durrell's books. Ask for our colour brochure featuring quite the best in villas, hotels and tavernas on these two gems of the Mediterranean. Corfu Villas Ltd, 168 Walton St., SW3. 01-581 0851/4 (ATOL 337B ABTA).

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COURMAYEUR.—Due to increased capacity we now have vacancies in this spectacular Italian ski resort. From only £69, b. & b. with jet flights from Gatwick. All rooms include bath & w.c. For further information please call [illegible] Perry Travel, 01-828 5353. ATOL 369B.

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SAVE £££s on normal fares to Greece and European capitals. Equator Air Agents. 01-240 0357.

CORSICA.—Luxury villa, beautifully situated overlooking the sea, sleeps 7/8 comfortably. From £150 p.p. for 2 wks. inc. flight. English cook. Tel: Phillip Stanton, 01-581 0831. Corfu Villas, 168 Walton St., London, S.W.3. (ATOL 337B ABTA).

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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You can enjoy this privilege from about £75 per week (four sharing a self-catering apartment with balcony), which includes scheduled flight Heathrow to Nice and transfer to the resort. Or, if you prefer one of the three high-grade hotels, prices range from £121 per person for a week's half-board flight included.

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ATOL 706B ABTA.

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TUSCAN FARMHOUSE nr. Lucca, sleeps [illegible], 2 baths, lovely views. [illegible]

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NEW SNOW now and bargain ski holidays in Austria, Italy and France. Special offer Cortina, Italy, 7 nights, F. board, 1st Feb. from £65. Ring Global Ski, 01-637 3161 (ATOL 545B).

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TAKE A BREAK. There's still time to look for Morocco, Tunisia, Seychelles, etc. Ring Supertravel, 01-584 5161 (ATOL 922B ABTA).

PROVENCE. Idyllic private camp site, [illegible] June 15th, £60 weekly. Wooded hillside, below unspoilt village, swimming pool, [illegible] kitchen, bathroom, studio with open fire. Accessible [illegible]. References Godalming 21171.

BACK PAGEITIS?

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Now hire a horse, an ancient moped or a modern sailing dinghy and circumnavigate this tiny paradise no matter how many Greek islands you've visited you'll agree Spetse is different.

A small bustling town clustered around two harbours, taverna after taverna packed with a cosmopolitan crowd of holiday-makers, two discos that throb 'till late, a museum, two cinemas, the whole holiday bit.

But the interior? Deserted. Tiny tracks that meander through the pine forest that covers 90 per cent of the island, curious butterflies that appear to fly backwards, lizards of all colours, but no habitation.

Get with it, get away from it as the mood takes you.

Spetse—a unique experience.

Ask your local ABTA travel agent for a copy of our brochure which describes Spetse and three other "different" Greek islands in some depth, or phone us direct.

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ATOL 683 B

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CLUB LA MANZANERA, the avant garde fantasy world with everything for any incredible holiday. It's right on the Mediterranean, amazing to look at, has the best view on the White coast of Spain, the youngest, most cosmopolitan crowd, fantastic luxury apartments and villas, sleeping 2, 4 or 6, a swimming pool in the sea, watersports, nightlife and sun. Prices per person, 2 wks. with flight from £77 in April to a maximum £116 in August. Paloma Travel, 01-870 4459. ATOL 259 B. ABTA.

ZURICH, MUNICH, MILAN. Return IT flights £43, no extras. Deps. every Sat. & Sun. Chancery Travel, 190 Campden Hill Rd., W.8. 01-229 9484. ATOL 659B.

SKI HOLIDAY. Italy 14 days commencing 1st February. 2 places. Bargain at £100 each incl. ski pack. Plenty of snow. Tel. Farnham Common 4599.

TRAVELAIR
International Low-Cost Travel
TRAVELAIR
Long distance flight specialists. 2nd Floor, 40 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1DA. Tel. 01-437 6016/7 or 01-439 7505/6
CAA ATOL 109D
Late Bookings Welcome

CANARY ISLANDS

Wonderful sunshine holidays. January and all year round. Hotels of all grades, apartments and flights to suit all tastes and pockets.

SPECIAL OFFERS. Every Saturday to sunny south of Tenerife, £106 1 wk; £150 2 wks, with full board, all inclusive. Many others.

Consult the specialists
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6 Vigo St., London, W.1
Tel.: 01-439 6633
(ATOL 303 BC)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Free to roam" motor caravan and sailing holidays. Petrol 35p per gallon. Breathtaking scenery from sun-soaked Pacific to capped Rockies. First and last nights in luxurious hotel. Fly Vancouver direct. Contact the B.C. Specialists:

SUNTRAIL HOLIDAYS, 76 Green Lane, Burnham, Bucks.
Tel.: Burnham (06286) 65051.
Economy ABC flights through Wardair (UK) Ltd. (ATOL 034A) or Jetsave Ltd. (ATOL 074BACD).

SKI! SKI! SKI!

2 wks. all incl. £141 by air; 2 wks. all incl. £110 by coach; Austria. Plus many, many more to choose from.—10 Ski Specialists.

Call in and see us:

HAYMARKET TRAVEL, 31/33 Haymarket, SW1. Tel: 01-839 6968/9/0. Telex: Hotellink 917838 (Airline Agents)

WHEN FLYING

contact Miss Ingrid Wehr for fares to New York, Australia, Africa and Far East by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe.

MAYFAIR-TRAVEL (Airline Agents) 4th Floor, 31-33 Haymarket, London S.W.1. Tel. 839 1681 (4 lines). Telex 916167

ECONOMY
JO'BURG FROM [illegible]
AUSTRALIA FROM £198 ONE WAY
NEW YORK FROM £99 RETURN
ATHENS FROM £64 RETURN
Many other worldwide destinations

JETBACK TRAVEL
133 Praed St., London, W.2.
Tel. 01-723 3287
Airline Agents

SICILY. Quiet family apartment near Taormina, 100 metres from beach. Fully equipped, bathroom, hot and cold water plus shower. Centrally located close to shops and transport. Sleeps 4/6. Available any time, £40 p.w. [illegible] 405 8451.

OVERLAND TREKS with young mixed groups, Morocco, Greece, Turkey, Lapland, 3, 3, 4, 6 wks by minibus from £69. Few places left to Morocco, 30 Feb. and on March deps. Brochure Tentrek, Chislehurst, Kent. 01-467 9417 or 2473 (ATOL 806B).

DORDOGNE. Good holiday house to let from £25 p.w. Mr A. Davies, Raufen Cottage, Ravenscar, Scarborough. Tel. Cloughton 300.

(continued on page 27)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Why You Should Spend the Budget You Don't Have on Selling Your Conference Facilities for 1976

BY USING

The Times Guide to Conference Facilities

on February 18th

- ★ Cost conscious companies are shopping around for the best value for money conference facilities.
- ★ We are the businessman's newspaper, read by the man who holds the company's purse strings.
- ★ Convince him that a conference at your venue will produce profit for his company.
- ★ Advertising this year must be selective and cost effective.
- ★ Select The Times—and would you say that a 25 per cent discount is cost effective? And that is only part of the story.

Ring Avril Pearce for the "happily ever after" ending 01-278 9351

WINTER SALES

DESIGNERS GUILD

FINAL WEEK OF SALE

Thousands of metres of beautiful printed cottons at bargain prices. Amazing reductions on all discontinued designs and colourways. Hundreds of cushions at £3.00 each. And lots more. . . .

SHOP MUST CLOSE JANUARY 31

44 PIMLICO ROAD, LONDON SW1

ELLE and the ELLE ITALIAN SHOPS SUPER SALE

25% 40% 50% OFF

STARTS SATURDAY

24th JANUARY at 10 a.m. at the following addresses:

12 New Bond Street, London W 1
92 New Bond Street, London, W 1
21 Sloane Street, London, S W 1
27 Sloan Square, London, S.W.1
13-15 King Street, Manchester
60 East Street, Brighton
1b Church Street, Reigate

The End is Nigh!

Last seven days of Mrs. Gordon's January Piano Sale.

A full 10,000 sq ft of household-name pianos, brand new or reconditioned until they're good as new; a full 10 year guarantee; free delivery; generous HP and part exchange facilities, and reductions to end all reductions!

GRANDS

Bechstein 6ft (rosewood) was £2,400, now £1,920
Bechstein 6ft 6in (black) was £1,860, now £1,550
Ibach 6ft (rosewood) was £1,695, now £1,495
Bechstein 7ft 2in (black) was £1,680, now £1,425
Gors & Kallmann 5ft 6in (rosewood) was £1,620, now £1,350
Broadwood 6ft 3in (rosewood) was £1,475, now £1,250
Broadwood 4ft 6in (mahogany) was £1,375, now £1,175
Many others from £850 up.

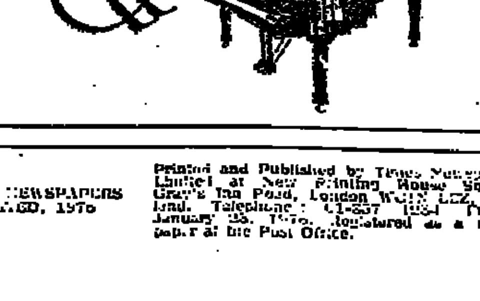
UPRIGHTS

Bechstein (black) was £925, now £825
Bechstein (rosewood) was £875, now £775
Bechstein (rosewood) was £875, now £775
Chappell (rosewood) was £750, now £635
Brinsmead (mahogany) was £695, now £594
Challen (mahogany) was £695, now £590
Danemann (mahogany) was £675, now £575
Many others from £425 up.

NEW INSTRUMENTS

Yamaha Grand 6ft (black) was £2,486, now £1,988
Kemble Grand 4ft 6in (mahogany) was £1,524, now £1,29[illegible]
Chappell Model C Upright (mahogany) was £1,065, now £852
Yamaha P2F (black) was £988, now £839
Chappell 'Concerto' (mahogany) was £950, now £816
Broadwood SF (walnut) was £869, now £738
Yamaha M5E (mahogany) was £820, now £697
Kemble 'Classic' (walnut) was £659, now £560
Kemble 'Surrey' (walnut) was £667, now £567
Kemble 'Rutland' (mahogany) was £585, now £498
Many other instruments and finishes available.

Telephone Mrs. Gordon on 01-328 4000.
10 am to 6 pm (also open Saturday and Sunday).
Centre House, Selous Street, Camden Town, London NW1



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